GOVERNMENT OF BALOCHISTAN

District Gazetteers
Mastung District
2020

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MASTUNG

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MASTUNG DISTRICT GAZETTEER

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PREFACE	xi
1	**MASTUNG DISTRICT AT A GLANCE**	1
2	**GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE**	2
2.1	GEOGRAPHY	2
2.1.1	Hill Ranges	4
2.1.2	Rivers and Streams	4
2.1.3	Geology	6
2.1.4	Topography	7
2.2	CLIMATE	10
2.2.1	Average Weather in Mastung District	10
2.2.2	Aridity of the Region	10
2.2.3	Summers and Winters	10
2.2.4	Clouds	11
2.2.5	Precipitation	11
2.2.6	Rainfall	11
2.2.7	Snowfall	12
2.2.8	Sun	12
2.2.9	Humidity	12
2.2.10	Wind	12
2.2.11	Solar Energy	13
2.2.12	Best Time to Visit Mastung	13
2.2.13	Growing Season	13
3	**HISTORY AND CULTURE**	14
3.1	HISTORY OF MASTUNG	14
3.1.1	A Timeline History of Mastung	14
3.2	PROMINENT CULTURE IN MASTUNG DISTRICT	22
3.2.1	Religion	22
3.2.2	Language	22
3.2.3	Food	23
3.2.4	Dress	24
3.2.5	Tribal and Family Structure	24
3.2.6	Nomadic Life Style	25
3.2.7	Customs and Traditions	25

3.2.8 Livelihood 28
3.2.9 Music and Dance 28
4 MAJOR TRIBES AND POPULATION 29
4.1 BANGULZAI 29
4.2 SHAHWANI 30
4.3 KURD 31
4.4 LEHRI 32
4.5 DEHWAR 33
4.6 RAISANI 34
4.7 MUHAMMAD SHAHI 35
4.8 SARPARAH 36
4.9 OTHER BRAHVI TRIBES 36
4.10 OTHER TRIBES 36
4.10.1 Syed 37
4.10.2 Pashtoon Tribes 37
4.10.3 Hindus 37
4.10.4 Christians 38
4.11 SOME PROMINENT PERSONALITIES OF MASTUNG 38
4.11.1 Maulana Muhammad Umar Durrani Pringabadi 38
4.11.2 Maulana Izzatullah Sahib 39
4.11.3 Saints and Shrines in Mastung District 40
4.12 POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS OF THE TRIBES IN MASTUNG 42
5 ADMINISTRATION AND SECURITY 44
5.1 DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION MASTUNG 44
5.1.1 The Deputy Commissioner 44
5.1.2 Details of Deputy Commissioners 46
5.1.3 Additional Deputy Commissioner (General) and Additional Deputy Commission (Revenue) 47
5.1.4 Assistant Commissioner 47
5.1.5 Organogram of Deputy Commissioner Secretariat 48
5.1.6 Organogram of District Administration Staff (Field) Mastung 50
5.1.7 Budget FY 2020-21 51
5.2 LAND REVENUE SYSTEM IN MASTUNG 52
5.2.1 History and Evolution 52
5.2.2 Land Revenue System in State of Kalat 55
5.2.3 Land Revenue System after Independence 62

5.2.4 Land Reforms 63
5.2.5 Settlement of Land in Mastung 64
5.2.6 Board of Revenue Balochistan 65
5.2.7 Settlement Office Kalat Region 66
5.2.8 District Revenue Officers 66
5.2.9 Village Officers 68
5.2.10 Enactments Governing the Land Revenue System and Other Land Related Issues 70
5.2.11 Details of Mouzas 71
5.2.12 Types of Land in Mastung 72
5.2.13 Details of Settled, Unsettled and State Lands 74
5.2.14 Patwari Ka Basta 77
5.2.15 Land Valuation Table 84
5.2.16 Types of Crop Seasons 84
5.2.17 Types, Rates and Collection of Revenue Receipts 84
5.2.18 Land Issues in Dasht 87
5.2.19 Digitization of Land Record System 88
5.3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT MASTUNG 89
5.3.1 The Legal Framework for Local Government 89
5.3.2 History and Evolution 89
5.3.3 Local Government Systems 90
5.3.4 The Balochistan Local Government Act, 2010 91
5.3.5 Wings of Local Government System 92
5.3.6 Powers of Local Councils 93
5.3.7 Local Bodies in Rural Balochistan 94
5.3.8 Local Bodies in Urban Balochistan 94
5.3.9 Local Government System in Mastung 95
5.3.10 Local Government and Rural Development Department Mastung 97
5.3.11 District Council Office Mastung 99
5.3.12 Development Office Local Government and Rural Development Department 102
5.3.13 Municipal Committee Mastung 105
5.3.14 Parks in Mastung 110
5.3.15 Office of the Administrator/Chief Officer Union Council Dasht 111
5.4 DISTRICT LEVEL FORUMS/COMMITTEES 112
5.4.1 District Development Committee (DDC) 112
5.4.2 District Compensation Committee (DCC) 112
5.4.3 District Intelligence Coordination Committee (DICC) 113
5.4.4 Joint Investigation Team (JIT) 114

5.4.5 District Implementation Committee (DIC) 114
5.4.6 District Health Committee (DHC) 115
5.4.7 District Education Group (DEG) 116
5.4.8 District Polio Eradication Committee (DPEC) 117
5.4.9 District SOPs Implementation Committee 118
5.4.10 District Water Committee 118
5.4.11 District Price Control Committee 119
5.5 LEVIES FORCE MASTUNG 120
5.5.1 Introduction, Background and History 120
5.5.2 Evolution of Levies Force in Different Eras 120
5.5.3 Levies Force in Kalat State 121
5.5.4 Conversion of 'B' Areas into 'A' Areas/Merger of Levies Force into Police Force 122
5.5.5 Problems Faced by Levies Force After Restoration 122
5.5.6 'A' Areas and 'B' Areas 123
5.5.7 Types of Levies Force 123
5.5.8 Levies Force Mastung 129
5.5.9 Mastung "A" Areas and "B" Areas 129
5.5.10 Assets of Levies Force Mastung 130
5.5.11 Roles and Responsibilities of Levies Force Mastung 135
5.5.12 Levies Force Mastung Martyrs (Shuhada) 136
5.5.13 Quick Response Force (QRF) Mastung 140
5.5.14 Traffic Levies Mastung 140
5.5.15 Technical Section 141
5.5.16 Old Levies Line 141
5.5.17 Levies Force Strengthening Prospects 141
5.5.18 Mastung Levies Force Requirements 148
5.6 POLICE FORCE MASTUNG 150
5.6.1 Assets of Police 150
5.6.2 Human Resource of Police 152
5.6.3 Martyrs (Shuhada) of Police Force Mastung 153
5.6.4 Role of Responsibility of Police in Present Day Environment 154
5.6.5 Problems and Requirements 155
5.7 FRONTIER CORPS 157
5.7.1 Chiltan Rifles 157
5.8 JUDICIARY IN MASTUNG DISTRICT 159
5.8.1 Judicial System in Khan of Kalat Era 159
5.8.2 Current Judicial Setup in the District 160

5.9 CENTRAL PRISON MASTUNG 163
5.9.1 Juvenile Justice System Act 2018 164
5.10 THE STATE OF INSURGENCY IN MASTUNG DISTRICT 166
5.10.1 Major Incidents 168
5.11 SHAHI BAGH MASTUNG 170
5.11.1 The District Complex Mastung 170
5.11.2 The Deputy Commissioner Mastung House 175
5.11.3 The Additional Deputy Commissioner Mastung House 178
5.11.4 Rest House (Assistant Commissioner Mastung House) 178
5.11.5 Premises of the Irrigation Department Mastung Office 178
5.11.6 Premises of the Directorate of Agriculture Research Transfer Technology Mastung 179
5.11.7 Miscellaneous 179
6 HEALTH 181
6.1 OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER (DHO) MASTUNG 184
6.1.1 Health Facilities Under DHO Office 184
6.2 NAWAB SHAHEED GHOUS BAKHSH RAISANI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (NSGBRMH) MASTUNG 187
6.2.1 Infrastructure Details and Services Provision 187
6.2.2 Administration and Management 188
6.3 DISTRICT HEADQUARTER (DHQ) HOSPITAL, MASTUNG 192
6.3.1 Services Provided in DHQ Mastung 192
6.4 PEOPLE'S PRIMARY HEALTHCARE INITIATIVE (PPHI) MASTUNG. 198
6.4.1 Contributions of PPHI for the Provision of PHC Services in the District 199
6.4.2 Establishment of Medical Emergency Response Centre (MERC) 202
6.5 PRIVATE CLINICS IN MASTUNG DISTRICT 204
6.6 DISEASES REPORTED IN MASTUNG DISTRICT 205
6.7 POLIO ERADICATION PROGRAMME IN MASTUNG 207
6.7.1 Background 207
6.7.2 Important Forums 209
6.7.3 Operational Overview of Polio in Mastung 210
6.7.4 TREND ANALYSIS OF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS, POLIO CAMPAIGNS 2020 211
6.7.5 Polio Campaign in Mastung 214
6.7.6 Impact of COVID-19 on PEI Programme in Mastung 216
6.7.7 A Success Story 218
6.7.8 Predictive Analysis and Recommendations 219
6.8 COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN MASTUNG DISTRICT 220
6.8.1 Establishments of Screening Points 221
6.8.2 Logistics/Stockpiles 222

6.8.3 Risk Communication....222
6.8.4 Establishment and Maintenance of Isolation Units in Different Hospitals....223
6.8.5 Infection Prevention and Control Measures....223
6.8.6 Relief Measures Taken for COVID-19 Lockdown Affectees....227
6.9 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OVERVIEW OF MYSTERIOUS SKIN DISEASE IN MASTUNG....231
7 EDUCATION....233
7.1 ESTABLISHMENT AND EVOLUTION OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT....233
7.2 GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF EDUCATION....234
7.3 DISTRICT EDUCATION OFFICE MASTUNG....235
7.3.1 District Education Group....235
7.3.2 District Education Authority....236
7.3.3 School Based Clusters....237
7.3.4 State of Education in the District....237
7.3.5 Access of Education Indicators....238
7.3.6 Primary and Secondary Level Educational Institutes in the District....241
7.4 TAALEEM FOUNDATION GRAMMAR SCHOOL (TFGS) MASTUNG....244
7.4.1 The Board of Directors and Syndicate....244
7.4.2 Difference between TFGS and a Local Private School....246
7.5 CADET COLLEGE MASTUNG (CCM)....247
7.6 GOVERNMENT BOYS INTER COLLEGE KANAK....250
7.7 GOVERNMENT GIRLS INTER COLLEGE KANAK....252
7.8 GOVERNMENT GIRLS INTER COLLEGE KIRDGAP....253
7.9 GOVERNMENT BOYS INTER COLLEGE KIRDGAP....254
7.10 GOVERNMENT GIRLS DEGREE COLLEGE MASTUNG....255
7.11 GOVERNMENT BOYS DEGREE COLLEGE MASTUNG....256
7.12 UNIVERSITY OF BALOCHISTAN SUB-CAMPUS MASTUNG....258
7.13 GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION MASTUNG....260
7.14 TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRE (TTC) MASTUNG....262
7.15 SHAHEED NAWAB GHOUS BAKHSH RAISANI MEMORIAL EDUCATIONAL ENCLAVE....266
7.16 MADARIS IN MASTUNG....268
8 SOCIAL WELFARE AND ACCOUNTS....274
8.1 SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT....275
8.1.1 Social Welfare Institutions in Mastung District....275
8.1.2 Complex for Special Education Mastung District....276
8.1.3 Poverty and Child Labour....278
8.2 DISTRICT POPULATION WELFARE OFFICE MASTUNG....280
8.2.1 Family Welfare Centre....282

8.3 RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT MASTUNG 284
8.3.1 Masajid in Mastung 285
8.4 DISTRICT ZAKAT OFFICE MASTUNG 288
8.4.1 District/Tehsil/Local Zakat and Ushr Committees Mastung 288
8.4.2 Deserving/Needy Persons (Mustahiqeen) 290
8.5 BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMME (BISP), MASTUNG DISTRICT 292
8.5.1 BISP Objectives 292
8.5.2 Identification of BISP Beneficiaries in Mastung District 293
8.5.3 National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER) 293
8.5.4 Unconditional Cash Transfers (UCT) Programme 294
8.5.5 Waseela-e-Rozgar (WeR) 295
8.5.6 E-Commerce 295
8.5.7 Waseela-e-Taleem Conditional Cash transfer 296
8.5.8 Ehsaas Emergency Cash Programme 297
8.5.9 EHSAAS Payment Details 299
8.6 NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (NCHD), MASTUNG 300
8.7 SPORTS 302
8.7.1 District Sports Office Mastung 302
8.7.2 Prominent Sportsmen/Players 303
8.7.3 Sarawan Sports Complex Mastung (SSCM) 306
8.7.4 District Sports Complex Mastung 307
8.8 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS OFFICE MASTUNG 308
8.8.1 Operational Sections 309
9 AGRICULTURE 310
9.1 SYSTEM OF CULTIVATION AND LAND USE 311
9.2 MAJOR CROPS IN THE DISTRICT 313
9.3 HORTICULTURE/FRUITS 314
9.4 OFFICE OF AGRICULTURE (EXTENSION) WING IN MASTUNG DISTRICT 316
9.4.1 Agriculture Soil Fertility Office Mastung 317
9.4.2 Office of Agriculture Plant Protection 317
9.5 AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING WING MASTUNG. 318
9.6 DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE RESEARCH TRANSFER TECHNOLOGY, MASTUNG 320
9.7 OFFICE OF ON-FARM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME MASTUNG 322
9.8 AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SARIAB FARM MASTUNG 325
10 IRRIGATION, WATER SUPPLY AND ENERGY 326
10.1 IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT MASTUNG 330
10.1.1 Dams in Mastung District 332

10.1.2 Irrigation Related Problems and the Mitigation Steps....333
10.1.3 KAREZ SYSTEM....333
10.2 PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT (PHED) MASTUNG....336
10.2.1 Details of Water Supply Schemes....338
10.2.2 Community Water Supply Schemes....340
10.2.3 QESCO-PHED Non-Payment of Dues Issue....343
10.3 QESCO MASTUNG....344
10.3.1 QESCO Consumers....344
10.3.2 Problems faced by QESCO....345
10.4 SUI SOUTHERN GAS COMPANY LIMITED MASTUNG....346
10.4.1 Details of Customers....346
11 LIVESTOCK....347
11.1 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY....348
11.2 POULTRY....350
11.3 DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT....351
11.3.1 Details of Livestock in Mastung District....352
11.4 GOVERNMENT DAIRY FARM MASTUNG....356
11.5 BALOCHISTAN WOOL RESEARCH LABORATORY MASTUNG (WRLM)....359
11.5.1 History of Wool Research Laboratory Mastung....359
11.5.2 Present Status of Wool Research Laboratory....360
12 FOREST AND WILDLIFE....363
12.1 FOREST....363
12.1.1 Types and Areas of Forest....363
12.1.2 Major Vegetation....364
12.2 WILDLIFE....369
12.2.1 Wildlife Types....369
12.2.2 Hazarganji Chiltan National Park....370
12.3 FOREST AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT....372
12.3.1 Forest and Wildlife Wing....373
12.3.2 Soil Conservation Wing....373
13 DEVELOPMENT....375
13.1 OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER COMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT....377
13.2 OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER (BUILDINGS) PROVINCIAL, MASTUNG....379
13.3 TEHSIL COMPLEX BUILDING AT KIRDGAP....382
13.4 COMMERCIAL COMPLEXES MASTUNG....383
13.5 NEW SABZI MANDI MASTUNG....384
13.6 THE CHIEF MINISTER DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CMDDP) MASTUNG....386

13.7 MASTUNG DISTRICT IN 2020 388
13.7.1 Computerized Local/Domicile Certificate Management System (CL/DCMS) 388
13.7.2 Official Website of Mastung District (www.dcmastung.gov.pk) 389
13.7.3 Computerized Levies Station Management System (CLSMS) 389
13.7.4 Construction/Repair/Renovation of Levies Check Posts 390
13.7.5 Construction of Model Levies Line Mastung 391
13.7.6 Construction of Deputy Commissioner Camp Office at DC House Mastung 392
13.7.7 Construction of District Complex Masjid 392
13.7.8 Establishment of Conference Hall 392
13.7.9 Construction of Side Room Deputy Commissioner Office 393
13.7.10 Establishment of Gym in Officers' Club 393
13.7.11 Repair a nd Renovation of Circuit House, District Complex Mastung 393
13.7.12 Repair and Renovation of Tehsildar Mastung Office 393
13.7.13 Repair and Renovation of Deputy Commissioner Secretariat 393
13.7.14 Repair and Renovation of Deputy Commissioner House 393
13.7.15 Verification of Local/Domicile Certificates of Federal Government Employees 394
13.7.16 Construction of Futsal Stadium 395
13.7.17 Establishment of District Sports Complex Mastung 396
13.7.18 Construction of 05 Solarized Water Supply Schemes (WSSs) at Mastung City 396
13.7.19 Construction of Government Boys Inter-College Isplinji 396
13.7.20 Construction of Rural Health Centre Mal Sarparah Kirdgap 396
13.8 OFFICE OF THE SMALL INDUSTRIES WING MASTUNG 398
13.8.1 Details of the Vocational Training Centres in Balochistan 398
13.8.2 Brick Kilns 400
13.8.3 Crush Plants 401
13.9 MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING 402
13.9.1 Dilband Iron Ore 402
14 COMMUNICATION 404
14.1 RAILWAYS 405
14.1.1 Quetta-Taftan Railway Line 405
14.1.2 Rohri-Chaman Railway Line 406
14.2 PAKISTAN POST OFFICE 408
14.2.1 Delivery Post Offices Mastung 408
14.2.2 Profit/Loss Statement 409
14.3 NATIONAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY (NHA) 411
14.3.1 National Highways in Mastung District 411
14.3.2 Accidents on National Highways 412

14.3.3 Road Accident: Deputy Commissioner Mehboob Ahmed....413
14.3.4 Historical London-Calcutta Bus Service through Mastung District....414
15 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATION....416
15.1 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT) DEPARTMENT MASTUNG....416
15.2 PAKISTAN TELECOMMUNICATION COMPANY LIMITED (PTCL) TELEPHONE EXCHANGE....419
15.2.1 Beneficiaries....420
15.2.2 Cellular Networks in Mastung....421
15.3 NATIONAL DATABASE AND REGISTRATION AUTHORITY (NADRA) MASTUNG....422
15.3.1 Products and Services....422
15.4 REGIONAL PASSPORT OFFICE MASTUNG....426
15.5 PTV BOOSTER AND CIVIL AVIATION RADAR STATION....429
16 CUSTOMS AND EXCISE....430
16.1 MODEL CUSTOMS COLLECTORATE (ENFORCEMENT & COMPLIANCE), QUETTA....430
16.1.1 Performance of Customs at Lak Pass Check Post....430
16.2 EXCISE, TAXATION AND ANTI-NARCOTICS OFFICE MASTUNG....432
16.2.1 Narcotic Drugs in Mastung District....434
17 ARCHIVES AND LITERATURE....438
17.1 LIBRARIES IN MASTUNG DISTRICT....438
17.1.1 Details of Libraries in Mastung District....438
17.2 ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES....441
17.3 LITERARY ACTIVITIES IN MASTUNG....442
17.3.1 Prominent Scholars and Their Major Works....442
17.4 HISTORY OF JOURNALISM IN MASTUNG....447
17.4.1 Details of Daily Newspapers and Periodicals Published from Mastung District....448
18 NATURAL DISASTERS....451
18.1 EARTHQUAKES....451
18.1.1 Mastung Fault Line....451
18.1.2 The 1935 Earthquake Disaster....454
18.2 DROUGHT....458
18.3 LOCUST ATTACK....460

PREFACE

The Gazetteer may have had its origins in the Colonial Period, whereby officers of the British Imperial Government sought to produce and preserve a meticulous record of the genealogies, customs, social and religious traditions, demographics, climates, topographies and histories of the people who had come under the British rule in India, but its roots can be traced back much farther to the Mughals, and even the Delhi Sultanate. Royals were known to keep in their employment court chroniclers and historiographers; and their writings today serve to provide insightful glimpses into the world of yesteryear. The Imperial Gazetteer of India is one of the most invaluable collections of historical documents in existence today. Officers of the Imperial Government took great pains to furnish a historically accurate record that would ease and assist efficient governance. Governing a district is oftentimes a strenuous task and the Gazetteer is of utmost importance to the administration in the efficient running of its affairs. It holds detailed information about the tribal affairs, economic activities, and socio-political sensitivities of a population, and remains an indispensable asset for the District Administration.

Unfortunately, compiling and composing the District Gazetteers by the prime district officers i.e. the Deputy Commissioners, are activities that have disappeared with the departure of the Colonial authorities, especially by the officers in the districts of Balochistan province. I, personally, had formed the intention of compiling a District Gazetteer when I was still passing through the 34th Specialized Training Programme at DMG/PAS Campus Lahore; hence, the need for a composite and comprehensive Gazetteer of the Mastung district in a readily-accessible format had not been lost on me when I assumed the responsibilities of my office here in Mastung. I set about on this rather arduous task on the 17th September 2020, when the first meeting was convened with the concerned district departments. In less than seven months, through persistent and unrelenting efforts, we were able to meet the challenge. This Gazetteer, which will serve as a time-capsule for future generations, resumes the long-suspended tradition of publishing District Gazetteers, with the previous Gazetteer detailing the features and history of the Sarawan region having been published well over a century ago, in 1907. This is indeed, that first attempt by a Deputy Commissioner in the history of Balochistan province to compile a District Gazetteer.

The most trying phase of our quest, perhaps, was the procurement of authentic data, which was seldom available with the departments. Too often, more than a dozen requests had to be dispatched before a department supplied the required documents. Data was often organized haphazardly and had to be fished out from barely-accessible archives. The information presented in the departments' section is mostly extracted from the respective departments. This process affirmed our belief further in the need for better organization of information in our government departments. Nevertheless, I owe gratitude to all the officials of line departments Mastung district, who remained attached to me during this process.

With the degree of hardships I was sure to encounter, as I built this handy repository of information about our district, it was abundantly clear that I could not go it alone. That is why, I am indebted in gratitude to the multitude of people, whose generous assistance has been critical in this compilation. Dr. Fida Bazai, Assistant Professor in the Department of International Relations at the University of Balochistan, who did his MS and PhD from the University of Glasgow UK and has been a regular contributor to national and international conferences, along with his brilliant cohort of Research Assistants Muhammad Tariq Siddique, Abdul Baqi and Rustam Khan, remained at the forefront of our mission. Superintendent (Revenue Branch) Abdul Jabbar Durrani and Superintendent (General Branch) Muhammad Arif Lehri, Deputy Commissioner Mastung Office, too, left no stone unturned in their efforts to assist me in the information-gathering. The information regarding topography, climate and earthquakes was provided by Mobin Khokhar, MIS/GIS expert, PDMA Balochistan and the Regional Meteorological Centre Quetta. As I invested my time and energy so wholly in this task, they were consequently diverted from my family, who, unfortunately, did not receive the complete attention they were due. For supporting me so thoroughly and without complaint, they are greatly deserving of my gratitude as well. Primarily , though, it is Allah the Almighty who must be thanked, for without His help none of what we achieved during this period would have been remotely possible. Hindrances and obstacles that appeared insurmountable at the time were, with the grace of Almighty Allah, removed with astonishing ease and pace. Allah has been kind beyond measure. Finally, it must be stated that despite all our best efforts to get this document presented in as accurate and flawless a form as possible, it is bound to come up a little short. It is only human to err, so if any such mistakes (grammatical, statistical, linguistic or any other) are spotted, they may be brought to my notice for correction in the future editions.

Mehboob Ahmed
Deputy Commissioner, Mastung.
PAS/DMG, 38th CTP.
11th April 2021.

1 MASTUNG DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

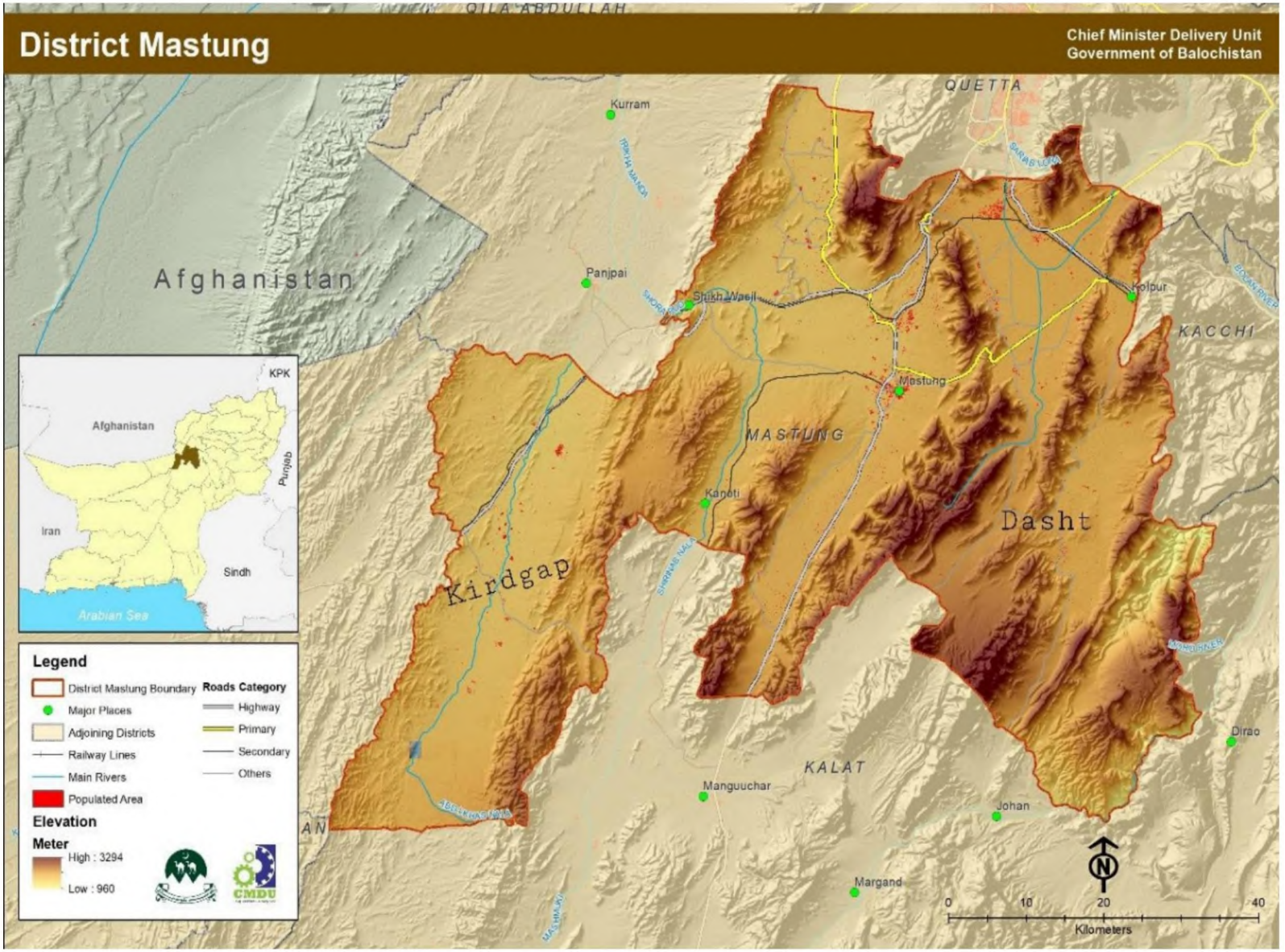
District Creation	31st December 1991
Division	Kalat
Geographical Area	6470 sq. km. (Survey of Pakistan)
Location	66°11'34" - 67°25'59" east longitudes and 29°20'13" - 30°15'8" north latitudes
Boundaries	District Quetta (North), District Kalat (South), District Kachi (East), District Noshki (West)
Average Elevation Above Sea Level	5590 feet
Total Population	266461 (2017); 282392 (2020)
Rural Population	231332 (2017); 245116 (2020)
Urban Population	35129 (2017); 37276 (2020)
Male Pop. & Female Pop.	137963 & 128498 (2017); 146211 & 136181 (2020)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	107.37 Males per 100 Females
Average Annual Growth Rate	3.04 % (1998 to 2017)
Population Density	41.2/sq.km.
Sub-Divisions/Tehsils	(i)Mastung (ii)Dasht (iii)Kirdgap
Union Councils	20
Mouzas	280
Municipal Committee	(i)Mastung city (ii)UC Spezand Dasht
Time Zone	Pakistan Standard Time (GMT+5)
Literacy Rate	40.5%
Male Literacy; Female Literacy	61% ; 20%
Major Languages	Brahvi, Balochi, Persian (Dehwari), Pashto
National Highways	(i)Chaman-Karachi (N-25) (ii)Quetta-Sukkur (NH-65) (iii)Mastung-Taftan (N-40).
Election Constituencies	PB-35, NA-267
Total Households	38801 (2017), 39617(2020)
Housing Units Having Electricity	8145
Housing Units Having Pipe Water	30214
Housing Units Having Gas	7027

2 GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

2.1 GEOGRAPHY

Mastung district is located in the south of provincial capital Quetta at a distance of 49 km (distance between Deputy Commissioner House Mastung and Civil Secretariat Quetta). Area-wise Mastung ranks the 18th largest district in Balochistan and has an area of 6470 square kilometres. Mastung lies between 66°11'34"- 67°25'59" east longitudes and 29°20'13"- 30°15'8" north latitudes. Location of Mastung is at 735 km (aerial distance) south-west (235 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's capital city Islamabad and 45 km (aerial distance) south-west (200 degrees bearing) from Quetta city. Mastung borders Quetta in the north via Lak Pass, Kalat in the south via Kadkucha, Kachi in the east via Dasht and Noshki in the west via Kirdgap. Its height above the sea level is 5590 feet.

The general character/topography of the District is mountainous, consisting of a series of parallel hill ranges, running north to south and enclosing valleys, which lie at an elevation of 5000 to 6500 feet above the sea level. Some of these valleys are wide enough and are also important agriculturally. In the western portion of the District are the principal valleys of Gurgina and Kirdgap; in the centre is the large valley of the Mastung city ,with Kadkucha and Sheerin Aab running southwards and the valley of Kanak running northwards, west of Chiltan Mountain, into the valley of Aghbarg in Quetta, while in the north, eastwards of the Chiltan Mountain, is the piedmont which leads to the valley of Quetta . In the eastare the valleys of Dasht and Gondain, while in the southeast lie the valleys of Isplinji, Marov and Kabo.


District Mastung
Chief Minister Delivery Unit
Government of Balochistan
QUETTA
Kurram
Panjpai
Shikh Wasil
Kolpur
KACCHI
Mastung
MASTUNG
Kanoti
Dasht
Kirdgap
KALAT
Manguuchar
Johan
Dirao
Margand
Afghanistan
Iran
Sindh
Punjab
KPK
Arabian Sea
Legend
District Mastung Boundary
Major Places
Adjoining Districts
Railway Lines
Main Rivers
Populated Area
Roads Category
Highway
Primary
Secondary
Others
Elevation
Meter
High : 3294
Low : 960
CMDU
0
10
20
40
Kilometers

2.1.1 Hill Ranges

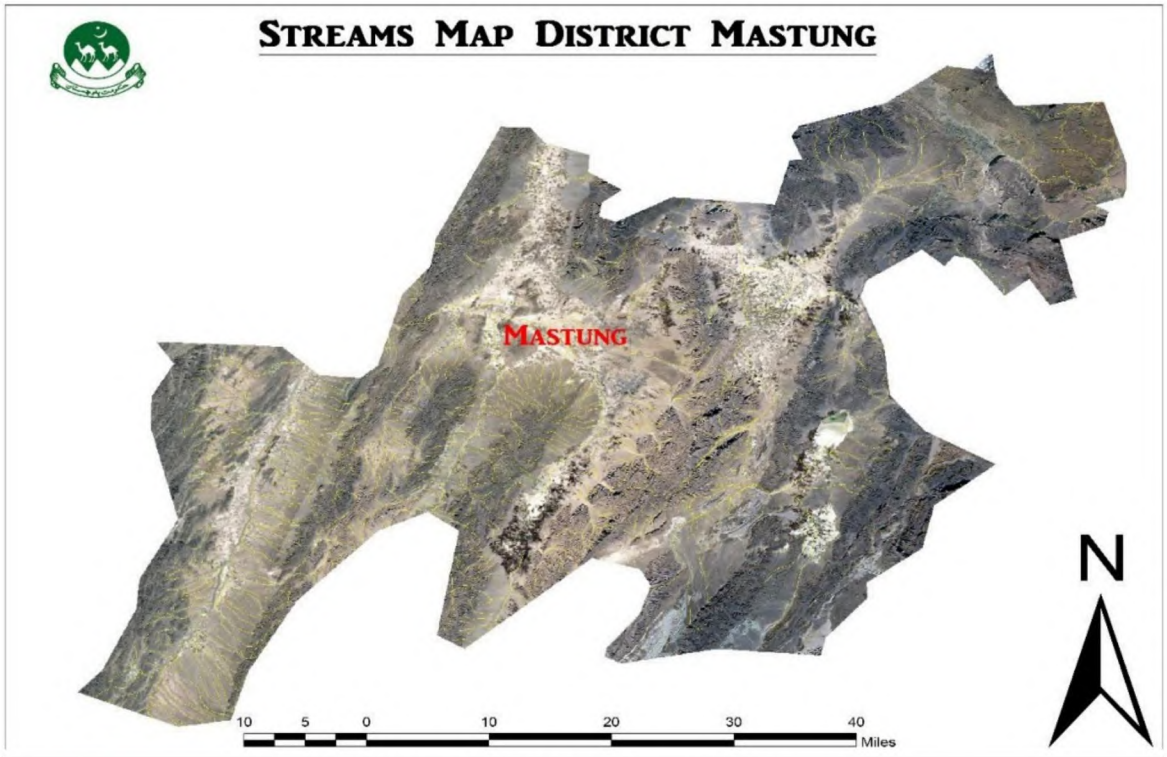
The mountains of the Central Brahvi range cover major part of Mastung district. In the extreme north-east, close to the boundary of Quetta and Kachi districts, lie the mountains of Murdar Ghar, Sur Ghar and Kuk Ghar. The highest peak in Murdar Ghar is 3265 metres while that of Kuk Ghar is 3250 metres. Surrounded by these mountains is the valley of Zarakhu (now in Quetta district) which is drained by Zarakhu and other streams. Further south are the hills of Nagau Range which separate Dasht sub-division/tehsil into two so that Dilband and Dashtari areas of Mastung are to be approached via Marov, Isplinji, Sheeshar and then passing through Khaiswar and Johan areas of Kalat. The highest point in these hills is above 2500 metres. Further west along the southern boundary of Dasht lie the hills of Koh-i-Siah; the highest point in these hills is 3117 metres.

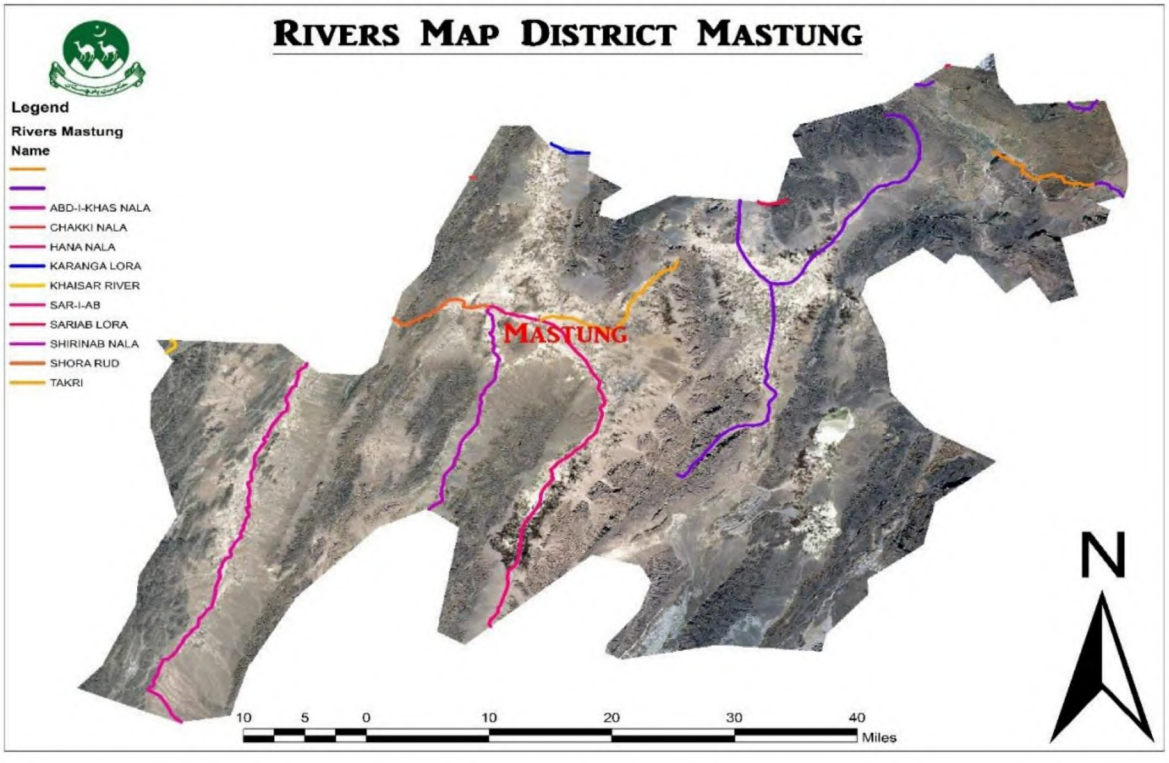
The next important mountains are those of Zehri Ghat, running from north-east to south-west and dividing Mastung district into two parts. The highest point is 2681 metres, which is known as Koh-i-Zindan. In the extreme north of this range lies the famous Nishpa tunnel which is about one and a half kilometres long and through which passes the railway line from Quetta to Mastung and further to Zahidan. The tunnel avoids the adjacent height of Lak Pass through which passes the Chaman-Karachi highway (N-25).

North-west of Zehri Ghat lies the southern extension of the Chiltan hills. The highest point in this range is 3314 metres. Further north-west, along the border of Mastung with Quetta district, are the hills of Mashlakh range. In the south-west of Mastung valley, lie the hills of Unaleth range. The highest point in this range is 2422 metres. West of Kirdgap valley, lie the Garr hills which run along the boundary of Mastung district with Noshki district.

2.1.2 Rivers and Streams

There are no perennial rivers and streams in Mastung district, there are, however, some seasonal streams and *nallas*, which carry rain water from high altitude and mountainous areas to the plains. An important seasonal stream of the District is Sheerin Aab, which flows north to south in the western half of the District. Parri Nalla flows near the south eastern boundary of the District. Some others are Pashkaram Nalla, Kangoi Jhal, Chunka Dhor and Bhalla Dhor (Pishak Jhal).

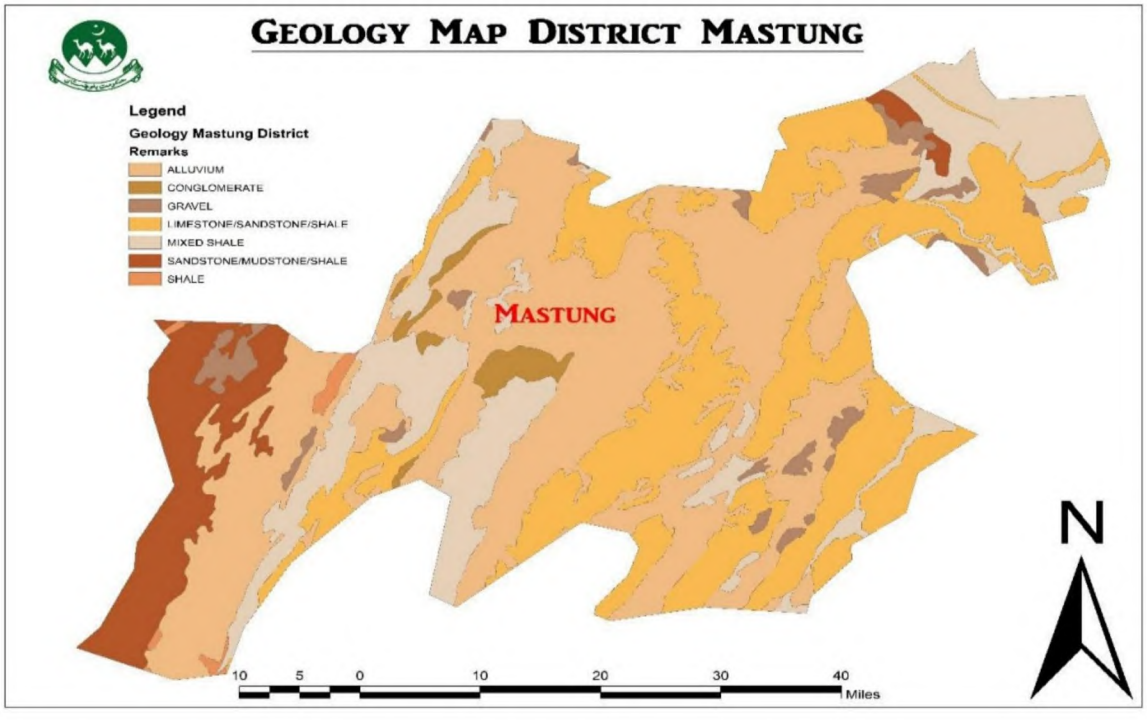

STREAMS MAP DISTRICT MASTUNG
MASTUNG
10 5 0 10 20 30 40
Miles
N


RIVERS MAP DISTRICT MASTUNG
Legend
Rivers Mastung
Name
ABD-I-KHAS NALA
CHAKKI NALA
HANA NALA
KARANGA LORA
KHAISAR RIVER
SAR-I-AB
SARIAB LORA
SHIRINAB NALA
SHORA RUD
TAKRI
MASTUNG
10 5 0 10 20 30 40
Miles
N

2.1.3 Geology

The geological composition of Mastung district is described in the following table, as illustrated in the District Gazetteer Sarawan 1907: -

Geological Age	Composition of Strata	Principal Exposures
Oligocene	Nari beds, gypsiferous clays, sandstones and limestones identical, in age with the Khojak shales of the western part of Sarawan, containing the fossil foraminifera Lepidocyclina and Nummulites intermedia.	Some of the foothills west of the Sheerin Aab and Mangochar valley, Drang and other syuclinal valleys west of the Nagau Range.
Middle Eocene	Lower Khirthar. Thin bedded shales, limestones and sandstones of flysch facies, with N. laevigata and N. (Assilina) exponens, underlaid by massive black Limestones containing N. irregularis.	The flysch facies is observed principally in the south-eastern part of Sarawan. The lofty Nagau range consists of the massive limestone.
Upper Senonian, (Upper Cretaceous)	Sandstones, shales and limestones containing Hemipneustes, Radiolites and other upper cretaceous fossils; they are often accompanied by beds of volcanic material corresponding in age with the Deccan Trap of the Indian Peninsula.	These rocks constitute the Marov anticline east of Johan and occupy large areas in the synclinal valleys between the great anticlinal ridges of Jurassic rocks.
Middle Jurassic (Callovian)	Polyphemus beds. Alternations of rather thin-bedded limestones and shales named after the gigantic ammonite species Macrocephalites Polyphemus which occurs in them.	The core of the Marov anticline east of Johan.
Middle Jurassic (Bathonian and Bajocian)	Massive grey limestone of enormous thickness (several thousand feet).	The Chiltan range, the ranges east of the Mastung valley, the Koh-i-Maran and most of the hills bordering the Kachi district.
Lias (Lower Jurassic)	Regularly stratified dark grey limestones, several thousand feet thick, inter-bedded with black splintery shales, containing crinoids and many other fossils.	Eastern underscarp of Chiltan, ranges enclosing the Mangochar and Sheerin Aab valley to the east and west.

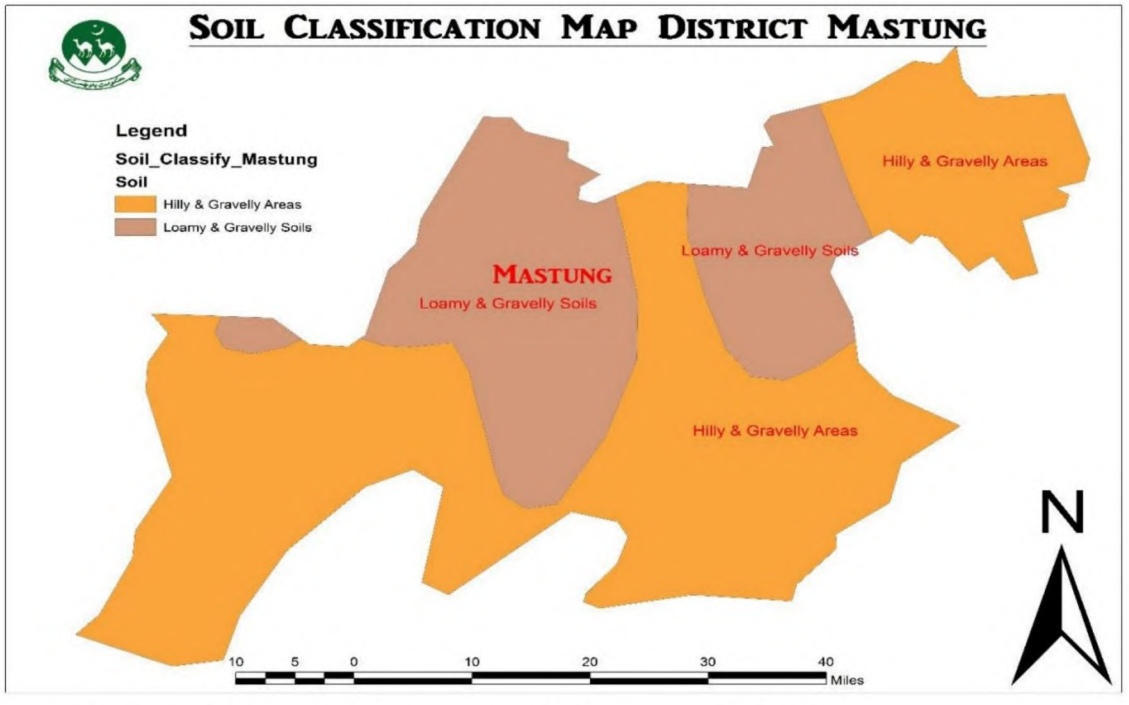


2.1.4 Topography

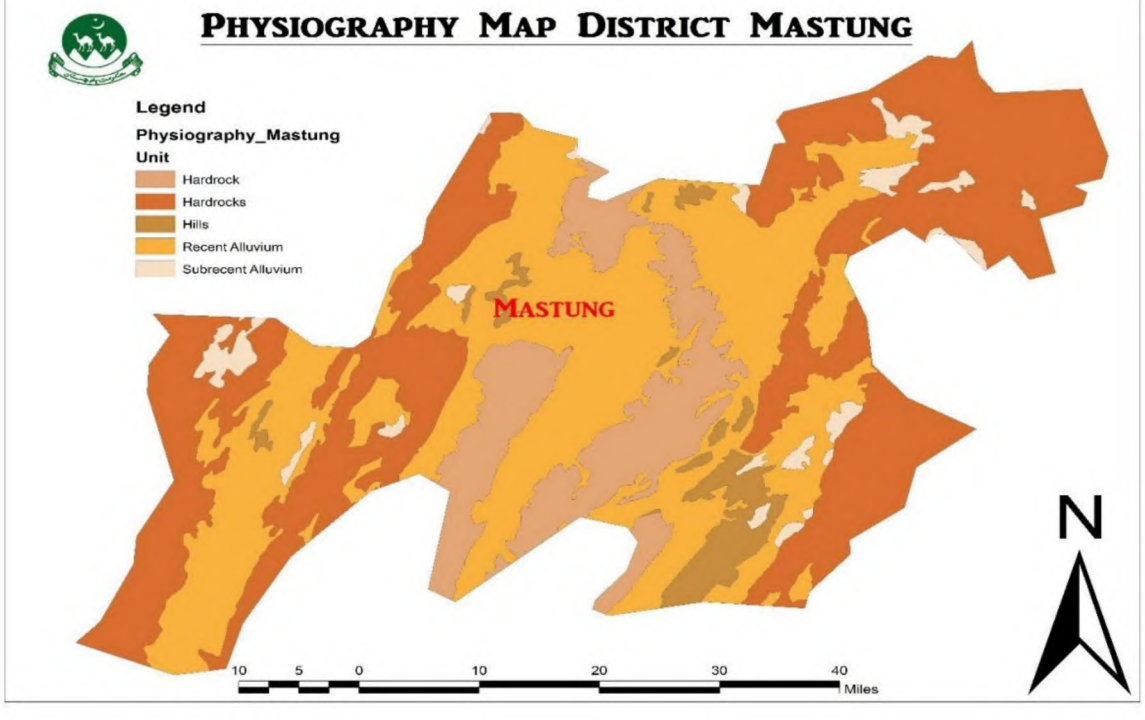
The topography within 2 miles of Mastung contains only modest variations in elevation, with a maximum elevation change of 335 feet and an average elevation above sea level of 5590 feet. Within 10 miles contains only modest variations in elevation (3579 feet). Within 50 miles also contains extreme variations in elevation (11129 feet).

The area within 2 miles of Mastung is covered by bare soil *(*51%*),* cropland *(*27%*),* and artificial surfaces (19%), within 10 miles by bare soil (82%*)* and cropland (12%), and within 50 miles by bare soil (92%).

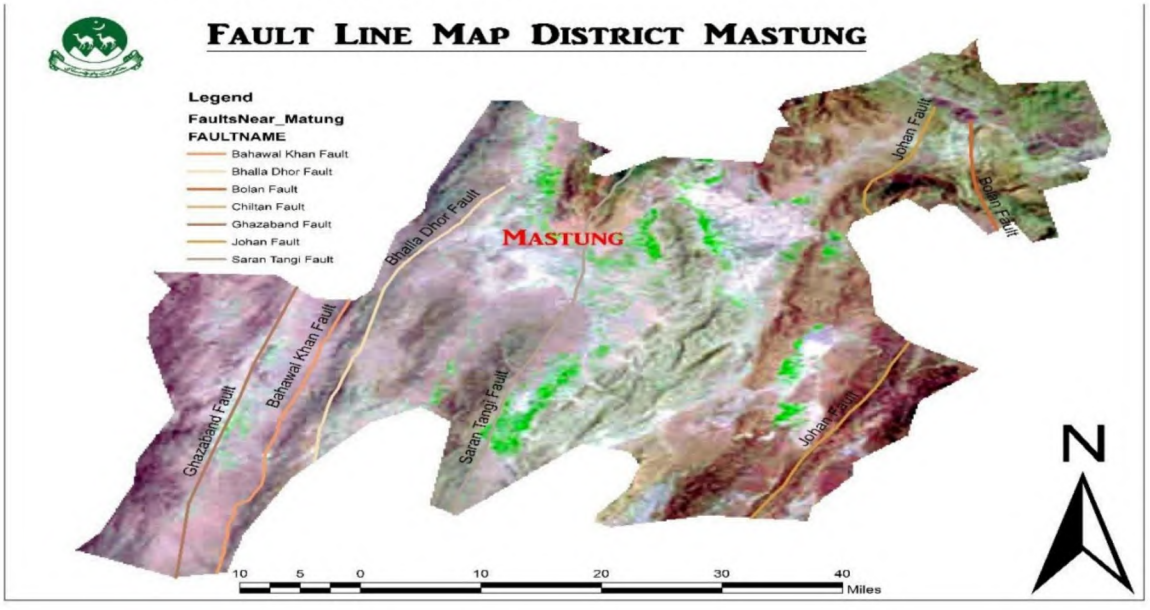
Soil map of District typically shows only general distribution of soils.



Physiography Map showing the natural features of the District.



Fault line map of Mastung district.



2.2 CLIMATE

The overall climate of the District is dry and temperate without any marked variations. The year is divided into four seasons: spring *(hatam),* from March to May; summer *(tirma),* from June to August; autumn *(sohel),* September and October; and winter *(sailt)*; from November to February. The spring is the most delightful time of the year. From April to September, the climate is dry, bright, bracing and healthy. In autumn, the nights become cold and are sometimes frosty, though by day, the sun is still warmer. The winters are severely dry cold and seldom receive rain and snowfall; whereas the summers are long, hot and mostly clear.

2.2.1 Average Weather in Mastung District

The compilation of digital data regarding weather parameters has been initiated in the province since last decade; before that the system was based on manual observational network. Unfortunately, there is no weather station of Pakistan Meteorological Department at Mastung which could provide standard recorded weather parameters in respect of Mastung district. Normally, it is dry year-round and the temperature typically varies from -2.2°C to 34°C and is rarely below -6°C or above 37°C.

2.2.2 Aridity of the Region

Mastung district falls in the arid zone for its low receiving of rainfall during the course of the year and high evaporation rate. Aridity results from the presence of dry, descending air, therefore, aridity is found mostly in places where anticyclonic conditions are persistent, as is the case in the regions lying under the anticyclones of the subtropics. The climatic pattern in the arid zones is frequently characterized by a relatively 'cool' dry season, followed by a relatively 'hot' dry season, and ultimately by a 'moderate' rainy season. In general, there are significant diurnal temperature fluctuations within these seasons.

2.2.3 Summers and Winters

The hot season lasts for 4.1 months, from May 13th to September 15th, with an average daily high temperature above 30°C. The hottest day of the year is July 3rd, with an average high temperature of 34.5°C.

Winter season in Mastung starts from the ebb of November, mostly 30th of the month, and remains for three months. November remains dry and cool and the winds are received from north and north western regions. In December, the temperature further drops below freezing point and rainfall is received when the western disturbance system approaches the

region. The cold season lasts with an average daily high temperature below 15.5°C. The coldest day of the year is January 6th with an average low temperature of -2.22°C.

2.2.4 Clouds

In Mastung, the average percentage of the sky covered by clouds experiences significant seasonal variation over the course of the year. The clearer part of the year in Mastung begins around August 9th and lasts for 3.2 months, ending around November 16th. On September 25th, the clearest day of the year, the sky is clear, mostly clear, 98% of the time, and overcast or mostly cloudy 2% of the time.

The cloudier part of the year begins around November 16th and lasts for generally for the winter season. On March 14th, the cloudiest day of the year, the sky is overcast or mostly cloudy 32% of the time, and clear, mostly clear, or partly cloudy 68% of the time.

2.2.5 Precipitation

A wet day is one with at least 1.016 mm of liquid or liquid-equivalent precipitation. The chance of wet days in Mastung varies throughout the year. From March to mid-April, spring season prevails and during this period rain and thunderstorms occur and normally 4-5 wet spells approach the region.

Among wet days, distinction is made between those that experience rain alone, snow alone, or a mixture of the two. Based on this categorization, the most common form of precipitation throughout the year is rain alone, with a peak probability of 12% on March 8th.

2.2.6 Rainfall

Mastung being falling in the arid zone receives meagre amount of rain. The District experiences some seasonal variation in monthly rainfall. The rainy period of the year lasts for 8.8 months, from July 25th to April 18th, with a sliding 31-day rainfall of at least 12.7 mm. The most rain falls during the 31 days are centred around March 17th, with an average total accumulation of 28 mm. The rainless period of the year lasts for 3.2 months, from April 18th to July 25th. The least rain falls around June 3rd, with an average total accumulation of 2.5 mm. The average annual rainfall in the District is 190 mm.

There are some parts of Mastung district which fall in monsoon region that receive rain during July to September, nevertheless this depends upon the formation of the monsoon year in the region. During Normal Year, the monsoon rains barely reach the south eastern parts of Dasht from Bolan, however, when the monsoon setup falls in Above Normal Year then the rain can reach even Nokundi passing over from southern parts of Mastung; and if year is Below Normal then monsoon may not reach Dasht area since the monsoon then dissipates quickly and cannot cross the barrier of Bolan hills.

2.2.7 Snowfall

At the end of December, the western disturbance system approaches the region and normally 2 to 3 weather systems approach in late December and 3 to 4 systems reach in January and in February as well. Snowfall in Mastung is received generally in December end and in January. The District received about 2 feet of snowfall on 12th January 2020 which affected a large number of families especially in Dasht. The District receives approximately 2 to 3 cm snowfall annually.

2.2.8 Sun

The length of the day in Mastung varies significantly over the course of the year. The shortest day of the year is December 21st, with 10 hours, 14 minutes of daylight; the longest day is June 21st, with 14 hours, 4 minutes of daylight.

The earliest sunrise is at 5:31 AM on June 10th, and the latest sunrise is 1 hour, 58 minutes later at 7:29 AM on January 10th. The earliest sunset is at 5:32 PM on December 2nd, and the latest sunset is 2 hours, 5 minutes later at 7:37 PM on June 30th.

2.2.9 Humidity

The humidity comfort level is based on the dew point, as it determines whether perspiration will evaporate from the skin, thereby cooling the body. Lower dew points feel drier and higher dew points feel more humid. Unlike temperature, which typically varies significantly between night and day, dew point tends to change more slowly, so while the temperature may drop at night, a muggy day is typically followed by a muggy night.

The perceived humidity level in Mastung, as measured by the percentage of time in which the humidity comfort level is muggy, oppressive, or miserable, does not vary significantly over the course of the year. Approximately the humidity level in the District remains as: January to March 50%; April to June, 20%; July to September, 40%; October and November, 15% and during December, 30%.

2.2.10 Wind

The wind experienced at any given location is highly dependent on local topography and other factors, and instantaneous wind speed and direction vary more widely than hourly averages. The average hourly wind speed in Mastung experiences significant seasonal variation over the course of the year. The local names and direction of the main winds are *Gorich* from west or north-west, *Nambi* from east. *Gorich* winds bring cold and remove clouds, whereas *Nambi* winds bring heat along with clouds.

The windier part of the year lasts for 5.5 months, from December 30th to June 14th, with average wind speeds of more than 6.6 miles per hour. The windiest day of the year is May 13th,

with an average hourly wind speed of 9.0 miles per hour. The calmer time of year lasts for 6.5 months, from June 14th to December 30th. The calmest day of the year is August 29th, with an average hourly wind speed of 4.2 miles per hour.

2.2.11 Solar Energy

It is the radiation from the Sun capable of producing heat and light. The average daily incident shortwave solar energy experiences significant seasonal variation over the course of the year. The brighter period of the year lasts for 2.8 months, from April 29th to July 23rd, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square metre above 7.8 kWh. The brightest day of the year is June 6th, with an average energy of 8.8 kWh. The darker period of the year lasts for 3.0 months, from November 9th to February 11th, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square metre below 4.9 kWh. The darkest day of the year is December 25th, with an average of 3.9 kWh.

2.2.12 Best Time to Visit Mastung

A pleasant outdoor visit to any place mainly depends upon lack of rainfall, snowfall, acute cold and scorching heat. Extreme cold weather and snowfall in Mastung are demoralizing factors for visitors. Pleasant weather with perceived temperatures between 18 °C and 27°C, is the best time of the year to visit Mastung for general outdoor tourist activities; which makes from late April to mid-June and from late August to early October.

2.2.13 Growing Season

Growth of plants can take place only between certain maximum and minimum temperatures. Extremely high or low temperatures can be damaging to plants. Plants might survive high temperatures, as long as they can compensate for these high temperatures by transpiration, but growth will be affected negatively. High temperatures in the surface layer of the soil result in rapid loss of soil moisture due to the high levels of evaporation and transpiration. Although problems of low temperatures, in general, are less common in arid zones, when they do occur for relatively long periods of time, plant growth can be restricted; at temperatures below 0°C, some plants can die.

The growing season in Mastung typically lasts for 8.3 months (253 days), from around March 7th to around November 18th, rarely starting before February 15th or after April 1st, and rarely ending before October 27th or after December 7th. The first spring blooms in Mastung should appear around February 29th, only rarely appearing before February 16th or after March 15th.

3 HISTORY AND CULTURE

3.1 HISTORY OF MASTUNG

The history of Mastung district due to its adjacency and attachment with Kalat can be considered the same as that of the latter. Kalat had been given several names from time to time by the foreign empires that ruled the region or had influence over it. Some of these empires were Persian, Greek, Arab and Turk. The Persians called the area (which included Kalat, Sarawan, Jhalawan, Makran and Kharan) as Turan; however, some say that they only called Jhalawan as Turan. The Greek historians have noted the name as Gidroshiya, Pakty Ke, Para Pomi Sadae and Artakona. The Arabs and Turks used to call Kalat as Kekan which means 'a fort on the top of a hill'. Similarly, Mastung has also been mentioned with various names by different historians, including: Maskaan, Mastaang, Mastanjj, Mashtang and Mastaan. This reveals the historical importance of the District that it is an ancient city which was always part of Kalat and Sarawan. The earliest mention of the area is found by the name of 'Mastaang' as having a fort which was destroyed in the war between Iran and Turan in 854 BC.

3.1.1 A Timeline History of Mastung

It is a clear fact that Mastung has historically been part of the Sarawan region and it continued to be so till it became a sub-division of Kalat district and later became a separate district in 1991. The earliest history of the area is buried in obscurity and very little definite information is available before the conquest of the region by the Ghaznavids in 977 AD. A brief account of history of the Mastung district as part of Sarawan region is given as follows:

Greek Period

It seems possible that part of the army of Alexander the Great traversed through the country circa 325 BC, when he was in the Indus Valley. He dispatched his general Krateros with heavy transport to march via Hilmand and meet him in Persia. If Krateros marched, as is supposed via the Mulla Pass and Quetta, he must have passed through Mastung, Sarawan. After the death of Alexander, Balochistan is said to have come under the rule of his general Seleucus Nicator.

Maurya Rule

Chandragupta Maurya is said to have defeated the Greek general Seleucus and occupied the area in 322 BC and it remained under the Mauryan rule till the reign of Emperor Ashok. That is why, ruins of Buddhism are found at several places in Balochistan . There are no such archeological records of Buddhist ruins in Mastung though. Nevertheless, the area was attached to Kalat and Mauryan rule, extended to Kandahar.

Saaka Rule

From 140 BC to 130 BC, the region was ruled by the Saaka Dynasty, that was originally from 'Amu Darya' in the Central Asia and their rule extended from Indus river to Hilmand river in the Central Asia.

Koshani Rule

In 5 AD, the country came under the rule of 'Behram Gor Koshani' also called as 'Deri Ram'. The family ruled for another 200 years on Sindh and Balochistan up to Kandahar.

Rai and Sewa Dynasty

There is no clear evidence regarding origin of the Sewas, although some historians claim them to be connected with the 'Rai Dynasty' who established their rule in Sindh around 635 AD. 'Rai Chich' is also said to have conquered the lands of Makran extending to Kandahar. The Sewa history is disputed among historians. Few historians opine that they were a family with the name 'Sewa' and were given the charge of governing Kalat by the Rai, while some claim that they were not rulers even. The only sign of their rule in Kalat (including Mastung) is that Kalat was called as Kalat-i-Sewa and there was a Hindu temple with the same name that was destroyed in the earthquake of 1935. According to the Imperial Gazetteer (1906), the Sewa Dynasty had consolidated its rule in Kalat as a result of decline in the authority of Sultan Feroz Shah Tughlaq circa 1388 AD, over Sindh.

Arab Period

The Arab incursions into the Kalat region and Mastung (which they called Kekan) began during the caliphate of Syedina Usman Zunnurain RaziaAllahu Anhu (RA) and were conquered in the same reign or in the succeeding caliphate of Syedina Ali Murtaza (RA). It is argued that the first Muslim general to conquer Kekan was Hazrat Haris-bin-Murra (RA). After the initial conquest, the region revolted time and again against the Arabs, which were regularly crushed by the Muslim Caliphs by sending armies, especially during the reigns of Syedina Muavia (RA) to Waleed bin Abdul Malik. In 710 AD, the Umayyad general Muhammad bin Qasim conquered Sindh and Muslim rule was consolidated in Kalat. The Arabs are said to have dislodged the Rai Dynasty in Sindh and Sewa Dynasty in Kalat. The area remained under Arab rule till 976 AD and they (Arabs) were the first to spread Islam in this part of the globe.

After the Arabs, the country is said to have come under the rulership of the Saffarid Dynasty with Yaqoob-bin-Lais Al-Saffari as its first ruler. The Saffarids were then succeeded by the Seljuks, who then were succeeded by the Ghaznavids.

Ghaznavids

In the year 977 AD, Nasir Uddin Sabuktagin, King of Ghazni, conquered the region as far south as Khuzdar and the area remained in the dominion of his son Mahmood Ghaznavi and later Sultans of the Dynasty. The Sarawan (Mastung) country appears to have formed part of the Ghaznavid empire till its downfall.

Ghorids

Sultan Shahab Uddin Ghori gave over the government of Sarawan and Makran to his favorite slave Taj-ud-din Eldoz in 1202 AD. Later on in 1219 AD, Sarawan like the rest of Balochistan, must have formed part of the Kingdom of Sultan Muhammad Khan of Khwarzim.

Mongols

The region is said to have been conquered in 1223 AD, by the Mongols under Chagatai Khan, son of Genghis Khan (Changez Khan), who penetrated as far south as Jhalawan and Makran. In 1225 AD, Sarawan, as was Jhalawan, probably came temporarily under the rule of Sultan Shams Uddin Altamash of Delhi.

Arghuns

At the end of the 14th century (c. 1383), Sarawan appears to have formed a portion of the Kingdom of Kandahar, which was taken by Ameer Timur, who granted it to his grandson Pir Muhammad. Kandahar remained under the rule of Timur's successors till 1470 AD. Afterwards, it was taken by Sultan Husain Mirza of Herat who conferred rule of territories of Shal (Quetta), Mastung, Pishin and Sibi upon Ameer Shuja Uddin Zunnun Arghun. After his death, these territories were passed on to his son Shah Baig Arghun, who in 1511 AD, moved from Kandahar to Shal (Quetta) and in the next few years made frequent military expeditions against the surrounding country including one in 1517 AD into Zehri in Jhalawan.

At the end of 15th century, when Rind and Lashar took Kalat from Meer Umar Meervani and killed him in battle, his wife Mehnaz along with his son Bijjar fled to Mastung, where the Khwajakhels (a sub-tribe of Dehwar) of Mastung gave them sanctuary until Bijjar came of age and reoccupied Kalat. After becoming the ruler of Kalat, Meer Bijjar distributed the lands under his rule to the tribes who helped him in the occupation of Kalat.

Mughals

After the Arghuns, the region being part of Kandahar, passed on to the Mughals. During 1530 AD to 1545 AD, Mirza Kamran Mughal was the ruler of Kandahar. It was during his period, in the summer of 1543 AD, that the ousted Mughal Emperor Humayun came to Shal-Mastung via Sibi, on his retreat from India. He camped in Pringabad area of Mastung and is said to have

left his son Akbar, who was merely a year old, here and himself departed for Afghanistan. On Humayun's regaining the throne of India two years later, he granted the districts of Shal and Mastung (as parts of Kandahar) to Lawang Khan; history is silent about the details of Lawang Khan. The event of Humayun's stay at Mastung was written by his sister Princess Gulbadan, who has mentioned the name of Mastung as 'Mastaan' in her memoirs.

Between the period 1556 AD and 1595 AD, Kandahar and its dependencies remained under the 'Safavid Kings of Persia' and in the later years were again acquired by the Mughals.

During the reign of Mughal emperor Jalal Uddin Muhammad Akbar, Mastung formed part of the eastern division of the Kandahar Sarkar, one of the Sarkars into which Akbar's dominions were divided, and the 'Ain-i-Akbari' mentions Mastung as 'Mashtang', having a mud fort and paying an annual revenue of 10 tumans and 8000 dinars in money, 470 kharwars in grain and furnishing a contingent of 100 horses and 500 foot soldiers. Ain-i-Akbari was written circa 1590 AD by Emperor Akbar's court historian Abul Fazal Ibn-e-Mubarak in Persian language.

The Ahmedzai Khans Rule

The Mughal rule in Kalat was put to an end by the Brahvi and Dehwar tribes together by killing the Mughal Governor; with this, a new Baloch confederacy was setup at Kalat. The rebellious tribes called upon Meer Ibrahim Meervani to become chief of the confederacy but he sent his grandson Meer Hasan, who became the first chief of Kalat. Following him, Meer Ahmed Khan, from whom the eponym 'Ahmedzai' is derived, ascended to the *masnad* in 1666-67.

When Meer Ahmed Khan-I became the ruler of Kalat and laid the foundation of the Khanate, Kamran Mughal sent an army under the command of Agha Jaffer Mughal to occupy Kalat. However, Meer Ahmed Khan-I defeated him in a battle that took place in Kadkucha Mastung. Thus, Meer Ahmed Khan-I occupied Mastung and made it a part of his rule.

The Safavid Shah of Iran sent an army under the command of Tehmasip Baig to occupy areas of Bolan, Mastung and Kalat; however, Meer Ahmed Khan-I stopped him at Sariab Mastung, where Tehmasip was defeated in a battle.

In the reign of Meer Ahmed Khan-II (1714 AD – 1716 AD), his brother Meer Abdullah Khan, whom he had sent to live in Shalkot (Quetta), rebelled against him with the help of Raisani Sardars and occupied Mastung; a battle took place and Meer Ahmed Khan-II was defeated and was forced to flee to Kalat. During his rule, Meer Abdullah Khan, who was well known for his valor, used to assemble his *Lashkar-e-Sarawan* at Mastung, whenever there was an attack from foreign invaders or if the Khan had plans to attack Kachhi or areas under the rule of Kandahar.

When Meer Mahbat Khan became Khan of Kalat in 1731 AD, he exiled his step-brothers, Meer Ehltaz Khan and Meer Naseer Khan along with their mother to Mastung and granted them all the income of Mastung for their expenditure. In 1749 AD, when Ahmed Shah Abdali was on his way to occupy Kalat and punish Meer Mahbat Khan for his tyrannical conduct, the Muhammad Shahi tribe tried to stop his army in Mastung but was comprehensively defeated. Ahmed Shah Abdali took booty and destroyed Mastung before moving forward towards Kalat.

The second time when Ahmed Shah Abdali came to occupy Kalat, Meer Naseer Khan-I (also known as 'The Great Meer Naseer Khan') faced him in the battle at Pringabad, Mastung. It is said that the Durrani army was initially defeated by the Khan and upon hearing this, Ahmed Shah Abdali himself entered the battlefield with an army and defeated Naseer Khan-I. After a peaceful settlement between the two rulers, Mastung was again granted to Meer Naseer Khan-I by Ahmed Shah Abdali.

List of Ahmedzai Khans of Kalat:

Sr.#	Name	Tenure
1	Meer Ahmed Khan-I	1666-1695
2	Meer Mehrab Khan-I	1695-1697
3	Meer Samandar Khan	1697-1714
4	Meer Ahmed Khan-II	1714-1716
5	Meer Abdullah Khan	1716-1731
6	Meer Mahbat Khan	1731-1749
7	Meer Nasir Khan-I	1749-1794
8	Meer Mahmood Khan-I	1794-1817
9	Meer Mehrab Khan-II	1817-1839
10	Meer Shah Nawaz Khan	1839-1841
11	Meer Nasir Khan-II	1841-1857
12	Meer Khudaidad Khan	1857-1863
13	Meer Sherdil Khan	1863-1864
14	Meer Khudaidad Khan (2nd time)	1864-1893
15	Meer Mahmud Khan-II	1893-1931
16	Meer Muhammad Azan Jan Khan	1931-1933
17	Meer Ahmed Yar Khan	1933-1955, 1958-1979
18	Meer Dawood Jan Khan	1979-1998
19	Meer Muhammad Khan	In absence of his father Meer Sulaiman Dawood jan.

The British Entry

Henry Pottinger is said to be the first British officer who came to Balochistan, disguised as a tourist in 1810. He toured entire parts of the country and compiled a report, the first of its nature to be presented to the British Indian authorities.

During the reign of Meer Mehrab Khan-II, when the Sardars of Sarawan and Jhalawan rebelled against him, the centre of Sardars of Sarawan was Mastung. Meer Mehrab Khan-II, therefore, came to Mastung with his army and looted the properties of rebel Sa rdars and killed their supporters.

Sardar Rehamdil Khan Afghan who was the ruler of Sibi, attacked and occupied Mastung on the command of Purdal Khan, the ruler of Kandahar.

When Meer Shahnawaz Khan became Khan of Kalat in 1839 AD, Mastung was made part of the State of Afghanistan by the British, which was under the rule of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk. Thus Mastung came under the administration of Captain Ben, the Political Agent of Shalkot (Quetta). Sardar Muhammad Khan Shahwani was made '*Naib*' of Mastung to be paid 200 rupees monthly. Later, when the Sardars of Sarawan rebelled against the British, they massacred all the British along with their subordinates at Mastung. Sardar Muhammad Khan Shahwani, the *'Naib'* of Mastung also participated in the revolt killing all the Britishers who were under his command and thus sided with rebels headed by Meer Naseer Khan-II.

During the reign of Meer Khudaidad Khan in 1871, the Sardars of Sarawan again staged a mutiny under the command of Sardar Jahangir Khan Lehri, who was accompanied by other Sardars: Syed Khan Bangulzai, Syed Khan Muhammad Shahi and Mubarak Khan Shahwani; and occupied Mastung. Meer Khudaidad Khan in order to punish the rebel Sardars and reoccupy Mastung, sent an army under the command of *Shahghasi* Wali Muhammad and a battle took place near Kadkucha Mastung in which the Sardars were defeated and *Shahghasi* occupied Mastung.

Robert Groves Sandeman came to Quetta on 24th December 1875; Meer Khudaidad Khan exhibited a gesture of goodwill by meeting him. The famous 'Settlement of Mastung' took place on 13th July 1876. Its parties were: Meer Khudaidad Khan, the Sardars of Sarawan and Jhalawan; and Robert Sandeman of the British Government as mediator. The main purpose of this Settlement was: to end the long series of mutinies, resulting in 20 years of civil war, raised by the Sardars of Sarawan and Jhalawan and Jam of Lasbela against Khan Meer Khudaidad Khan; restore peace in the region and bring back the Sardars under the rule of Khan of Kalat. It was after this Settlement that Sir Robert Sandeman became famous as the 'Conqueror of Balochistan' who protected British interests and brought an end to anarchy in the region. This

system of tribal pacification by Sir Robert Sandeman in Balochistan remained in effect from 1877 AD to 1947 AD.

Pre-Independence Political Activities

Mastung was the headquarters of the Sardars of Sarawan and Political Agent of Kalat. In 1930, Meer Yousuf Aziz Magsi was arrested and kept in Mastung Jail for a year. In the same year, a secret party 'Anjuman Ithehaad Balochaan' was created in Mastung headed by Abdul Aziz Kurd. This party announced its political activities openly in 1931 AD, after the release of Meer Yousuf Aziz Magsi. In May 1936 AD, a meeting took place under the leadership of Secretary Education, Muhammad Fazil Muhammad Shahi at Mastung. In this meeting, a new party was formed under the name of 'Anjuman Islamia Kalat'; Mastung was the headquarters of both political parties.

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah on his visit to Quetta in 1945 also visited Mastung and came to Middle School Mastung (now known as Government Pilot Secondary School Mastung) and left his remarks regarding the school. He is also said to have stayed in the Circuit House Mastung presently known as Dilaram Circuit House, District Complex Mastung.

Post-Independence

After the independence, the Khan of Kalat announced the accession of Kalat State to Pakistan. Kalat was granted the status of district in March 1954 and Mastung was one of its sub-divisions. The status of Kalat as a princely state ended completely after the martial law in 1958. In 1956, Mastung was declared an urban area and in 1960 a Town Committee was established and elections were held under the Basic Democracy System. In 1974, the Mastung Town Committee was upgraded to Municipal Committee and in 1980, the Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) was promulgated and the rural areas of Mastung district were divided into 7 union councils. The BLGO 1980 was replaced by BLGO 2001 under which the District had 3 tehsils and 13 union councils

In 1970, Balochistan was made a province and general elections were conducted. Chief of Sarawan, Nawab Ghous Bakhsh Raisani of Kanak Mastung, served as the second Governor of Balochistan from December 1971 to April 1972. He was appointed as the first leader of opposition in the first session of Balochistan Provincial Assembly on 2nd May 1972.

In the general elections of 1988 and 1990, Mastung was part of the constituency PB-27 Kalat-I, Nawab Muhammad Aslam Raisani was elected as a member of Balochistan Provincial Assembly from Peoples National Party (PNP). Later, when Mastung officially became a separate district in 1991, its provincial constituency was PB-27 Mastung. In 1993, Nawab Abdul Rahim Shahwani was elected as the first MPA of the District from Jamhoori Wattan Party (JWP). In the

1997 elections, Sardar Bahadur Khan Bangulzai was elected as MPA from Balochistan National Party (BNP) and served as Provincial Minister of Education.

Nawab Muhammad Aslam Raisani of Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) from the constituency of Mastung PB-38 served as the Chief Minister of Balochistan from 9th April 2008 to 14th January 2013. In the general elections of 2013, Nawab Muhammad Khan Shahwani and Sardar Kamal Khan Bangulzai of National Party, both from the District, succeeded as MPA and MNA, respectively. In the general elections of 2018, Nawab Muhammad Aslam Raisani was elected as MPA for another five years as an independent candidate.

3.2 PROMINENT CULTURE IN MASTUNG DISTRICT

Culture is a primary source of identity for any demographic group living in an area. Every ethnic group has a distinct culture that is born out of diverse factors over long periods of time; yet, it is not fixed but evolves with time and is affected by natural, socio-economic and political events.

The population in Mastung district is scattered in a non-uniform way having one urban centre and some large rural settlements. Thus, the region is mainly characterized as rural which makes it very difficult to understand particular cultural features of the ethnic groups living therein. The major ethnic tribes of the area are Brahvi (Bangulzai, Shahwani, Lehri, Kurd, Muhammad Shahi, Raisani, Sarparah etc.), Dehwar (Khwajakhel, Aabizai, Alizai etc.) and Pashtun (Tareen, Babri, Kakar etc.). Brahvi culture is the prominent one in the District because it is the largest ethnic group. The overall cultural profile of the area is similar in many ways as a result of the centuries old interactions among the tribes. Major features of the culture of the District are: language, religion, family structure, food, dress, customs and traditions, music, livelihood and other festivities.

3.2.1 Religion

Majority of the population in the District is Muslim and follows Sunni creed, with 1% minorities i.e. Hindus and Christians. Islamic principles are practiced accordingly and festivities are celebrated by all the Muslim community. There is great respect for religious scholars *(Ulama),* Saints *(Sufi)* and Syeds, and people visit their shrines to pay tribute and offer *fatiha.* They also visit syeds and *ulama* for *dum* and *taveez.* In the past, as like other rural areas, people did believe in superstitions, however, things have changed greatly with education, modernization and efforts of *Tableeghi Jama'at*; thus a considerable degree of liberty and skepticism towards such practices can be observed now.

3.2.2 Language

The major language in the District is Brahvi; an ancient language with a Dravidian dialect and Persian script. It is also spoken in some other districts of Balochistan, Sindh and some parts of Afghanistan and Iran. Another prominent language is 'Dehwari' spoken by the Dehwar tribes, which is a form of Persian language but also contains vocabulary of Balochi, Pashto and Brahvi languages. Almost all tribes and communities living in Mastung can speak Brahvi fluently and some sub-tribes can speak Balochi as well; and those Brahvi tribes that have business or family relations with Pashtoon tribes in Quetta or other Pashtoon dominant districts, can speak Pashto as well.

3.2.3 Food

Food is a prominent element of any culture living in a particular area. It is affected by the climate and geography of the region. Mastung is a valley with an arid climate and infrequent rainfall. The weather is hot in summers but very cold and dry in winters. In addition to this, the majority of population is Brahvi speaking tribes, who traditionally have been cattle herders. Therefore, meat from goats is a main part of their cuisine. Sheep meat is not that common in use. One of the famous dishes is *Sajji*, where the whole lamb or goat or 1/5th piece of it, marinated only in salt, is roasted on fire. Another meat dish which is mainly used in winter is dried meat *(Khadeet or Landi).* Beef and chicken are also in common use which are cooked in multiple ways. People also used to consume camel meat in the past which is rare now.

Apart from meat, milk from the cattle is used in abundance and is utilized in making a variety of products; these include butter, cheese, cream, yogurt, ghee and *lassi.* The goat hides known as *Mashk* or *Khawaa*, are used to preserve milk in them. A product *shelanch* is made from *lassi* by filtering the water from it and adding some salt to it; it is further processed by drying in ball-like shape and is called *Khruth.* The local names for the milk products are: *khareesh* (*desi ghee* or pure hard fat), *khasun* (yoghurt drink, *lassi*), *khasi* (butter), and *panair* (beestings).

A form of wheat bread, commonly known as '*Bairzini*', is also famous in the District, which is deemed to be a speciality of the Dehwar tribe.

Kaak or *Kurnu (*stone bread) is also used especially by hunters, mountaineers or nomads, where flour is wrapped on round stone and then baked.

Historically, the Dehwar tribe of Mastung has been agriculturist and therefore, is expert in growing crops and horticulture. Mastung is famous for its fruits all over Balochistan. The favorable climate and excess of water in the shape of *karez*es in the past, had granted it the status of an orchard. The famous fruits of the District are apple, apricot, mulberry, almond, peach, grape, pistachio and melon. The common vegetables include onion, potato, tomato and all seasonal vegetables. Dried fruit products are prepared for use in winters, which include: almond, dried mulberry, apricot (*chamarhi*), fig and raisin (*kishmish*).

In addition to the above, people in Mastung are very fond of tea, which has many varieties. Milk tea (*doodh patti)* is quite common, usually served to guests and sold in tea shops/restaurants. The tradition of *Chainaki* hotel is still prevalent; people use to sit in these small tea-shops and have leisure gossips. Black tea (*sulaimani*) and green tea *(kharun chai)* with jaggery (*gurh)* are also common. A variety of biscuits and cakes are found in the bakery shops which are popular all over Balochistan. The bakery is said to have been developed by a small

Kashmiri community which migrated to Mastung city in the 1970s and opened shops in the bazar. The famous *Mastungi* cake is attributed to 'Haji Nazeer Gujjar', who owned a bakery shop named *Al-Makka* Bakery, in the city for around four decades. He had perfected the cake recipe that is still famous all over the province and beyond. The actual Mastung cake baker emigrated from Mastung in 2015 in the wake of the deteriorating security conditions.

3.2.4 Dress

The dress for males is generally *Shalwar Kameez.* They wear knee-long shirts *(Kameez)* and large loose trousers *(shalwar).* Along with this, men also wear turbans *(dastaar)* and embroidered caps *(topp)* to cover their heads. Locally made leather open shoes called *'chawat'* are commonly used. Handmade Balochi *chawat* is still famous throughout the Balochistan.

Women usually wear frock like long shirts with a long pocket in the front, delicately embroidered with small round mirror pieces and normal embroidered trousers. Along with this, they wear a long rectangular *Chaader* to cover their heads dropping down the shoulders. The embroidery in the District is done with delicacy and hard work which is quite time consuming. Women in their free time sit together to produce different hand-made embroidered clothes. The said clothes are of high quality and fetch handsome prices in local and national markets, however, need proper exposure. The embroidery designs include: *Zurato*, *Khamkar*, *Dosuti*, *Jawak* and *Haftrang*. Some of these works can take more than a year to complete.

3.2.5 Tribal and Family Structure

Family is the basic unit of social organization which is locally called as *Khaot.* The head of a family is called as *Kamaash.* Several families together make a clan called as *sharwaal/takar.* The clan is headed by a *Takari.* Similarly, a number of clans together make up a sub-tribe known as *zai* and headed by a *Sardar.* The final unit of the structure is the tribe which is constituted by several sub-tribes. The head of the tribe is a *Sardar* or *Nawab.*

Mastung is a tribal-patriarchal society where the tribal chiefs use to enjoy fair amount of influence and a firm grasp on their tribes' people. Community and tribal disputes are settled by tribal chiefs. Joint family system is more common where the decisions taken by men are final and all family members must follow them. Generally, the leadership (*sardari* and *nawabi*) is inherited and remains in the same families where the eldest male of the family is made Nawab or Sardar, but it is not the rule. Despite presence of the eldest male, younger male can also become Nawab or Sardar. With the advancement of urbanization and dissemination of education, the situation has changed to a great extent in urban areas, where the educated people, especially those who have settled in other cities of the country, are somewhat free from the clout of the *Sardari* system. Nevertheless, the narrative is strong among the less

educated and rural tribal lot and sometimes even the urbanized educated people resort to tribal means of settlement of their important issues.

3.2.6 Nomadic Life Style

The Brahvi tribes of Mastung district have traditionally been nomads and such life style is still frequent in the rural areas. In the olden days, with the exception of the Dehwar tribe and Sarparah of Kirdgap and Gurgina, all the Brahvi tribes used to migrate annually during winter, taking with them their flock and families. The tide of migration was flowing entirely towards east to the plains of Kachhi, where some of the tribesmen possessed land, but majority used to pasture their flocks. In Kachhi, these nomads engaged in crop harvesting and other local seasonal labour; while many found their way to different parts of Sindh, especially Jacobabad and Larkana. The migration would commence at the end of October and almost all the people would move down by the end of November after sowing the spring crop here in the District; and returning again to the highlands in March, when pasture was available and the crops were coming up. The route followed was through Bolan, however, well-to-do families made use of the railways for both ways. Some people used to move south towards Lasbela district. This tradition is still present but weakened viz-à-viz the past. The intensity of migration is higher in the rural population residing in Dasht, Kirdgap and Kanak. Still now, many tribes live a nomadic life style e.g. Pirkani, Bangulzai, Lehri, Kurd and Shahwani.

3.2.7 Customs and Traditions

Every prominent culture in the world has some distinct norms and values that are a vital part of the social life of the masses involved. Such customs have a great influence on the attitudes, behavior and decisions of the people hailing from any particular culture. The prominent culture in Mastung district also contains some distinct customs and traditions concerning every sphere of the individual, social-economic and political life that include; system of judiciary, conflict management and resolution, deaths and marriages etc.

System of Justice: Conflict Management and Resolution

The tribal judicial system is based on old values passed on through generations and is still relied upon by a considerable degree of population particularly in the rural areas. The system is similar to *Jirga,* headed by Sardars and prominent figures of every particular tribe called as *makhlooq.* A party involved in a conflict firstly approaches its own tribal *makhlooq*; similarly, the other tribe's Sardar and prominent figures are also consulted. Hence the conflict is resolved mutually with the announcement of the decision *(faisla).* The *Ulama* and Syeds hold special stature in regional setup.

However, people of tribes who have settled in urban parts, especially outside Mastung, rely more on the Government institution for justice, yet Nawab, Sardars and prominent tribal figures are involved where the tribal ties are strong.

In case of any conflict between any two parties in a tribe or outside, the disputes are solved by a system locally called *Mairh*. It is a sort of delegation of notable figures headed usually by the Sardar along with a religious scholar (*Aalim*), Saint or member of a Syed family. In instances of a quarrel, murder, land or property conflict, a *Mairh* is composed on part of the initiating party and sent towards the affected party, usually informing the latter beforehand, to mediate. Based upon the nature of the conflict, suspects are tried, compensations are made and penalties are decided. Returning of a *Mairh* without solving the issue is considered a disgrace. Women and Syeds are greatly respected and conflicts are resolved in respectful deference if the above get involved. In case of murders, women have higher respect than men; if they go to the aggrieved party for conflict resolution even an occurrence like murder is forgiven. With advancement of time and somewhat easy approach to the contemporary judicial setup, this mode has lessened viz-à-viz past; yet *Mairh* is still prevalent and an honoured custom of all the tribes.

Hal Ahwal

Hal Ahwal is a commonly used and an important tradition in the culture of Mastung. Every individual that arrives from journey or individuals when meet after a period of time, are asked to give his *hal ahwal,* upon congregating. Thus the person narrates his whole journey and the circumstances and purpose thereto. This norm is generally associated with guests who upon visiting must give *hal ahwal.* This too is demanded from a *Mairh* or other social gathering, where a head of the delegation or his representative performs the duty. *Hal ahwal* is usually short but can comprise a lengthy narration.

Bijjar and Phori

There are some traditions that depict a sense of unity, solidarity and social responsibility among the masses attached to a culture. *Bijjar* is an ancient custom; it is a kind of economic assistance to a person (groom) by his relatives and members of his clan in order to manage the wedding expenses. In previous times, when the marriage date was fixed, then the groom himself or any of his family members would visit all the relatives and ask them for assistance. The amount or item given in assistance was not specified rather was depended upon the economic status of the helper and also the amount or item earlier presented by the visitor on similar occasion to the (now) helper. It was usually in the form of a goat, sheep, wheat or sometimes money. The groom or his representative used to collect the material and invite the

relatives for the function where then a grand feast was served to show their hospitality. This is found in all tribes of Mastung district.

Phori is also a rare custom yet significant one which can still be found in all the tribes of the District. It is also a form of economic assistance to a tribesman in distress by other members of the tribe. If a person is involved in a conflict with members of other tribe which entails financial implications and the tribesman is unable to manage, then the responsibility is shared by the whole tribe to ease the affected tribesman.

Weddings

In all the tribes, the families arrange various pre-marriage meetings in order to reach an agreement of a mutual relation. The pre-marriage process includes giving consent *(hao tining),* followed by a betrothal ceremony (*saang)* in which females of the groom's side present the bride with a *chaader* and a ring (*gud-o-challov*). Sometimes the *gud-o-challov* function is followed by the betrothal ceremony (*saang).* Bijjar is collected before the date of the marriage. Wedding ceremonies are usually held for three consecutive days within the families of both bride and groom. On the first day *(doozzi inaam),* separate functions are held at the bride's and groom's houses where *Mehndi* is applied on the hands and feet of both. On the second day *(paashi inaam*), the groom's family visits the bride's house and applies mehndi to the hands and feet of bride and perform local dance called *chaap.* Afterwards the male members of the bride's family visit the groom and apply mehndi to hands and feet of the groom. On the third day *(baram na dey*), the groom with his relatives go to the bride's house where lunch is served to all invitees of the bride's and groom's sides; and then *Nikah* is performed.The groom's family bears all the expenses of the wedding including those incurred by the bride's family. *Sargasht,* an amount of money, which is paid to the groom by the invitees and the details are enlisted in a register. This activity is done in the bride's house where the feast is served.

Deaths

In case of death in a family, the relatives and neighbors come forward to assist the aggrieved. The first step of assistance is arrangements of funeral and burial rites. They gather for three consecutive days for condolence in order to assist, encourage and also manage to prepare food for the family of the deceased. In the past, there was a custom called *Purs,* which was an amount of money put under the carpet by the people coming for condolence as a sort of economic assistance to the bereaved family. This ritual is still in place in almost all tribes.

Child Birth

In patriarchal societies, as is Mastung, male child birth is considered as a strength to the family and clan and thus is celebrated with that zeal. Aerial firing is the first gesture shown on the occasion. On the 6th day of the male child birth, which is called *Shasha,* the naming ceremony of the child is held and *Aazan* is said in his ears; the *Shasha* functions are mainly held at night. Sometimes neighbors and near relatives are also invited to a feast followed by dance and music. Sacrificing of goat or distribution of sweets depends upon the financial condition of the family. The circumcision is carried out on a day not specified as such. On the other hand, girl's birth, unfortunately, is not as celebrated and discussed as the boy's. *Shasha* is also held for girl's birth where the naming ceremony is held. Nevertheless, presently each family has its own code of behavior towards such traditions.

3.2.8 Livelihood

The Brahvi tribes of Mastung were historically nomads and used to migrate to areas of Kachhi and Sindh to spend winters. Their primary source of livelihood was livestock comprising herds of goats and sheep. They also kept camels, oxen and donkeys for carrying luggage. They consumed meat, milk, hides and wool from their herds in order to fulfill their daily needs. A majority of these tribes permanently settled in Mastung after 1980s and indulged in agriculture with livestock farming. The water from *karez*es was used to irrigate their lands. Droughts and water scarcity greatly affected the socio-economic life of the people. Agriculture is still a prominent mode of livelihood in the District but is done through tube-wells which has boosted the costs.

The Dehwars are considered to be the earliest residents of the city who had permanently settled in the District. Their main profession was agriculture where they used to cultivate their own lands and work on lands owned by other tribes. However, in the past decades, people have resorted to other professions as well including business, hospitality industry, transport and public jobs; government jobs are now desired by most.

The passage of three national highways from the District has also provided ample opportunities to the local masses for carrying out different livelihood undertakings.

3.2.9 Music and Dance

The music in tribal life is usually rare and is enjoyed at weddings and other joyous occasions and primarily involves *Chaap* on drum beats. Local singers are called to sing at the second night of the weddings. The songs are mostly folk in nature and apart from this, local violin called *Sironz*, *Rabab*, and *Been* (a form of flute) are part of music culture.

4 MAJOR TRIBES AND POPULATION

Mastung is famous for being the headquarters of Sarawan.The word Sarawan is derived from the Balochi word *'Sara'*, which means 'North', hence, Sarawan is the northern region of Balochistan with respect to Kalat. The prominent tribes in this region are the Raisani, Bangulzai, Shahwani, Kurd, Dehwar, Lehri, Sumalani, Pirkani, Muhammad Shahi, Sarparah and Mengal; along with several other small tribes and communities including Sadaat and Pashtoon tribes and minorities like Hindus and Christians. Dehwars are known to be the ancient natives of Mastung, inhabiting before Brahvi tribes settled in here, thus there is a large population of Dehwars in the District. Since ancient times, each tribe is headed by a Sardar residing in a particular area. In the time of Khan of Kalat, there was also a *Sar-e-Sardaran,* first appointed by the Khan Naseer Khan-I as the head Sardar of Sarawan. Raisani tribe was bestowed with the *Sar-e-Sardaran-e-Sarawan.* The title of *Sar-e-Sardaran* was then changed to *Nawab.* The tribes are further divided into sub-tribes and clans. Each tribe, sub-tribe and clan has its own area with headquarter, where it enjoys full control over all the tribal affairs. Some of these tribes which are historically indigenous to Mastung are discussed here under: -

4.1 BANGULZAI

The progeny of Bangul became famous as Bangulzai with its headquarters at Isplinji. Bangulzai tribe is originally Baloch and is derived from Rind. The tribe is composed of 7 $^{1/2}$ *Takar* (clans) closely allied to each other and distinguished from the rest by their being in possession of a common tribal land at Isplinji and Kabo areas in Mastung; they include Gohramzai, Saidzai, Baduzai, Dinarzai, Garrani, Shoranzai, Bijjarzai and Shahozai (half *Takar*). The other clans are: Zehrozai, Baranzai, Puzh, Pug and Mughund.

Gohramzai clan is the largest while the Saidzai clan is respected owing to one of its ancestors named 'Sakhi Patehan', who gained a reputation as a saint and was respected by all the Sarawan tribes. Wadera Noor Muhammad Khan Bangulzai held service in the office of the Political Agent to the Governor General and was paid a political pension of Rs. 300.

Historically, Meer Sultan Zehro Bangulzai, who was a trusted commander of Meer Naseer Khan-I, had accompanied him in various battles.

Major part of land at Isplinji is owned by Bangulzai tribe, however, its population is scattered all over Mastung. Other than Mastung, people of the Bangulzai tribe live in Quetta, Kachhi and Sibi districts.

Among prominent figures of the tribe is Sardar Noor Ahmed Bangulzai (Gohramzai), who belongs to an educated family that holds respect among his tribe. He is the eldest son of

Professor Azad Khan Bangulzai, who was an esteemed educationist and offered his services in different areas of the province. He is active in the political arena as well, and was a contestant in the PB-35 and NA-267 constituencies as the candidate of Balochistan Awami Party in the 2018 General Elections, receiving the second and third highest tally of electoral votes respectively. He has rendered meritorious services in reviving peace in the District. He is offering conspicuous services to his tribesmen and many development schemes in the District are the outcome of his endeavours for development of the area.

Another eminent personality of the Bangulzai tribe is Sardar Kamal Khan Bangulzai (Saidzai), the son of Sardar Bahadur Khan Bangulzai. He maintains a political career and was elected as member National Assembly in 2013 elections on the ticket of National Party, from Kalat-cum-Mastung constituency. He also contested the 2018 elections from Mastung and the seat was won by Nawab Aslam Raisani. He has remained district Nazim Mastung during 2006-2010. He lives in Quetta city.

Another prominent personality of the tribe is Sardar Allah Yar Khan Baduzai of Karez Kadi Mastung.

Bangulzai is the largest tribe in the District by population, which majorly resides in Mastung and sub-division, Dasht. The current population of the tribe in Mastung district is 54842 and total number of households is 6840.

4.2 SHAHWANI

From the ancestry, it is found that the head of this family was 'Shahu' and for this reason, his descendents came to be known as Shahwani. This tribe is from the Baloch origin and one of the 44 tribes that came from Aleppo *(Halab)* under Jalal Khan and then occupied Kalat from Meervani. Although, Rind and Lashar made their way to Kachhi but Shahwani remained in Kalat and was with Meer Hasan Khan Qambrani who followed in rule, Meer Bijjar of Kalat.

The Major sub-tribes of Shahwani are: Hajizai, Rawat Khanzai, Shahdainzai, Chizozai Baharizai, Meerozai, Sherzai, Khuwajuzai, Hasil Khanzai, Shahuzai, Chizozai Tangayzai, Kalozai, Surizai, Hasni, Umrani, Ghul, Kishani and Siazai. In Mastung, the Shahwani tribe owns land in Kadkucha, Pringabad and Spezand and further the population is scattered all over Mastung. Other than Mastung district, Shahwani tribe lives in Sariab Quetta, Kachhi and Iskalku Kalat.

The prominent figures include: Haji Sardar Muhammad Khan Shahwani, who lived at the time of Meer Naseer Khan-I; greatly distinguished himself by his services and was given the title of *"Yar-i-Wafadar"* (faithful friend) by the great Khan. The tribe fought many battles on behalf of the Khan, in return they were granted revenue free and proprietary rights in 15 *karez*es in

Sariab, 6 *karez*es in Mastung and Mangochar and various other lands. At the time of Khan Abdullah Khan and Meer Mahbat Khan, Sultan Qaim khan was a noble personality, who was from the family of Hasil Khanzai and belonged to Ghulam Prenz area of Mastung. He was appointed as the Governor of Shorawak and also was sent as ambassador by Meer Mahbat Khan to the court of Ahmed Shah Abdali. When the British annexed Mastung to the Government of Afghanistan, Sardar Muhammad Khan Shahwani was made '*Naib*' of Mastung to be paid 200 rupees monthly.

The Nawab of Shahwani tribe is given the title of 'Chief of *Beerak*' (*Beerak* means Flag/Banner). Shahwani tribe's ancestral centre is Killi Marhi Mastung.

In the elections of 1997, Nawab Abdul Rahim Shahwani was elected as the first MPA from Mastung district. His son, Nawab Muhammad Khan Shahwani is holding the position following his father in the tribe. He was elected as National Party affiliated MPA in 2013 elections and served as the Minister of Services and General Administration Department (S&GAD) for 2 years. In the general elections of 2018, he was runner-up to Syed Mehmood Shah (Jamiat Ulama-e-Islam (F)) on the National Assembly seat (Mastung-cum-Shaheed Sikandarabad-cum-Kalat, NA-267).

Nawab Masood Khan Shahwani, another important personality of the tribe is the paternal uncle of Nawab Muhammad Khan Shahwani, and younger brother of Nawab Abdul Rahim Shahwani. He is mostly engaged in tribal issues and is not attached to the political activities.

Other prominent personalities include Nawabzada Shahdain Khan Shahwani, Meer Ghulam Sarwar Shahwani, Haji Noor Jan Shahwani and Haji Anwar Shahwani.

Shahwani tribe is the second largest tribe of Mastung district, which has a population of 48115 and 7357 households.

4.3 KURD

Kurds are originally said to have come from Kurdistan (Middle East) comprising three major castes: Badru, Tawakali and Chandu. They came to Balochistan at the time of Rind. Badru caste settled in Kalat while 'Tawakali' first went to Siya Aaf Bugti area and from there went to reside in Mazari. The other caste Chandu went to Seistan and merged with other tribes there. The sub-tribes of Kurd include nine Takars (clans): Madezai, Zardarzai, Shudanzai, Masudani, Gorgezai, Shadizai, Muhammadzai, Phullanzai, Karmozai and Safeerzai. The prominent personalities mainly hail from the Mandezai clan.

The tribe resides in the tracts of land which include the valley of Bhalla Dasht, Gondain and Marov. The Chief's family resides in Gondain while majority of the Sardarkhel and the tribe live in Marov. Small groups associated to different clans are settled in Mastung, Pringabad, Daringarh, Umar Dhor and Kadkucha.

Sardar Allah Dinah Kurd was one the famous Sardars of Kurd tribe. Currently, the tribe has the following important figures: Sardar Laiqat Ali Kurd, who is the son of Sardar Dinar Khan Kurd; Sardar Lashkar Khan Kurd, son of Sardar Yar Muhammad Kurd, who was titled in 2019; and Sardar Rab Nawaz Kurd, son of Meer Shah Nawaz Kurd and his *dastarbandi* was carried out in 2020.

A prominent figure Meer Abdul Aziz Kurd, son of Meer Talan Khan, was born in 1907 at Mastung. He started his political career in 1920 by establishing the first ever Baloch civil and political organization 'Young Baloch'. It was the first political experience in the Baloch society and the purpose of the organization was to protect the rights of the Government Servants. He spent his whole life in the struggle against the Sardari system and was prisoned time and again for about 28 years in toto. He was amongst the pioneers to establish the foundations of politics in Balochistan. Abdul Aziz Kurd died on 15th April, 1969 and is buried at Azizabad, Mastung.

Other eminent personalities are Meer Humayun Kurd, Meer Asim Kurd, Meer Jafar Khan Kurd and Meer Shah Nawaz Kurd.

By 2020, the total population of Kurd tribe in Mastung district is recorded as 17758 souls and number of households amounting to 2003.

4.4 LEHRI

Originally, Lehri caste joined the Domeki from Rind and resided at Lehri. At the time of Khan Meer Abdullah Khan, they separated from Domeki, and came to Sanni where Jattoi tribe was living. At that time, Kachhi was under the Saraai and Khorasan was under Meer Abdullah Khan. According to the demand of Meer Abdullah Khan, they resided in Narmuk Kalat and still live there.

The sub-tribes of Lehri are: Ibrahimzai (Brahimzai), Haiderzai, Shangrani, Zubairani, Shadiani, Khalechari. The first two formed the original nucleus of the tribe and belong to the Domeki stock of Baloch. Their tribal headquarters are at Narmuk, where most of the Ibrahimzai, Haiderzai, Zubairani and Shadiani clans live; branches of the Ibrahimzai, Haiderzai and nearly all the Khalechari and Shangrani are settled in Mastung and in the neighborhood of Quetta. The rest of the tribe is scattered in Mastung, Quetta, Kalat and Kachhi areas.

The first Sardar of the tribe was Muhammad Khan and it was in his time when the permanent division of land took place among the tribe. One of the famous Lehri Sardars, Jahangir Khan Lehri led the rebel Sardars of Sarawan with their Lashkar against the Meer Khudaidad Khan's army under the command of *Shahghasi* Wali Muhammad; battle took place at Kadkucha Mastung and Sardar Jahangir Khan was slain. Sardar Dost Muhammad Khan was one of the best Chiefs, loved by his tribesmen and was respected for his integrity. The current Sardar of the tribe is Sardar Muhammad Javed Lehri, son of Sardar Muhammad Aziz Lehri, who lives in Quetta.

The present population of the tribe in Mastung district is 12557 with 1768 households.

4.5 DEHWAR

The Dehwars are industrious and inoffensive people whose name is derived from the fact that they live in *'deh'* or cluster of mud houses. Another narrative says that the word Dehwar means 'village landlords'. Since ancient times, they did not use to migrate to the plains like Brahvi tribes used to. They furnished no quota of troops to the Khan of Kalat but tacitly lived under his subordination. History notes that, the Dehwars of Mastung gave sanctuary to Meer Bijjar Meervani and his mother 'Mahnaz' when they fled from the wrath of Rind and Lashar. The Dehwars of Kalat are known to have assisted the Brahvi tribes in the conquest of Kalat and killed the Rind Governor 'Meer Mandu' and helped Meer Hasan to the throne.

The tribe consists of two divisions, one living in Kalat and the other in Mastung, each under a separate Arbab. Nearly, all of them were the cultivators of the Khan, known as the Khan's *ulus*. The Dehwars of the Mastung valley were historically known from their localities occupied by them thus Mastungi, Pringabadi and Tirichi Dehwars. Their main tribes include: Khwajakhels, Alizai (Shaikh), Aabizai, Turanzai, Yousufzai and Sanjarzai. Other minor units which are reckoned with the Dehwar are; Qazi, Chamakazai, Goharazai, Buddazai and Jola. The Khwajakhels are said to have come from Shiraz in Persia. The Alizai clan are said to have descended from two brothers; Shaikh Taqi and Shaikh Ali who came from Afghanistan.

The head of the tribe are the Arbabs from the Khwajakhel clan, below them are the Maliks and further are the Raees. Prominent figures of the tribe include; Shaikh Taqi Alizai who was a saint and preacher. His shrine is situated in Mastung city and is held in great reverence by all the people.

Other current prominent personalities are Arbab Muhammad Afzal Khwajakhel, Sardar Meerab Muhim Khan Alizai, Sardar Ahmed Nawaz Khan Alizai, Malik Muhammad Waris, Raees Ghulam Haider Aabizai and Raees Khaleel Yousufzai. The current Sardar of the tribe is Sardar

Shakeel Dehwar son of Sardar Muhammad Siddiq, and he lives in Kalat.

In Mastung, the population of the tribe is 12544 and the number of households is 1580.

4.6 RAISANI

The etymology of Raisani is from the name 'Raees' who was the head of this tribe. For this reason, his kin came to be known as Raisani. Another view is that name of the head of Raisani tribe was 'Syahi', who was a 'Raees' by status, hence Raisani. Raees had four sons: Syahi, Rahusain, Rustam, and Siraj. The progeny of these four sons of Raees became famous as Syahizai, Rahusainzai, Rustamzai, and Sirajzai; that are still known to be the major sub-tribes of Raisani. All the clans of Raisani are derived from these four sub-tribes, while some writers claim that the other sub-tribes joined the tribe as new comers (*barok*) latterly. The clan Lashkarizai of sub-tribe Sirajzai holds the title of *Sardar* of all Raisani tribes. The clans of Raisani tribe are: Lashkarizai, Qalanderzai, Jamalzai, Ismailzai, Kanherzai, Salaarzai, Gul Muhammadzai, Aib Khan zai, Akhterzai, Gawarizai, Jogizai, Pandranizai (Pandrani), Elyani, and Mehrani.

Raisani tribe appeared to have been in Sarawan before Brahvi (Ahmedzai Khans) rose to power in the 15th century in Kalat. It is said that they assisted the Khans in conjunction with Dehwars to conquer Kalat. The tribe appeared first to have acquired lands in Mangochar and Chappar and were afterwards granted revenue free grants in Kanak and Dullay by the *Khawaneen*-e-Kalat (Khans of kalat). By their close connection with the Khans, they have always held a dominant position in the Brahvi confederacy; and the Sirajzai, the sub-tribe of the Chief, has always been conspicuous for the part it played in the history of Kalat. Raisani was appointed the *Sar-e-Sardaran* of Sarawan by Khan Meer Naseer Khan-I, which was later changed to *Nawab*, and is known still today. The first *Sar-e-Sardaran* of Sarawan was Sardar Mullah Muhammad Khan Raisani-I.

Other prominent chiefs of the tribe include; Sardar Mullah Muhammad Khan Raisani-II, who was famous for his mutiny against Khan Meer Khudaidad Khan. He led the mutiny of Sardars of Sarawan for around 13 years and at last peace was restored in the 'Settlement of Mastung' 1876. After him, his son Sardar Sir Asad Khan played a leading role in Kalat politics. Meer Mehrullah Khan Raisani was the Khan's Nazim in Makran. Nawab Ghous Bakhsh Raisani was an eminent politician who served as the second Governor of Balochistan, the first opposition leader of Balochistan Provincial Assembly, the Federal Minister of Food and Agriculture and provincial president of Pakistan Peoples Party. He along with other hundreds of tribesmen of both the Raisani and Rind tribes have lost lives in years long armed conflict between the two tribes.

Nawab Muhammad Aslam Khan Raisani, the current Chief of Sarawan and Nawab of Raisani tribe, was born on 5th July 1955 in Quetta. He has been elected four times as MPA from Mastung. He also served as the Chief Minister of Balochistan from 2008 to 2013. He is one of the leading personalities in politics and tribal affairs of the District as well as the province. He has rendered standout services for the health, education, infrastructure, welfare and development of Mastung. In the recent elections of 2018, he was elected Member Provincial Assembly on PB-35 Mastung seat. His younger brother Nawabzada Lashkari Raisani is a politician and served as former Provincial President of Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) and has also served as a senator during 2009-15. Currently, he is a member of Balochistan National Party (BNP Mengal). Nawabzada Siraj Khan Raisani, another younger brother of Nawab Muhammad Aslam Khan Raisani, was a politician affiliated to Balochistan Awami Party and a tribal figure; he along with other 153 persons were brutally killed in a suicide attack at Daringarh, Mastung, on 13th July 2018.

Other prominent figures in the tribe are Sardar Habib-ur-Rahman Rustamzai and Haji Abdul Qadir Raisani.

The present population of the tribe in Mastung district is 11460 with 1545 households. The tribe's headquarters are at Kanak, Mastung and Mithri in Kachhi.

4.7 MUHAMMAD SHAHI

This family became famous as Muhammad Shahi for being the progeny of Muhammad Shah. They came along with other Baloch tribes from Aleppo. The sub-tribes of Muhammad Shahi are: Samezai (also Samakzai), Surozai, Bambkazai, Khedrani, Dodai and Gwahrani. The Samezai are further sub-divided into; Ahmed Khanzai, Hajizai and Rahatzai. They mainly live in Mastung city, Pringabad, Tiri, Kanak, Kadkucha and Sheerin Aab areas of Mastung. The nucleus of the tribe consists of Samezai, Surozai and Bambkazai. The Chief or Sardar is from the Ahmed Khanzai section of Samezai.

According to the local accounts, they are some of the oldest inhabitants of the District. Their residence in main Mastung is so old that when Ahmed Shah Abdali came to occupy Kalat during the reign of Meer Mahbat Khan, the Muhammad Shahi tribe of Mastung fought against his army. Their lands and villages were destructed by Ahmed Shah Abdali.

Meer Wali Khan Muhammad Shahi was a heroic personality of the tribe. He was a trader and used to travel to Central Asia and India for trade. He was a man of extraordinary stature and his tales of standout personality and bravery are still famous among the tribe and in the District; he died in 1882. The old Mastung bazar and Railway station is in Wali Khan area, westwards of Pringabad.

Current Sardar of the tribe is Sardar Muhammad Azeem Muhammad Shahi, son of Meer Samander Khan Muhammad Shahi and grandson of Sardar Muhammad Zaman Khan Muhammad Shahi. He was appointed as Sardar in 2018 and resides at Killi Muhammad Shahi Mastung city. Sardar Azeem is a young man with progressive tribal thoughts and is quite indulged in the issues pertaining to his tribe.

Other popular figures in the tribe are Sardar Faqir Muhammad Muhammad Shahi and Abdul Jalil Muhammad Shahi.

The current population of the tribe is 10773 and the total number of households is 1652 in the District.

4.8 SARPARAH

The Sarparah tribe is composed of six sub-tribes which are; Shambadai, Sumarzai, Adamzai, Notakzai, Jarzai and Rodenzai. They occupy the long strip along the western border of the District including Gurgina and Kirdgap. Some portion of the Sumarzai clan also lives at Pringabad. Recently, the Murrai tribe, which once was deemed as a sub-tribe of Saraparah, has filed an application to the Government of Balochistan through Home and Tribal Affairs Department, to notify it as a separate tribe as Murra'i. Sardar Liaqat Murra'i is presently leading the Murra'i tribe.

The current Sardar of the tribe is a young man, Sardar Muhammad Asim Sarparah, son of Sardar Ahmed Khan Sarparah, who resides at Kirdgap, Mastung. Sardar Asim takes active part in tribal issues and recently making some political connections as well.

The Current population of the tribe in Mastung district is 7032 with 945 households. Its headquarters is Kirdgap.

4.9 OTHER BRAHVI TRIBES

Apart from the above mentioned main tribes, several other tribes are residing in the District. These include: Sumalani, Mengal, Pirkani, Rind, Satakzai, Muhammad Hasani, Mullazai, Sasoli, Qambrani, Sarmastani, Langov, Rodeni, Haibatzai (Lehri) and few others. These Brahvi tribes have settled later in the District.

4.10 OTHER TRIBES

Some other tribes that are not significant in number include the Syed, Pashtoon and minorities like Hindus and Christians.

4.10.1 Syed

The Syed clan in Mastung consists of the Bukhari, Chishti, Hashmi, Jelani, Shadizai and Yakpasi castes. The ancestor of the Yakpasi syeds was a renowned saint 'Khwaja Ibrahim Yakpasi' whose shrine is situated in Killi Behram Shahi, Mastung. The syeds mostly live in Mastung city, Pringabad, Tiri, Kanak and Kirdgap. They once held large revenue free grants of lands, most of which have been sold by them to other tribes. Some of the prominent spiritual figures of the District include: Khwaja Ibrahim Yakpasi, Shaikh Wasil, Syed Wali Muhammad, Syed Karim Agha and Bibi Satti. Presently Agha Zahir Shah can be said to represent the Syeds of Mastung.

The current population of Syeds in the District is 4652 with 706 households.

4.10.2 Pashtoon Tribes

The major Pashtoon tribes in the District are: Babri, Tareen, Kakar, Baraich, Noorzai, Achakzai, Kasi and Durrani. The Pashtoon tribes are not significant in population, making 1.6% of the total and mostly live in the city area. Some of these tribes are indigenous to the area and have developed relations with the Brahvi tribes through inter-marriages.

Some of the leading personalities in Pashtoon tribes are Dr. Ayatullah Durrani, Malik Abdul Jabbar Babri, Dr. Bashir Tareen etc.

4.10.3 Hindus

The Hindus are said to have migrated from Kachhi, Shikarpur (Sindh) and Dera Ghazi Khan (Punjab) and have settled in Kalat and Mastung. A cluster of them reside at Hindu Muhalla Mastung and Kanak. Historically, they have always been protected on the basis of an unwritten law that in the course of raids and counter-raids, Hindus were not to be molested. They were land lords, *Jirga* members and farmers and owned acres of land in various *karez*es in Mastung, for instance, *karez* Khwasam and *karez* Ghulaman. *Mr.* Deepa was one of the main partners in *karez* Ghulaman situated west of Killi Shamsabad, earlier called Shamsheer Abad, where he had 7 *shabana* out of 14 *shabana* of water. He was also the first harvester of potato in his land in Mastung valley. Chaudhry Mohan Lal, another noble personality, had land in *karez* Pir Kano.

Presently, the community is mostly engaged in trade. A large number of the minority group migrated to Quetta, Kachhi, Sindh, Punjab and even to India at the end of the previous decade due to security reasons. They were subjected to kidnaping for ransom and target killing. After conspicuous amelioration in the law and order situation, many migrated families have returned to the District and are living their routine life.

There are *panchayats* to govern the social affairs of the community and to control trade. The head of *panchayat* is a '*Mukhi*', who exercises great influence among his co-religionists and

is officially recognized as their spokesman. Presently, Mukhi Maharaj Jugdish Kumar is heading the Mastung *panchayat.*

There are seven Hindu temples in the District, all in city area. The Community cremates its dead (corpses) in a cremation house known as *Hindu Sokhta/Maswanra* in Kark area.

The current population of Hindus in the district is 2098 and the total number of households is 172.

4.10.4 Christians

It is said that the first Christian family settled in Mastung was in the State era and the head of the family got employment in civil hospital (now DHQ Hospital). A number of families of community reside in Mastung now, and most of them are employed in Government offices against Class-IV posts. The Christians are not as active politically and socially as the Hindu community is. Recently, their women have indulged in the business of beauty-parlors. The community lives mainly in Christian Colony Mastung city, where the church Saint Joseph Gerard Catholic Church too is situated. The Christian cemetery is situated in Padda, city area.

Christians are divided into two factions, Catholic and Protestants; Catholics are headed by Samson Maseeh, whereas the Protestants' representative is Numi Shehzad. The rank of 'Chauhdary' also holds an important value in the community. The current population of Christians in Mastung is about 400 with 40 households.

4.11 SOME OTHER PROMINENT PERSONALITIES OF MASTUNG

Mastung has remained a fertile region in bringing up some evident personalities in almost all fields of life, whether its religion, education, sports, welfare, journalism or services and bureaucracy; Mastung born names can be noticed. A couple of illuminous personalities are discussed here briefly and some other ones in terms of their services are discussed in their respective sections of pertinence.

4.11.1 Maulana Muhammad Umar Durrani Pringabadi

Maulana Muhammad Umar was born in 1903 at Pringabad, Mastung district. After getting basic Islamic education from his father, he further continued his studies in Sibi and then proceeded to Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh and received his education completion certificate from Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband. Maulana was the disciple of Shaikh-ul-Islam Maulana Husain Ahmed Madani, from whom he studied *Hadees* and other Islamic courses. Maulana Muhammad Umar was among the founding members in the establishment of Jamiat Ulama-e-Islam Balochistan in the year 1944. He was the first *Ameer* of the Jamiat Ulama-e-Islam Balochistan. Maulana Umar had remained an active political figure of Balochistan against the British rule and after

independence was associated with National Awami Party (NAP), and had faced imprisonments during his political career.

Maulana Muhammad Umar was on writing different books but could not complete most of them due to his active political routine; his most known book is in Brahvi language named "*Ilm Na Baal*". He died of cancer at the age of 87 on 20th June 1990 in Quetta.

His son, Dr. Ayatullah Durrani (1956-2020), a renowned politician of Balochistan, launched a welfare ambulance service named after his late father, Maulana Muhammad Umar Foundation Ambulance Service in Quetta, which is still working efficiently.

4.11.2 Maulana Izzatullah Sahib

Maulana Izzatullah sahib was born on 22nd March 1944 at Injiri Kadkucha Mastung to Peer Muhammad Shahwani. He got his primary education from Government Primary School Injiri and acquired religious and Arabic education from Maulana Taj Muhammad sahib of Kadkucha, from whom he completed his *Hifz and Nazira-e-Quran* as well. Maulana Taj Muhammad was also a graduate of Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband and later became the father-in-law of Maulana Izzatullah. He, Maulana Izzatullah, further quenched his thirst of education at Madrassa Matla-ul-Uloom Quetta, Dar-ul-Uloom Tando-Allahyar Sindh and Madrassa Qasim-ul-Uloom, Multan.

Maulana sahib always dreamt of studying in the prestigious institute of religious education in the world, Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband, India; hence with the grace of Allah the Almighty, he travelled to Deoband in 1957 with two companions Maulana Abdullah (Khanozai) and Maulana Abu Bakar (Kadkucha). Two other students from Balochistan, Maulana Ashraf (Dalbandin) and Maulana Abdul Wahid (Pringabad) were also there studying in Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband. At Dar-ul-Uloom he remained for four years and studied *Hadees* from Shaikh-ul-Arab-wal-Ajam Maulana Husain Ahmed Madani. He had the honour of leading *Salat-e-Taraweeh* in Dar-ul-Uloom *Masjid* for three years, reciting the entire Quran each year. He graduated from Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband in 1961 and returned to Lahore to commit his *bayyat* to Maulana Ahmed Ali Lahori and attended his famous *Dars-e-Quran* for one year. Maulana Izzatullah also attended Jamia Madania Kareem Park Lahore for some time.

Maulana Izzatullah sahib returned to Mastung and served as a teacher in various *madaris* of the District, including Dar-ul-Uloom Naseeria, Madrassa Miftah-ul-Uloom and Madrassa-e-Siddiqia. In 1963, Maulana Izzatullah sahib was appointed as the *Imam* and *Khateeb* of Jame Masjid Mastung and he served there for about 35 years. He also served as the Khateeb/*Imam* of *Markazi Eid-Gah* Mastung. During these years, Maulana Izzatullah sahib has worked selflessly for the religious and social uplift of the District. He tirelessly educated the

people, both men and women, of Islamic norms and values, purified beliefs and refraining from all sorts of superstitions and *bida'at*. He has also been approached by the people for conflicts resolution. Indeed, Maulana Izzatullah sahib is a personality Mastung can truly be proud of.

4.11.3 Saints and Shrines in Mastung District

The people of Mastung district have traditionally been superstitious and have a great respect for saints and syeds. Every tribe has its *Peer,* and tribesmen visit him quite often to pay respect and ask for pray for their needs to be met. Previously, not only Muslims but the Hindus too were devotees of these saints and honoured them at large. Even a decade before, annual *Urs* ceremonies were held at the shrines of theses saints. However, this tradition largely declined due to increased influence of *Tableeghi Jamaat* on one side and modern ideas on the other. Nowadays, the practice of visiting the shrines and a sense of spiritual attachment is very rare. A brief account of some of the famous saints and their shrines located in Mastung district is given as follows: -

i) Shaikh Taqi Alizai Durrani Baba

Peer Shaikh Taqi Alizai Durrani was born in Afghanistan. He belonged to the Shaikhzai branch of Hasanzai Alizai. He left Afghanistan and came to Uch Sharif and became the disciple of Hazrat Shaikh Jalal Surkh Bukhari (famously known as Makhdoom Jahaniyaan). Shaikh Taqi received his early education from there and afterwards came to settle in Mastung and continued preaching till his death in c.1353 AD or c.1383 AD. He is buried at Killi Shaikh Taqi where the area and its *karez* are also named after him. He is known as the progenitor of Alizai Shaikhs living in Mastung. He is greatly respected by the Shaikhs and other followers from different areas who come to pay homage at his shrine.

ii) Khwaja Ibrahim Yakpasi

His complete name is Syed Khwaja Shams-ud-Din Ibrahim Yakpasi. He was born at Chisht in Herat province of Afghanistan in 1358/59 (760 AH). His father Khwaja Nasir-ud-Din Waleed was also a *sufi* religious personality. He belonged to Chishti family of Sadaat-i-Maudoodiya and is said to be a descendant of Syed Khwaja Qutab-ud-Din Sultan Maudood Chishti. He left Afghanistan with his other two brothers for the purpose of preaching. Khwaja Ibrahim Yakpasi stayed at Mastung and continued his preaching there. He is the progenitor of Chishti syeds in the District. Another famous saint Khwaja Ibrahim Dopasi whose shrine is at Dhader, is said to be his grandson. Khwaja Yakpasi had a vast number of *khulafa* and *Mureeden*. The trend of *khulafa* is over, yet followers are still prevalent and pay their respect to the Saint's shrine located in Killi Behram Shahi, tehsil Mastung.

iii) Faqeer Hotak Baba

Faqeer Hotak was a member of the Sumalani tribe. He was a servant of Hazrat Shaikh Husain and later became an attendant of his shrine at Noshki. He had great love and respect for his *murshid*. It is said that upon the blessing of his *murshid*, Faqeer Hotak baba developed an extra medicinal remedy (antivenom) to the scorpion and snake bites. His followers believe that the 'earth dust' of his shrine called *khurda* cures the snake-bite and further that if the said *khurda* is present in a house, the snakes and scorpions will stay away from the house. Hotak Baba's shrine is in Killi Sardari Shar, tehsil Kirdgap of Mastung district.

iv) Other Prominent Saints and Their Shrines

Shrine	Location
Sakhi Mahe Lalain	Isplinji, Tehsil Dasht
Shaheed Sakhi Baba	Kumbela, Tehsil Dasht
Syed Kareem Agha	Tiri, Tehsil Mastung
Bibi Godi Sahiba	Killi Ishkina, Tehsil Mastung
Syeda Kher Bibi	Daringarh, Tehsil Mastung
Babri Peer Borghazee	Killi Babri, Tehsil Mastung
Peer Shaikh Wasil	Shaikh Wasil, Tehsil Mastung

4.12 POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS OF THE TRIBES IN MASTUNG

A detailed statistical data of the population and households of the tribes living in the District is given in the table below. The data has been collected through the Revenue Staff of the District Administration Mastung.

Sr.#	TRIBES	POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS						TOTAL	
		MASTUNG		DASHT		KIRDGAP			
		Population	Households	Population	Households	Population	Household	Population	Household
1	Bangulzai	28145	3805	26697	3035	-	-	54842	6840
2	Shahwani	43735	6728	4110	586	270	43	48115	7357
3	Kurd	600	80	17134	1921	24	02	17758	2003
4	Sumalani	7574	962	2374	296	3837	560	13785	1818
5	Lehri	8821	1281	3736	487	-	-	12557	1768
6	Dehwar	12496	1571	48	09	-	-	12544	1580
7	Pirkani	1977	264	7487	1189	2124	322	11588	1775
8	Raisani	10270	1375	1190	170	-	-	11460	1545
9	Muhammad Shahi	9277	1452	786	112	710	88	10773	1652
10	Mengal	6359	946	2667	381	1663	224	10689	1551
11	Sarparah	516	77	729	104	5787	764	7032	945
12	Rind	4567	683	984	140	-	-	5551	823
13	Muhammad Hasani	3253	540	1054	150	758	119	5065	809
14	Syed	4283	713	91	18	287	27	4661	758
15	Qalandrani	3417	466	272	39	565	86	4254	591
16	Murra'i	-	-	-	-	4089	639	4089	639
17	Langov	1234	363	854	122	1643	267	3731	752
18	Shaikh Alizai	3591	590	-	-	-	-	3591	590
19	Satakzai	225	25	3259	407	-	-	3484	432
20	Ababaki	1788	305	722	106	148	41	2658	452
21	Rodeni	198	10	-	-	2386	374	2584	384
22	Sasoli	1020	167	203	32	1161	171	2384	370
23	Jatak	176	21	2077	303	-	-	2253	324
24	Rakhshani	2238	232	-	-	10	01	2248	233
25	Hindu	2098	172	-	-	-	-	2098	172
26	Sarmastani	1406	148	378	76	176	23	1960	247
27	Shaikh Husaini	1662	228	158	29	-	-	1820	257
28	Jatoi	-	-	1783	256	-	-	1783	256
29	Jamali	300	50	1168	312	-	-	1468	362
30	Babri	1080	180	-	-	-	-	1080	180
31	Tareen	1065	160	-	-	-	-	1065	160
32	Khurasani	-	-	-	-	987	187	987	187
33	Sarangzai	930	148	-	-	-	-	930	148
34	Bugti	38	06	800	130	-	-	838	136
35	Marri	250	32	548	82	-	-	798	114
36	Nichari	450	45	266	41	-	-	716	86

37	Husainzai	-	-	-	-	673	105	673	105
38	Christians	400	40	-	-	-	-	400	40
39	Gurgenari	425	58	95	15	-	-	520	73
40	Mullazai	514	70	-	-	-	-	514	70
41	Zehri	427	58	75	11	-	-	502	69
42	Magsi	-	-	209	28	220	20	429	48
43	Kakar	300	45	125	17	-	-	425	62
44	Harooni	408	26	-	-	-	-	408	26
45	Raija	38	05	368	53	-	-	406	58
46	Baruzai	309	51	-	-	-	-	309	51
47	Jatt	300	50	-	-	-	-	300	50
48	Baraich	138	22	113	16	39	04	290	42
49	Umrani	-	-	289	53	-	-	289	53
50	Penwar	-	-	-	-	280	43	280	43
51	Meervani	280	40	-	-	-	-	280	40
52	Pitafi	-	-	268	42	-	-	268	42
53	Qambrani	253	46	-	-	-	-	253	46
54	Lodhi	240	40	-	-	-	-	240	40
55	Abro	150	25	59	15	-	-	209	40
56	Haibatzai	200	33	-	-	-	-	200	33
57	Qazi	200	33	-	-	-	-	200	33
58	Jamot	76	10	116	17	-	-	192	27
59	Channal	120	15	-	-	41	07	161	22
60	Shaih	-	-	-	-	158	28	158	28
61	Achakzai	150	13	-	-	-	-	150	13
62	Mastoi	100	22	38	07	-	-	138	29
63	Noorzai	138	15	-	-	-	-	138	15
64	Lashari	08	01	116	16	-	-	124	17
65	Mashwani	77	12	-	-	30	04	107	16
66	Rid	100	17	-	-	-	-	100	17
67	Mazari	-	-	89	14	-	-	89	14
68	Kasi	75	12	-	-	-	-	75	12
69	Durrani	70	08	-	-	-	-	70	08
70	Arai'n	50	08	-	-	-	-	50	08
71	Domeki	-	-	49	08	-	-	49	08
72	Sanjrani	-	-	-	-	48	04	48	04
73	Kohistani	-	-	33	06	-	-	33	06
74	Sial	-	-	29	08	-	-	29	08
75	Reki	17	02	-	-	-	-	17	02
76	Khosa	15	01	-	-	-	-	15	01
77	Badini	15	02	-	-	-	-	15	02
	Total	**170632**	**24605**	**83646**	**10859**	**28114**	**4153**	**282392**	**39617**

(The Municipal area of Mastung has a total population of 35129 souls, while Sardari Shar mouza Kirdgap is the largest mouza of sub-division Kirdgap having population of 3850 people; and Hasani mouza Dasht is the largest mouza, population-wise, of sub-division Dasht having population 12278.)

5 ADMINISTRATION AND SECURITY

5.1 DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION MASTUNG

Introduction

Mastung has remained a part of Kalat district in the form of a tehsil from 1962 to 1991, until it became a separate district on 31st December 1991, vide notification No 240.A.13, issued from the Board of Revenue Balochistan. Prior to 1962, Mastung was part of the Kalat State and was administered through *Nazim-ul-Umoor/Nazim-ul-Hukoomat/Mustaufi* or the district officer, who was administering the whole Sarawan and was seated at *Meeri* (the building presently in use of the National Bank Mastung).

Administratively, Mastung district is part of Kalat division. There are six districts in Kalat division, namely: Mastung, Kalat, Surab, Khuzdar, Lasbela and Awaran. The Commissioner Kalat division holds his office at Khuzdar. At the time of creation, Mastung district was constituted with one tehsil (Mastung) and three sub-Tehsils (Dasht, Kirdgap and Kadkucha); with Mastung as the headquarters. Later on, sub-tehsils Dasht and Kirdgap were also elevated to the status of sub-divisions in 1995 and 2011 respectively. Dasht sub-division was upgraded from sub-tehsil to tehsil status on 28th March 2001. Presently there are three sub-divisions (Mastung, Dasht and Kirdgap), which are headed by the Assistant Commissioners; two tehsils (Mastung and Dasht) and two sub-tehsils (Kirdgap and Kadkucha).

The Government of Balochistan on 12th April 2001, excluded sub-tehsil Panjpai from Pishin district and merged the same in Mastung district, and again on 7th May 2003, the sub-tehsil Panjpai was detached from Mastung district and was included in Quetta district.

The Government of Balochistan, on 3rd February 2001 through a notification, excluded the Zarkhu Union Council with its nine mouzas from Mastung district, and included the same in Quetta district.

5.1.1 The Deputy Commissioner

The first Deputy Commissioner Mastung, Orya Maqbool Jan Abbasi, an officer of the District Management Group (now Pakistan Administrative Service), assumed charge on 18th February 1992. Since then, twenty-four (24) officers have been posted as Deputy Commissioners in the District while nine (09) officers were posted as District Coordination Officers (DCOs). Out of these thirty-three officers, eleven (11) officers belong to the Pakistan Administrative Service/DMG while twenty-two (22) officers belong to the Balochistan Civil Service (BCS) group.

District Administration is the core of all administrative activities in the District and the Deputy Commissioner holds the pivotal role in the whole setup.

Functions of the Deputy Commissioner

The Deputy Commissioner is to:

Represent the Government at the district level and in the discharge of his duties/functions is responsible to the Provincial Government through the divisional Commissioner.

Monitor and supervise of revenue administration as Collector.

Dispose of revenue appeals.

Supervise and coordinate with the district Line Departments in implementation of Government policies.

Oversee the law and order of the District and keep posted the Commissioner/Provincial Government.

Act as administrative controller and supervisor of the district Levies Force.

Act as District Relief Commissioner.

Supervise duties pertaining to election, census, encroachments, traffic plans, *addas*/bus stands.

Exercise general supervision over programmes, projects, services and other activities in the District.

Conduct celebrations of national red letter days and events.

Act as Controller Civil Defense.

Act as Chairman District Development Committee (DDC).

Act as Chairman District Compensation Committee (DCC).

Act as Chairman District Intelligence Coordination Committee (DICC).

Act as District Administrator Auqaf.

Act as Chairman District Polio Eradication Committee (DPEC).

Act as Chairman Joint Investigation Team (JIT).

Act as Chairman District Implementation Committee (DIC) regarding COVID-19.

Act as Chairman District Health Committee (DHC)

Act as Chairman District Education Group (DEG)

Act as Chairman District Price Control Committee (DPCC)

Act as Chairman District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

Perform any other duty which has been enunciated in different enactments and assigned by the Government.

5.1.2 Details of the Deputy Commissioners

Sr.#	Name of Officer	Cadre	Tenure		Period		
			From	To	Year	Month	Day
1	Mr. Orya Maqbool Jan Abbasi	DMG/PAS	18-02-1992	14-08-1993	01	05	27
2	Mr. Ali Zaheer Hazara	DMG/PAS	15-08-1993	01-12-1996	03	03	16
3	Mr. Arif Hussain	DMG/PAS	02-12-1996	02-03-1997	00	03	00
4	Mr. Hafiz Sher Ali	DMG/PAS	03-03-1997	23-04-1998	01	01	21
5	Mr. Arz Muhammad Umrani	BCS	24-04-1998	10-10-1998	00	05	16
6	Mr. Ijaz Munir	DMG/PAS	11-10-1998	26-03-1999	00	05	15
7	Mr. Habib Ur Rehman Gillani	DMG/PAS	27-03-1999	28-08-2000	01	05	01
8	Mr. Muhammad Jalal	BCS	29-08-2000	22-06-2001	00	09	24
9	Capt.(R) Akbar Hussain Durrani	DMG/PAS	23-06-2001	14-08-2001	00	01	22
DISTRICT COORDINATION OFFICERS							
1	Capt.(R) Akbar Hussain Durrani	DMG/PAS	15-08-2001	22-10-2001	00	02	07
2	Mr. Muhammad Jalal	BCS	23-10-2001	18-07-2003	01	08	25
3	Mr. Usman Ali Marwat	DMG/PAS	19-07-2003	11-04-2005	01	08	23
4	Mr. Naseebullah Khan Bazai	BCS	11-04-2005	26-01-2006	00	09	15
5	Mr. Ashrafullah Khan Kakar	BCS	27-01-2006	12-09-2006	00	07	16
6	Mr. Asmatullah Kakar	BCS	12-09-2006	11-08-2007	00	10	30
7	Mr. Azizullah Ghilzai	BCS	14-08-2007	04-10-2007	00	01	20
8	Mr. Ijaz Ahmed Buzdar	BCS	14-10-2007	06-12-2008	01	01	22
9	Mr. Asfand Yar Khan	BCS	12-12-2008	08-04-2010	01	03	27
DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS							
10	Mr. Asfand Yar Khan	BCS	08-04-2010	11-08-2010	00	04	03
11	Mr. Noor Ul Haq Baloch	BCS	13-08-2010	05-08-2011	00	11	23
12	Mr. Saeed Ahmed Umrani	BCS	08-08-2011	01-11-2011	00	02	24
13	Mr. Shah Irfan Gharshin	BCS	03-11-2011	08-10-2012	00	11	05
14	Mr. Tufail Ahmed Baloch	BCS	09-10-2012	08-04-2013	00	05	30
15	Mr. Syed Mehrab Shah	BCS	09-04-2013	15-01-2014	00	09	06
16	Mr. Ali Akbar Baloch	BCS	16-01-2014	11-09-2014	00	07	26
17	Mr. Muhammad Ahmed	BCS	03-10-2014	16-03-2015	00	05	13
18	Mr. Ali Akbar Baloch	BCS	17-03-2015	06-09-2016	01	05	20
19	Capt.(R) Farrukh Attique	DMG/PAS	07-09-2016	20-03-2017	00	06	13
20	Mr. Salahuddin Noorzai	BCS	21-03-2017	15-03-2018	00	11	22
21	Mr. Abdul Jabbar Baloch	BCS	19-03-2018	21-06-2018	00	03	02
22	Mr. Qaim Lashari	BCS	22-06-2018	14-12-2018	00	05	22
23	Mr. Mumtaz Ali Khetran	BCS	17-12-2018	03-12-2019	00	11	16
24	Mr. Mehboob Ahmed	DMG/PAS	04-12-2019	To date			

5.1.3 Additional Deputy Commissioner (General) and Additional Deputy Commission (Revenue)

These posts are created to assist the Deputy Commissioner in carrying out his duties efficiently and distributing the work load. In Mastung, the posts are seldom filled as is the case generally in other districts of the province. The posts are not so coveted for by the field officers.

Functions of the Additional Deputy Commissioner

Assists the Deputy Commissioner in Development Works.

Assists the Deputy Commissioner in Revenue work as Additional Collector.

Any other duty assigned by the Deputy Commissioner.

Any other duty assigned by the Government.

5.1.4 Assistant Commissioner

Mastung district has three sub-divisions wherein Assistant Commissioners are posted. The three sub-divisions are:

(i) Mastung

(ii) Dasht

(iii) Kirdgap

Mastung is the oldest tehsil/sub-division which was created in 1962 and the first Assistant Commissioner posted here on 02nd March 1962, was Faqir Muhammad Baloch. Since then 67 Assistant Commissioners and 07 District Administrative Officers have served the sub-division. The incumbent Assistant Commissioner is Ayesha Zehri, a BCS officer of grade 17.

Dasht was given status of the sub-division in July 1995, wherein the first Assistant Commissioner appointed was Haider Ali Shikoh, who took charge on 15th July 1995; and the incumbent officer is Nisar Ahmed Mastoi, a BCS officer. Twenty-five ACs hitherto have served in sub-division Dasht in addition to two Assistant Administrative Officers during 2001 to 2005.

Kirdgap, the last notified sub-division of Mastung district which was created in 2011. The first Assistant Commissioner was appointed on 15th December 2011 and was Muhammad Ismail Sumalani, a BCS officer; whereas the incumbent AC is also a BCS officer, Muhammad Jan Jamaldini. Hitherto nine officers have served in sub-division Kirdgap as Assistant Commissioner.

Functions of Assistant Commissioner

Acts as representative of the Government at sub-divisional level.

Supervises the prices of essential commodities in the sub-division.

Supervises and coordinates with the Line Departments Implementation of Government policies.

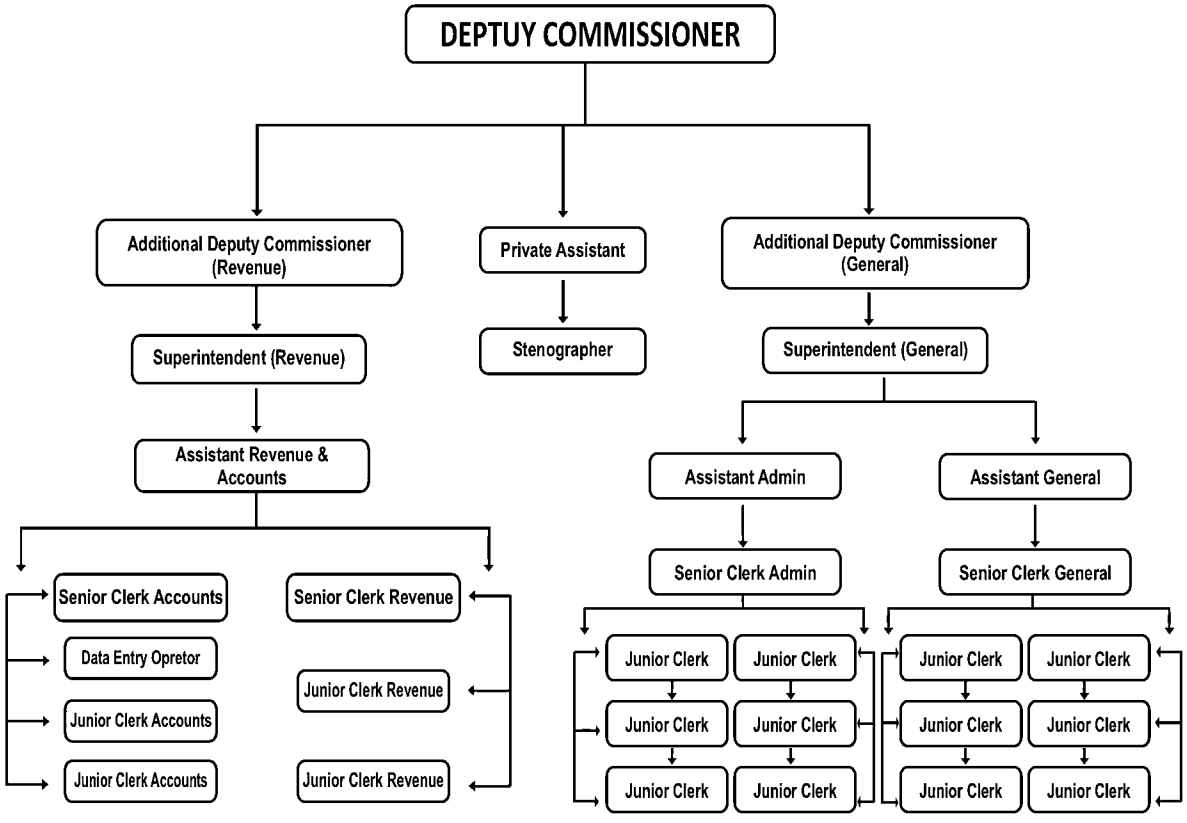
Oversees law and order of the tehsil/sub-division and keep posted the Deputy Commissioner.

Supervises duties pertaining to polio, encroachment removal, civic services, traffic plans, *adda*/bus stand related issues etc.

In the discharge of duties and functions, is responsible to the Deputy Commissioner.

Any other duty assigned by the Deputy Commissioner/Government.

5.1.5 Organogram of the Deputy Commissioner Secretariat

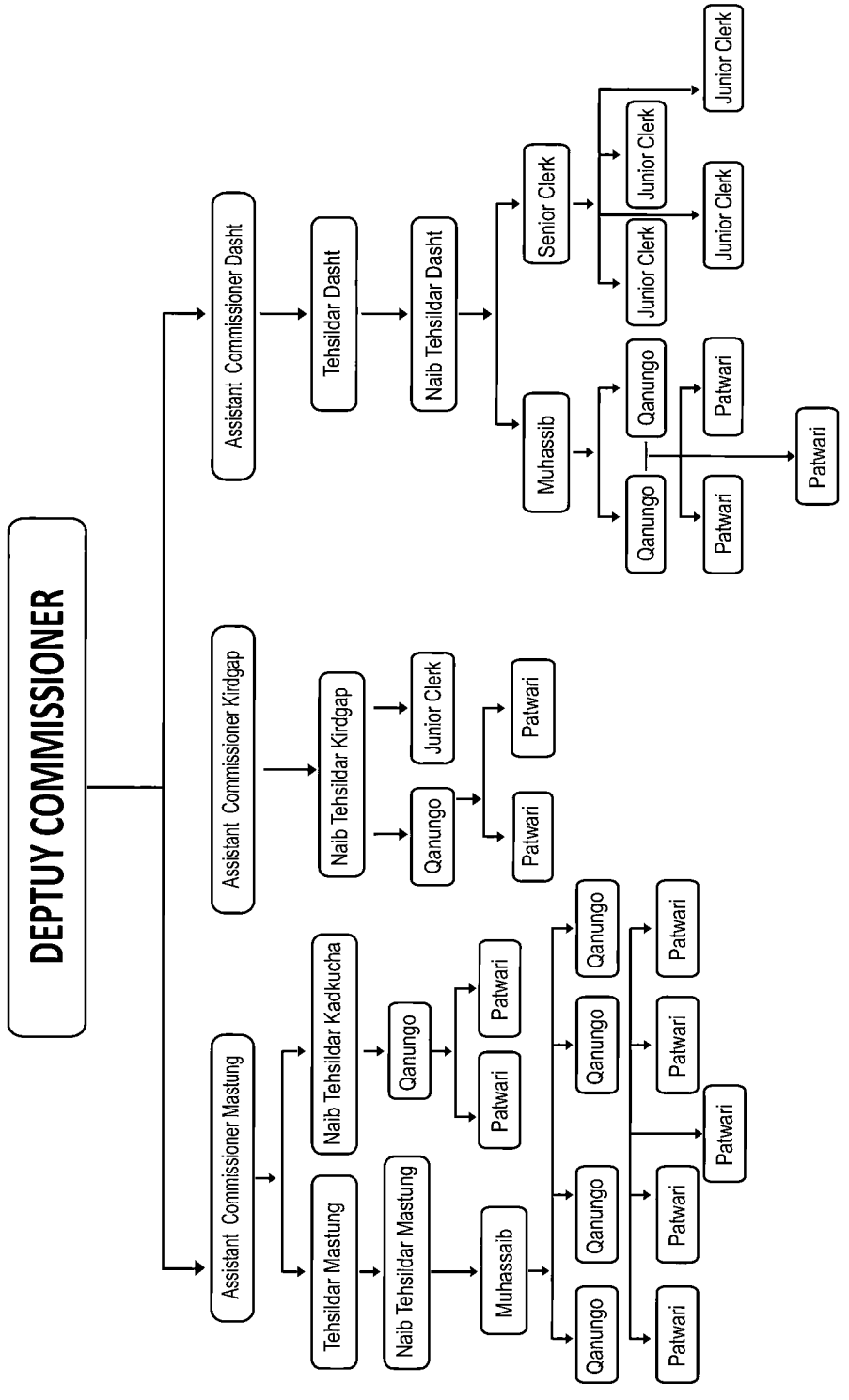


Details of posts

Sanctioned and working strength of staff (Revenue) of Deputy Commissioner Office Mastung.

Designation	BPS	Details of posts		
		Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
Deputy Commissioner	19	01	01	00
Additional Deputy Commissioner (G)	18	01	00	01
Additional Deputy Commissioner (R)	18	01	00	01
Assistant Commissioner	17	03	03	00
Superintendent	17	02	02	00
Tehsildar	16	02	02	00
Assistant	16	03	03	00
Naib Tehsildar	14	04	04	00
Junior Scale Stenographer	14	02	01	01
Accountant	14	01	00	01
Senior Clerk	14	05	02	03
Data Entry Operator	12	01	00	01
Muhassib	12	02	00	02
Junior Clerk	11	23	21	02
Qanungo	11	08	03	05
Patwari	09	12	09	03
Driver	04	03	01	02
Daftari	02	01	01	00
Basta Bardar	01	01	01	00
Chowkidar	01	08	07	01
Mali	01	03	02	01
Naib Qasid	01	18	12	06
Water Carrier	01	01	01	00
Sweeper	01	03	02	01
Total		**109**	**78**	**31**

5.1.6 Organogram of District Administration Staff (Field) Mastung



5.1.7 Budget FY 2020-21

The Deputy Commissioner Office receives budgets in two main bifurcations/heads i.e. Revenue and Levies. The Office receives budget in two equal installments, one in the month of July and the other in the month of January.

Revenue (M)		**Levies (M)**		**Total (M)**
Salary	Non-Salary	Salary	Non-Salary	
57.618	22.080	390.543	11.402	481.643

5.2 LAND REVENUE SYSTEM IN MASTUNG

Introduction

Land Revenue System is the oldest system known to man in terms of benefit generation for him; either in the shape of produce or cost. It is the system of tax or revenue levied on agricultural production on land and has remained almost the biggest source of revenue generation for empires. It is an evolutionary setup which has seen copious modes of functionality and engagements; and the ownership pattern of land has witnessed changes over centuries.

5.2.1 History and Evolution

The different human civilizations have evolved with the availability of water and suitable land, which could help them sustain their livelihood, safety and strength. Where and when these basics depleted or become deficient, people abandoned the area and travelled for other feasible abodes. Where there was water and land remained available for long, the civilizations flourished into greatness.

'Tareekh-e-Farishta' tells that after the Deluge (*Toofan-e-Nooh AS*), *Hazrat Nooh Alyhi Salam (AS)* as per Divine command dispatched his three sons Saam, Yafis and Haam in different directions (Saam to west, Yafis to north-east, Haam to south) to colonize the whole world afresh; with the instructions to indulge in cultivation and business. It is said that Turk bin Yafis, among his many sons and grandsons, had one grandson 'Turan', who along with his clan settled in this part (Sarawan-Jhalawan) of the world, hence all this region up to Central Asia was part of Turan State. This region, Sarawan, was sufficient in water in the form of springs and streams. Due to high water table, the concept of *Karez*es evolved in Sarawan and that helped greatly in cultivation of crops and fruits for thousands of years. Jhalawan area was famous for wells and dams which were called *Gorband*, and were used for agricultural purposes.

At the time of Arabs arrival to Turan (Sarawan and Jhalawan), this area was under the suzerainty of *Faras* (Iran) and was its taxpayer. Interestingly the information provided to the second and third Pious Caliphs of Islam, Syedina Umar Farooq (RA) and Syedina Usman Zunnurain RA respectively, about Turan and Qandabeel (Gandawah) was that water is deficient and fruit is inferior. This assessment might be vis-à-vis the other conquered areas by the Muslims. Subsequent to the conquest of the area by the Arab Muslims, as per sections of the peace deed with the local people, the plains were left as pastures to the local communities; the lands still remained with the local people and tax was levied as per prescribed rates . Syedina Sannan bin Salma RA, the ultimate conqueror of Sarawan-Jhalawan and appointed by Syedina Muavia RA, the Caliph of Islam, gave a proper system of tax collection in the area.

In this part of the globe, an efficiently organized system of land revenue was introduced in mid sixteenth century. It was Sher Shah Suri who introduced land record system in the sub-continent for the first time in 1540 AD. He introduced Ryotwari system for the purpose of Land Revenue Administration and the whole revenue department was headed by a Wazir.

Sher Shah Suri established a Rai or per bigha yield for lands which were under continuous cultivation *(polaj),* or those lands which very rarely allowed to lie fallow *(parauti*). Shiqdar was incharge of revenue collection who also maintained law and order. The *muqaddam* and *patwari* were village level officials of whom the former was the village headman. In lieu of his services, he was allowed 2.5 per cent (%) of the total revenue collected by him.

The patwari was to maintain records of the village land, the holdings of the individual cultivators, variety of crops grown and details about fallow land. The Rai was based on three rates, representing good, middling and low yields and one third of the sum of these was appropriated as land revenue.

The Mughal Emperor Akbar further carried the Land Revenue System of Sher Shah Suri. The only information about the systematic assessment of revenue in early times is to be found in the Ain-i-Akbari, which was written circa 1590 AD by Emperor Akbar's court historian Abul Fazal Ibn-e-Mubarak in Persian language, when the district (Sarawan) formed part of the empire of the Emperor Akbar. Mastung is mentioned as 'Mashtang' and Kalat with its neighborhood is described as 'Kalat-i-Nichara' in Ain-e-Akbari. The revenue was levied partly in cash and partly in kind, and the country was also required to furnish a specified number of horsemen and footmen. Mastung paid 10 tumans and 8000 dinars in money and 470 kharwars of grain; and furnished 100 horsemen and 500 footmen. Kalat-i-Nichara supplied 30 Balochi horses, 30 camels, 500 horsemen and 500 footmen. The Ain-i-Akbari does not explain the extent of the country from which the revenue paid by Mastung was derived, but it seems not improbable that Mastung represented what was then known as the Sarawan country; and Kalat-i-Nichara the Jhalawan country.

Akbar changed the mode to a decentralised system of annual assessment; however, this resulted in corruption among local officials and thus was abandoned in the year 1580 AD. Subsequently, he replaced old revenue system with a system called Dehsala (*deh* means ten) which is credited to Raja Todar Mal. Under the new system, revenue was calculated as one-third of the average produce of the previous 10 years, to be paid to the State in cash. The assessment was separately made for Kharif and Rabi crops and when the assessment was over, a written document called *patta*, *qaul* or *qaul-e-qarar* was issued in which the amount or the rate of the revenue demand was mentioned.

Akbar further introduced his Karori experiment and appointed Karoris in all over North India in 1574-75. The Karori was appointed by the Diwan of the province. The next important revenue official was Amin. The office of Amin was created during Shah Jahan's reign. His main function was to assess the revenue and he too was appointed by the Diwan. He was responsible jointly with the Karori and Faujdar for the safe transit of the collected revenue. The Faujdar of the province kept a vigilant eye on the activities of Amin and Karori. Qanungo was the local revenue official of the Pargana and generally belonged to one of the accountant castes. It was a hereditary post, but an imperial order was essential for the nomination of each new person. The Qanungo was paid 1% of the total revenue as remuneration, but later on Akbar started paying them salary.

The Persian term for land revenue during the Mughal period was *mal* and *mal wajib.* The Mughals used the Mansabdar system to generate land revenue. The Emperor would grant revenue rights to a Mansabdar in exchange for promises of soldiers in wartime.

Land Revenue or Land Tax continued to be the major source of income during the British times as well. Three major systems of land revenue collection existed in India; they were Zaminidari, Ryotwari and Mahalwari.

Zamindari System was introduced by Charles Cornwallis in 1793 AD through Permanent Settlement Act. It was introduced in provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Varanasi and it was also known as Permanent Settlement System. Zamindars were recognized as owners of the lands and were given the rights to collect the rent from the peasants. The realized amount was divided into 11 parts; 1/11 of the share belonged to Zamindars and 10/11 of the share belonged to the East India Company.

Ryotwari System was introduced by Thomas Munro in 1820 AD and the major areas of introduction included Madras, Bombay, parts of Assam and Coorgh provinces of British India. In Ryotwari System the ownership rights were handed over to the peasants. British Government collected taxes directly from the peasants. The revenue rates of Ryotwari System were 50% where the lands were dry and 60% in irrigated land.

Mahalwari System was introduced in 1833 AD during the period of William Bentick. It was introduced in Central Province, North-West Frontier, Agra, Punjab, Gangetic Valley etc. of British India. The system had many provisions of both the Zamindari System and Ryotwari System. The land in Mahalwari System was divided into *Mahal*s and each *Mahal* comprised one or more villages; ownership rights were vested with the peasants. The villages committee was held responsible for collection of the taxes.

5.2.2 Land Revenue System in the State of Kalat

The Khanate was structured in the form of a tribal federation and tribes were recognized as exercising collective ownership over land and collective liabilities of revenue and tribute. Tribes self-governed their internal arrangements for apportioning crop and livestock shares between various claimants. There was a strong sense of collective ownership over large tracts of uncultivated land by descendants of common ancestors who were organized into a tribe or sub-tribe.

Cultivated land was recognized as having individual owners, but these too traced their lineage origins to common ancestors who had brought the land into private use through investment. The collective identity of the tribe or clan remained intact even through the division of land into individually self-cultivated parcels. There were elaborated arrangements too for the collection and distribution of rents for use of the tribe's collective resources. Outside pastoralists were allowed passage or access to rangeland in return for tributes paid to tribal leaders.

Areas were divided administratively as per their geographical nature as the land systems in the 'B' areas were not subjected to formal settlements and the colonial state accepted, by default, traditional claims of collective ownership and control ('A' and 'B' areas will be discussed in the coming sections). The subsequent incorporation of the native states of Kalat in Balochistan and Dir and Swat into North West Frontier Province (now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) followed the British policy of incomplete institutional integration.

As the organized society, known as the Brahvi confederacy, assumed shape, two bodies of men were affected, each in a different way. The Khan's *'Ulus'*, who held the fine irrigated lands of Mastung and Kalat, as in Akbar's time, to find revenue in cash and kind, but did not ordinarily supply men-at-arms, while each of the Brahvi tribes either undertook or was required to supply to the Khan a certain number of men-at-arms as its share of the burden of the confederacy. This was known as *Gham*, *Gham-Kashi* or *Lashkargiri* and was entirely distinct from the *San* (system under which each tribe supplied a given number of men in proportion to its total strength, to the suzerain power) though both systems worked on much the same lines.

In the Mastung *niabat* (sort of a tehsil), as almost everywhere else in the Kalat State, Nasir Khan-I introduced an improved system by causing the receipt books known as *Wehi*, to be given to the cultivators, in which all items of receipt of fixed revenue, whether in cash or kind, were recorded. The distribution of these books appeared to be the only attempt ever made by the Khans at the introduction of a systematic method of revenue collection. The Gazetteer of Balochistan (Sarawan) 1907 states that the only part in which a commencement had been

made, since 1902, in putting matters on a sound footing, was Mastung. These account books were regularly kept and revenue questions were dealt with on the lines followed in the administered districts but adapted to the local conditions. The accounts in Mastung were kept and controlled by officers lent to the Khan by the British Government. No attempt was made to depart from the principles of assessment originally followed.

Land Tenures: There were three different areas existed in the district (Sarawan), side by side. The first was the area in which the Khan collected revenue and which was held by the cultivating classes attached to him and known as his '*Ulus*'; this area also included the Crown Lands and included all the best irrigated parts of the district. The second consisted of tribal territory held by the Brahvi tribesmen and acquired generally by conquest or in compensation for blood; out of which was set apart the portion held in *Gham*, for the supply of men-at-arms and other State demands. The third was known as *Jagir*, i.e. land or water lying within the localities originally subject to the Khan's revenue, but of which the revenue has, in after times, been assigned by the Khan either to tribesmen or to individuals.

In tribal territory, the land was not subject to pay revenue to the Khan, as the responsibility of the tribesmen towards the objects of the Brahvi confederacy ended with the supply of *Gham* in the shape of men-at-arms. On the other hand, in the areas subject to the Khan's direct control, i.e. in parts of Mangochar, Mastung, Kalat and Johan, revenue was collected from the proprietary body, but no men-at-arms had to be supplied. Areas in which the Khan was the chief revenue taker i.e. the person who received the *Sarkari* (Khan's land), in some cases, he was also a proprietor and received the proprietor's share i.e. *Bohtari.* Where a tribal proprietor, if did not himself cultivate, he received *Bohtari* from his tenants.

Most of the *jagirs* in the district had been given from those sources of irrigation in which the system of permanent commutation for the revenue, or '*ab-o-zamin*', had been followed. In course of time, the *jagirdars* managed to acquire the proprietary right in most of such sources of irrigation.

Proprietary rights: The origin of the proprietary rights held by the tribesmen in the land, it appears that in most cases it had originated either from conquest, from occupation of unowned land or from payment of compensation for blood.

Lands belonging in proprietary right to the Khan were known as *Sarkari.* The history of the acquisition of some of these lands could not be traced, but the methods by which others had been acquired were known as (i) *Zabt*, (ii) *Padr or Baitulmal*, (iii) *Sultani* or *Hafdaham*, (iv) *Ab-o-zamin* and (v) *Barazad*. They represented the lands and water set apart for the Khan in lieu of revenue. *Zabt* or *Zaft* lands were those, acquired by confiscation either from defaulting

cultivators or from defaulting *naibs* and other servants of the State. *Padr* or *Baitulmal* lands consisted of escheats to the State in default of heirs. *Sultani* or *Hafdaham* lands were to be found in the *Ab-o-zamin karez*es and consisted of the additional share of one-seventeenth in Mastung and one-twentieth in Kalat, set apart for the Khan's wazir, who was given the title of Sultan by the Afghan rulers, hence the name *Sultani*. The system, *Ab-o-zamin*, prevailed in Mastung and Tiri circles of the Mastung *niabat*. It was similar in nature and principle to the *Barazad* system in Kalat. The proportion to the total amount of the holding of the share set apart for the Khan was approximately one-fourth in Mastung and one-sixth in Tiri and Kanak. The *barazad* system at Kalat, (locally also known as *baranzat*) was similar to the *Ab-o-zamin* prevailing in Mastung. The term appears to mean 'free from burden' and, under the conditions of the system, the Khan took over the proprietary right in a portion of the land and water under a *karez* and lifted the burden from the remainder by declaring it revenue free.

Ijara: The system of *ijara* (land rent contract) was resorted to either in those cases in which the area of the land was insignificant or when the area was situated at such a distance from headquarters as to render arrangements for the collection of revenue difficult by the ordinary revenue staff. Revenue was also taken in this way in Crown Lands comprised in small holdings acquired by confiscation. Payment by *ijara* took the form of a fixed amount of wheat or barley. The period of the contract did not ordinarily exceed 10 years, but some of those in Mastung had been continuously renewed for very long periods.

Tenants: Tenants were generally known as *Bazgar* and all tenants in irrigated lands were tenants-at-will and, in addition to the cultivation of the soil, had to perform certain services for their landlords, such as the occasional supply of a load of firewood, the transport of the landlord's grain to and from the watermill and the supply of earth and timber. Tenants cultivating Crown Lands were required to render certain additional services. The only service ordinarily expected from a tenant in a dry-crop area was the transport of the proprietor's share of produce to his house. The rent, which a tenant paid to the landlord, was known as *Sam Bohtari*, *Buhangav* or *Tula*.

In dry-crop areas, whether in the Khan's or in tribal areas, tenants were of five kinds: *Lath bazgar*, *hadd-shareek bazgar*, *miadi bazgar*, *fasal batera* and *shat bazgar*.

The *lath bazgar* was a tenant who had reclaimed waste land and brought it under cultivation by clearing the bushes and plants and constructing embankments for irrigation. *Hadd-shareek bazgar* was in practice the same as that of the *lath-bazgar*, but with the special provision that the *hadd-shareek* acquired a right of proprietorship in respect of part of the land on ejectment. A *miadi bazgar* was a tenant who constructed embankments or reclaimed land

on the condition of retaining his tenancy for a limited period, generally not exceeding ten years. *Fasal batera* was said to mean either 'crop bird' or 'crop changer' and was applied to a tenant whose lien on the land ceased after he had raised the crop sown by him. He generally received the land for cultivation when it had already been embanked. His position was that of a tenant-at-will as in permanently irrigated lands. *Shat-bazgar*, the tenant who had nothing but a 'stick'; he was in reality only a labourer engaged to help in the cultivation and was paid from a share in the produce.

Dana-bandi: It consisted in the assessment of the standing crop by one of the *niabat* officials assisted by assessors from among the respectable and influential cultivators. In Mastung the amount of *bhusa* (straw) in the case of wheat was fixed at about the same rate as the grain.

Batai: Batai was the general form of revenue in Crown Lands, but was in vogue elsewhere also where revenue was to be taken by actual division. The grain heap was sealed by a guard known as Tappedar.

Rates of Assessment: Assessment to revenue was everywhere known as *Gham* and lands which paid revenue were known as *Ghamkash*. The two kinds of assessment known as *Zarri* and *Kalang* were probably of very ancient origin. *Kalang* was fixed revenue in kind taken from the two principal spring crops: wheat and barley. *Zarri* or cash assessment, evidently had its origin in the difficulty of dividing the miscellaneous crops, such as lucerne (forage plant) carrots, maize and millets, which were abundantly cultivated for the autumn harvest.

*Karez*es under fixed assessment, whether in cash or in kind, were known as *Kalangi* and the holdings subject to revenue were known as *Jafai,* as distinguished from those which were revenue free. Both *Kalang* and Zarri were levied in all *karez*es and springs under fixed assessment with a few exceptions in the Kanak valley i.e. in Chashma Kanak Khali, Chashma Shamezai and Chashma Babri, where no grain revenue was paid; there, however, certain other payments in lucerne and fire-wood had been substituted. In some places such as the *Kalangi karez*es in Pringabad and Mobi, *bhusa* was taken in addition to the grain and cash, either in a lump amount fixed on a group of *karez*es or on each measure of water in an important stream. The amounts of grain and cash in *Kalangi karez*es were absolutely fixed and had to be paid even if the source of water supply ran dry. The grain payable had to be of good quality and grown on irrigated land.

Mahsul: Mahsul was the application of the principal of appraisement to onions and potatoes in *Kalangi* and *ab-o-zamin karez*es. In the latter case, revenue was taken on the crops mentioned in lands which were otherwise revenue free under the *ab-o-zamin* system.

In irrigated localities subject to ordinary assessment, the rate of the revenue, like the character of the assessment in the Mastung *niabat* it varied from one-fourth to one-fifth, two-ninths and one-sixth. The first and the last were the most common rates in Mastung and Pringabad circles and one-fifth in Sheerin Aab in Mastung circle.

The fruit in orchards, which had been planted in land subject to assessment, was appraised and recovered in cash. In *Kalangi* and *Ab-o-zamin karez*, gardens were not subjected to assessment. In Crown Lands, trees in orchards planted by a tenant were alienable and were generally assessed at two-thirds of the produce.

Khushkaba: *Khushkaba* or *Khushkava* (dry-crop) areas paid a uniform rate of one-tenth with the exception of the three areas known as *Khushkaba-i-Choto, Khushkaba-i-Kharak* and *Khushkaba-i-Mall* in which one-eighth was levied.

Cesses: Cesses were known as *Lawazima* or *Kharcha* and they were everywhere paid from the common heap set aside as *Niamkharch*, both on irrigated and unirrigated areas, at the following rates on every kharwar:

Mastung: 6.5 *kasas* (salvers), Tiri and Kanak: 6.0 *kasas* (salvers)

The Pringabad circle enjoyed the privilege of exemption from the payment of cesses and it was the *Jagir* of Bibi Allah Dinni, sister of Meer Khudaidad Khan, Khan of Kalat.

Watermills: Details of watermills and related revenue are given as (1905 AD):

Name of Spring, *Karez* or Stream on which Working	Revenue Free	Revenue Paying	Total
Rod-e-Mobi	06	---	06
Rod-e-Pashkaram	08	---	08
Behram Shahi	10	01	11
Karez Kandaki	04	---	04
Karez Kalan	01	---	01
Rod-e-Sariab	---	05	05
TOTAL	**29**	**06**	**35**

Twenty-nine out of 35 mills in the Mastung *niabat* worked on water supplies which were subject to fixed assessment and therefore paid no revenue. Of the remaining six which paid revenue, five were on Rod-i-Sariab and one on Karez Behram Shahi. In the former, one-fifth of the gross proceeds was set apart for the miller and the remaining four-fifths were divided into three equal shares of which the State received one share, that is to say, four-fifteenth of the total receipts, on account of revenue. In 1904 AD, the total revenue from watermills in the Mastung *niabat* amounted to Rs. 180.

Octroi: Octroi known as *Mahsul Chungi* or *Sung*, was levied on all articles imported for sale into the towns of Mastung and Kalat and also on merchandise in transit through those places to areas not under the authority of the Khan, and on exports from the district. In the past, the right of collection had generally been let on a contract; in Mastung, it was Rs. 6000 in 1900 AD. In the latter place, the collections were being made directly by the *niabat* officials in 1904 AD.

Intoxicating Drugs: As mentioned in the Gazetteer of Balochistan (Sarawan) 1907, the intoxicants for the sale of which licenses were granted were country spirits, opium, poppy-heads, *chars*, *ganja* and *bhang.* The contract was known as *Gutta* or *IJara-i-muskrat* with separate contracts given for Kalat and Mastung. The contract for Mastung was including the right to sell in Pringabad and Tiri. The articles included in the excise contract were exempted from octroi duty. The license merely provided for the monopoly of the sale and did not contain conditions specifying the quality of the drug to be sold and other matters. The quantities to be kept by private persons were also not the subject of any regulation. The average income from the Kalat contract was Rs. 500 per annum. At Mastung there was formerly a combined contract for the sale of liquor and drugs, the income from which, in 1900 AD was Rs. 1200. In 1903 AD, a separate contract was given for the sale of liquor at Rs. 1025 and for that of drugs at Rs. 445; total Rs. 1470.

The following were the rates of sale of intoxicants in 1904 AD at Mastung and in 1903 AD at Kalat:

Intoxicant Drugs	**Quantity**	**Mastung R-A-P**	**Kalat R-A-P**
Country liquor	Per bottle	0-12-0	1-0-0
Opium	Per *tola*	0-8-0	0-5-4
Bhang	Per *Sair*	0-8-0	0-4-0
Chars, Yarkandi	Per *tola*	0-3-0	---
Chars Local:			
1st Q (Rup)	Per *Sair*	13-0-0	0-4-0
2nd Q (tahgalium)	Per *Sair*	8-0-0	0-3-0
3rd Q (Yarkandi)	Per *Sair*	4-9-4	0-2-0
4th Q (Khaka)	Per *Sair*	---	0-1-0

R=Rupees, A=Aana, P=Paisa

Liquor was imported from Kachhi, especially from Bhag, Dadhar and Gandawah. Opium was imported from Amritsar (Indian Punjab), while a small quantity was also grown in Mastung, Kalat and Mangochar for domestic use. *Bhang* and *chars*, the latter including *ganja*, were local products, the former being cultivated and the latter manufactured in fairly large quantities in Kalat, Iskalku and Mastung; Iskalku *chars* had a great local reputation. *Chars* from Afghanistan

also found its way into the district and that known as *Yarkandi*, from Yarkand in Central Asia, was imported via Kandahar.

Chars and *bhang* were exported by individuals in small quantities to the neighbouring districts of Quetta-Pishin, Jhalawan and Kachhi. The consumption of liquor was entirely confined to the Hindu population. The Brahvis, unlike their Baloch brethren of Kachhi, were not addicted to it. Opium was used only by the well-to-do, especially those of advanced years, but the consumption was not large. The principal consumers were a few Afghan merchants living at Kalat and some of the Hindus. Among the Brahvis it was only used medicinally, especially in the preparation of an article known as *Barsh*, which was used as a cure for cold and cough.

Chars, ganja and *bhang* were used mostly by the lower classes, the first named drug being in common use. In Mastung and Kalat, secluded places, called *daira*, were the meeting places of the *chars*-smoking fraternity. The cultivation of poppy was cultivated in Mastung and then opium was manufactured for sale to the licensed contractor. The exudation from the heads was collected in the usual way by scratching the surface with a cut. The green heads were sometimes boiled two or three times, but the decoction, when congealed, was inferior.

Miscellaneous Revenues: Stamps had been in use since 1902 AD and court fees were levied in cases decided by local and *shahi jirgas* and by the officials of Mastung *niabat.* Petition-writers and, in their absence, *thana munshis* sold the stamps, but received no commission on the sale. Up to 1894 AD, no court fees were levied in cases decided by *Jirga,* but owing to the number of frivolous claims preferred, a *jirga* recommended, in 1895 AD that fees needed to be levied in cases of money and land at half the rates levied in British territory. This rate was at Rs 3-12 per cent, was to be paid by the party who lost the suit and the realization was to be considered as fine and part of the fine to be paid in cash, and the proposal was accepted. The levy of full rates was sanctioned in 1902 AD and payments in stamps were substituted for cash payments. The receipts in *Jirga* cases were credited to a *Jirga* Fine Fund.

Sardari: *Sardari* has remained an important tribal gesture of the area which showed the bondage of tribesmen with their leader, *Sardar* or *Nawab.* A certain part of the tribal lands, known as *dastar*, was set apart for the chief's sole use and benefit. Similarly, where tribesmen had co-operated in excavating a *karez*, it was not uncommon to find an assignment of a *shabana* or so with the land which it irrigated, made gratis to the chief as a mark of respect and in return for his patronage, although he might not have contributed to the capital required for carrying out the work.

5.2.3 Land Revenue System after Independence

As illustrated in the paper, History of Land and Reforms in Pakistan by Haris Gazdar, the British redesigned land record and revenue system in 1848 AD. At the time of independence, the land currently constituting Pakistan was divided into several administrative juri sdictions consisting of three provinces (western portion of Punjab, Sindh and the North-West Frontier Province), several "native" states (including Khairpur, Bahawalpur, Dir, and Swat), a number of self-governing tribal areas, the territory of British Balochistan and the Khanate of Kalat. There were large areas, comprising a majority of the land mass but not the population, where the colonial land settlement did not take place. Virtually all of present-day Balochistan (except parts of Quetta) and other tribal territories adjacent to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (erstwhile NWFP) and Punjab were never officially settled for land revenue. In some of these areas, such as the Khanate of Kalat and its vassal states of Kharan, Makran and Lasbela, or the native states of Khairpur, Bahawalpur, Dir and Swat had their own systems of revenue and land records. In Kalat, for example, the Khanate was structured in the form of a tribal federation and tribes were recognized as exercising collective own ership over land and collective liabilities of revenue and tribute. Tribes self-governed their internal arrangements for apportioning crop and livestock shares between various claimants. There was a strong sense of collective ownership over large tracts of uncultivated land by descendants of common ancestors who were organized into a tribe or sub-tribe.

Cultivated land was recognized as having individual owners, but these too traced their lineage origins to common ancestors who had brought the land into private use through investment. The collective identity of the tribe or clan remained intact even through the division of land into individually self-cultivated parcels. There were elaborated arrangements too for the collection and distribution of rents for use of the tribe's collective resources. Outside pastoralists were allowed passage or access to rangeland in return for tributes paid to tribal leaders. In some forest regions there were well-established systems for the sharing of timber royalties among tribe members.

The British colonial administration had a different approach to regions where colonial expansion faced significant armed resistance. The interests of the colonial state too were limited to strategic objectives such as securing lines of military logistics to imperial borders, ensuring reliable lines of communication, and keeping out other foreign powers. It is no coincidence that British governance structures in these regions were designed by military officers. The key idea, which in the case of Balochistan and Kalat was summarized as 'the Forward Policy', was to bring territories within the sovereign ambit of the colonial state through

the coercion and cooptation of tribes as collective entities. In other words, the existing pattern of colonial administration as it had evolved in the provinces was modified to allow for a hands-off state and tribal self-governance. In British Balochistan and parts of tribal southern Punjab this meant the designation of the territory into different types of jurisdictions. The country was divided into 'A' and 'B' areas accordingly. The former, which was and is a mere single digit per cent of the whole Balochistan territory, were to be governed, ultimately, to the standards of 'settled' districts. The latter were largely self-governing even though they were formally part of British territory. Here the key governance concept was collective responsibility of tribes for maintaining law and order and internal self-governance. The benefits and liabilities of a tribal land belonged to the concerned tribe collectively. The land systems in 'B' areas were not subjected to formal settlements and the colonial state accepted, by default, traditional claims of collective ownership and control.

In the event, the designated 'A' areas were also integrated only partially into the formal system of governance. Quetta, for example, was the headquarters of British Balochistan and an important 'A' area, and a land settlement was carried out in the district, which was never completed; however, and government acquisition of land for essential infrastructure (such as the airport) was challenged by local tribes who did not accept the findings of the land settlement. In some cases, the tribes were able to extract an implicit recognition of their claim by successfully demanding compensation.

5.2.4 Land Reforms

Agriculture accounts for around a fifth of the national output in Pakistan and the crop farming sector within agriculture is responsible for less than a tenth of the gross domestic product (GDP). Yet over two-fifths of the workforce is employed in agriculture, where landlessness remains a key, but not the predominant, correlate of rural poverty. Advancement in urbanization and commercialization of agricultural land too have played a significant role of late. Nevertheless, agricultural land ownership is highly unequal both in terms of the prevalence of landlessness and in the concentration of land in relatively large sized ownership holdings. Around half of all rural households do not own any land and the top 5 per cent lot own over a third of all cultivated area. Inequality in land ownership has been blamed alternately for poverty, social and technological backwardness and political disempowerment. It is widely held that redistributive land reforms i.e. state's takeover of land from large landowners and its allotment to the landless or land-poor, were slow to take off in Pakistan and did not achieve a great deal due to the political power wielded by the landowning classes.

The first decade after partition saw lively debates among political and policy circles on land reforms, culminating in the West Pakistan Land Reforms Regulation in February 1959 when an attempt at redistributive land reforms was undertaken by the military regime of Ayub Khan. Earlier in 1949, the Agrarian Committee of the ruling Muslim League gave its detailed report on the conditions of agriculture and proposed a range of agrarian reforms. The theme of land reforms continued to be debated at various fora, including the First Five Year Plan (1955-1960), but it was nearly ten years later that the Land Reform Commission for West Pakistan took up the task in earnest. The commission took account of earlier work, particularly that of the First Five Year Plan, and reported its findings in January 1959. These became the basis for the Land Reforms Regulation 1959, that was enacted the following month.

This develoment was followed by land reforms in 1972 and 1977 by the populist government of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP). PPP emerged victorious in western Pakistan in the elections held in 1970 and one of its promises was to renew land reforms. In 1972, fresh land reform laws were enacted; this was under Martial Law regulations, as the country did not return to constitutional government until 1973. Most of the 1972 reforms were an extension of the 1959 reforms; the major change was the lowering of the land ceiling to 150 acres in most places. The area of land acquired by the state under these new land reforms was only around 1.3 million acres.

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was dissatisfied with the progress of the 1972 reforms, hence launched further measures in 1977, which were aborted by his overthrow in a military coup soon after. Subsequently, the principle of surplus land acquisition was questioned in the Federal Shariat Court on the grounds that it was contrary to Islamic injunctions. The challenge was upheld by the Supreme Court, effectively closing the chapter on further land reforms of this type.

5.2.5 Settlement of Land in Mastung

The Survey and Record of Rights which had been made in the district (Sarawan) was in the Kanak and Dullay valleys in 1899 AD, with a view to the satisfactory settlement of land disputes which had long existed between the chief section of the Raisanis and the Rustamzai clan, and to put a stop to the recurrence of disputes already decided. Lands belonging to the Khan of Kalat were excluded from the operations. The survey of irrigable lands was field to field, while in the case of dry-crop lands, the survey was carried out *Qomwar* i.e. according to tribal tenures. The total area surveyed amounted to 28519 acres, of which 19474 acres were under cultivation, including irrigated lands *(aabi)* 4028 acres, gardens/orchards 61 acres, fallow

99 acres and dry-crop 15286 acres. The remaining 9045 acres were waste and included culturable 2640 and unculturable 6405 acres.

After partition, the first Settlement in Mastung took place during the period 1962 to 1965. Under this settlement, a survey of the whole present day district was undertaken, however, the process was performed in patches in almost all mouzas; only Mastung town (Municipal area) area was completely settled.

The total area surveyed in the aforesaid settlement amounted to 313265 acres, of which 210374 acres of land was *Mazrua* whereas 102891 acres of land was *Gher Mazrua*.

Second Settlement process of some *mawaziat* (mouzas) of Tehsil Dasht took place in 1987 to 1988, wherein the area surveyed amounted to 2327 acres (Mathura Gharbi), 1020 acres (Hasani Sharqi), 1634 acres (Spezand Sharqi), 706 acres (Kumbela Gharbi), hence making total 5057 acres; of which 3030 acres were *Mazrua* and 2027 acres were *Gher Mazrua* land.

As a third phase, the Board of Revenue Balochistan issued Notification vide No.103/LU/Settlement/2010, dated 2nd January 2011, regarding carrying out survey and settlement of remaining unsettled areas of Mastung district. Through said Notification, the following few *mawaziat* survey was carried out, however, the Settlement Office Kalat Region has finalized only one Mouza (Qamar) after a lapse of 10 years:

i)Ghadi Ghar ii)Mall Kharma iii)Qamar iv)Khoghan v)Khushkaba Kungarh vi)Punjab vii)Baqi viii)Mastung Town ix)Chashma Dollay x)Basham xi)Khusheen Kair xii) Karez Mehmood and xiii)Karez Sultan

In continuation of the above Notification, the Settlement Office Kalat Region issued an order vide No.1032-38/3 -EB, dated 3rd September 2019, for settlement of unsettled areas of *mouza* Pingov, Gondain tehsil Dasht which too is under process.

The Board of Revenue Balochistan Quetta issued another Notification vide No. 103/LU/Settlement/2018, dated 19th September 2019, regarding settlement/survey of remaining unsettled areas of *mouza* Morinko tehsil Mastung and that too is to be finalized.

5.2.6 Board of Revenue Balochistan

Board of Revenue, Balochistan was established in July 1972 with the abolition of one unit in the country. The Board was established for revenue administration and coordination between different departments responsible for collection, generation and management of provincial revenue. The Board of Revenue is the custodian of the rights of land holders. Directorate of Excise and Taxation, Land Records, Provincial Transport Authority and Stamp and Registration Offices also work under the Board of Revenue. Its constitution is regulated by the provisions contained in erstwhile West Pakistan Board of Revenue Act, 1957 .

The Board of Revenue itself is subject to the administrative control of the Provincial Government. Senior Member Board of Revenue is Chairman of the Board of Revenue or Chief Land Commissioner. Presently the Senior Member Board of Revenue Balochistan is a senior BCS officer, Mr. Qamar Masood.

5.2.7 Settlement Office Kalat Region

The Settlement Office (Kalat Region) was established in 1962 and the area of jurisdiction of this office comprises Kalat division, Naseerabad division, Washuk district and Kharan district of Rakhshan division, Sibi division except Harnai district (which was detached on 26th January 2018) and Kachhi Canal Project Dera Bugti. The region has been divided in settlement circles and each circle is headed by a Tehsildar.

In each district office, the Settlement Officer is assisted by field and clerical staff i.e. Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Tehsildar, Naib Tehsildar, Qanungo, Patwari, Superintendent, Assistant, Senior Clerk, Junior Clerk.

Currently, settlement operation is under way in seven districts namely: Kachhi, Sibi, Mastung, Kharan, Washuk, Khuzdar and Lasbela.

The prime duty (Settlement of land) of a Settlement Office Patwari is supervised by the concerned Qanungo on weekly basis, Naib Tehsildar on fortnightly basis, Tehsildar monthly basis and Settlement Officer once in ninety days.

The Office faces certain deficiencies in the District e.g. non-availability of residence for staff and shortage of vehicles.

Following are the main objectives of working of the office:

(a) To assess the land revenue is the primary object of settlement.

(b) To determine the land rights of local people, securing the interests of the state and

(c) After completion of settlement process (proper field survey and framing of record of rights) the persons who have to pay revenue are determined.

5.2.8 District Revenue Officers

The Collector/ Deputy Commissioner

The Deputy Commissioner is the District Collector and is the highest forum in the District regarding Land Revenue issues; he is:

i. Collector of Government property.
ii. Promoter of the stability and improvements of landed property.
iii. Custodian of Government property.
iv. Judge between landlord and tenants.
v. Recorder of agricultural statistics.

vi. Guardian and registrar of the rights in the soil enjoyed by private persons.

Assistant Collector of the First Grade/Tehsildar

'*Tehsil*' (Arabic) means 'revenue generation and collection' and '*dar*' (Persian) for 'holder of a position'; together meaning 'tax collector'. The role of Tehsildar continued during the period of British Rule and was subsequently used by Pakistan after the independence.

Tehsildar is a principal Agent of Deputy Commissioner. His multifarious duties are enlisted here to understand his nature of job:

i. He collects Government dues: Abiana, Agriculture Income Tax, Land Tax, Ushr, Local Rate, Mutation Fees, Arrears and *ijara* through halqa Patwari.
ii. Attestation of mutations.
iii. Inspection of Khasra Girdawari.
iv. Inspection of preparation of Revenue Records.
v. Disposal of partition cases.
vi. Execution of Court decrees.
vii. Verification of domicile.
viii. Special duties (flood, earthquake etc.).
ix. Duty in census and elections.
x. Acquisition of Land for public purposes through Land Acquisition Act 1894.
xi. He has court to settle disputes regarding: tenancy, arrears of rent, ejectment of tenants, and entries in account books.
xii. Registers and investigates criminal cases in 'B' areas.
xiii. Enjoys the powers of Assistant Collector and Sub-Registrar.
xiv. Supervise the work of *halqa* Patwari and Qanungo i.e. maintenance of land records and preparation of Jamabandi.

Assistant Collector of the Second Grade (Naib Tehsildar)

Assistant Collector of the Second Grade (Naib Tehsildar) is the lowest authority in the classification of Revenue Officers who looks after the sub-tehsil. It is his duty that the land records are maintained correctly and all subordinate staff discharge their duties efficiently and properly. Naib Tehsildar shall supervise the preparation and maintenance of all revenue documents as per schedule of law.

5.2.9 Village Officers

Qanungo

The Qanungo establishment consists of the District/Sadar Qanungo, Office Qanungo and Field Qanungo.

a) District/Sadar Qanungo (BPS-14)

The District Qanungo is responsible for the efficiency of both the Office and the Field Qanungos and should be in camp inspecting their work for at least 15 days in each month. He is the keeper of all record received from Qanungo and patwari, at Sadar Office.

b) Field Qanungo/Girdawar (BPS-11)

The work of Patwari is supervised by a Field Qanungo; the work of a Qanungo is supervised by a Naib Tehsildar and Tehsildar. The field Qanungo should be constantly moving about his circle supervising the work of Patwari(s) on the spot. He also disposes of the demarcation applications marked to him by the Circle Revenue Officer. He is also responsible for reporting the conduct, records and statistics of Patwari under his charge.

Office Qanungo (BPS-11)

The office Qanungo is Tehsildar's Revenue Clerk and he is the custodian of all the record received from the patwari.

Muhassib (BPS-12)

Muhassib literally means the one who keeps *hisab* (accounts). He is the head and supervisor of field Qanungo and Patwari(s). He is to oversee the tasks carried out including: Mutations, Jamabandi, accounts keeping of the state land revenue, revenue collection from *ijara* and other sources, mortgages, depositation of challan in banks, custody of crops/produce as case property and its further disposal.

Patwari (BPS-9)

Patwari is an important and effective official of the lowest ebb in the Revenue agency. Patwari, originally a revenue collecting official in Sher Shah Suri and Jalal Uddin Akbar reign, was assigned the task of arranging land record by the British Sarkar.

No efficient Revenue Administration of a district is possible unless the patwari staff is strong, properly trained and strictly supervised. He is the custodian of 17 registers/documents (called *Patwari Ka Basta*) containing various records like Register Haqdaran Zameen, Register Khasra Girdawari, Register Intiqalat and many others, which need constant updating. Land

Revenue System is based on the functions and responsibilities of Patwari He is appointed by the approval of the Government through the divisional Commissioner.

Patwari exercises a larger than life influence in the community and is powerful and dominant because of the importance and authority of documents that he writes and keeps, therefore, people always pamper and be sweet to him. The Patwari's jurisdiction is 'Patwar Circle'.

Responsibilities and Functions

i. To report at once all serious calamities affecting the land or the crops.
ii. To report all severe outbreaks of diseases amongst men and animals
iii. To keep updated all the registers/documents included in his *Basta*.
iv. To keep safe custody of all the records, maps and equipment of his circle that are under his charge.
v. To maintain the record of ownership of land (Khatuni/Jamabandi), record of cultivation on the land (Khasra Girdawari), map of the village called 'Aks Shajra' mutation register and other records of the village.
vi. To inspect every field and record the cultivation data in Kharif and Rabi seasons.
vii. To initiate mutation (i.e. change in ownership) and give certified copies of land records.
viii. To maintain record of the crop grown at every harvest.
ix. To update and safeguard Parat Patwar: a copy of record showing the details of transfer record kept in Tehsil.
x. To issue certificate of possession, known as Fard.

In the Work Book, the Patwari enters the work done by him on each day. His work is supervised by the Field Qanungo, Muhassib, Sadar Qanungo and Circle Revenue Officer.

Regarding other designations in village land matters: *'Arbab', 'Rais'* and *'Numberdar'*, who used to be local elders and helping the administration in different tasks, have been done away with in the 1980s.

Patwar Training School Mastung

The following 19 posts were created during financial year 2012-2013 for Patwar Training School Mastung as per details below: -

Sr.#	Nomenclature of post	BPS	No. of post
1	Instructor	17	02
2	Tehsildar	16	01
3	Naib Tehsildar	14	01
4	Senior Clerk	14	01
5	Assistant Computer Operator	12	02
6	Junior Clerk	11	01
7	Girdawar	09	02
8	Patwari	09	03
9	Class IV	01	06
	Total		**19**

These posts are still shown at the strength of Deputy Commissioner Mastung Secretariat but hitherto no further action and arrangements, since 2012-13, have been seen to functionalize the school.

5.2.10 Enactments Governing the Land Revenue System and Other Land Related Issues

i. The Balochistan Land Revenue Act, 1967.
ii. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894.
iii. The Balochistan Land Laws (Amendment) Act, 2009.
iv. The Balochistan Tenancy Ordinance, 1978.
v. The Balochistan Redemption and Restitution of Mortgages Lands Act, 1964.
vi. The Evacuee Property and Displaced Persons Laws (Repeal) Act, 1975.
vii. The Government Grants Act, 1895.
viii. The Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, 1885.
ix. The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.
x. The Land Reforms Act, 1977.
xi. The Land Reforms Regulation, 1972.
xii. The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920.
xiii. The Registration Act, 1908.
xiv. The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890.
xv. The Settlement Commissioners (Validation of Orders) Act, 1972.
xvi. The Stamp Act, 1899.
xvii. The Treasure-Trove Act, 1878.
xviii. The Trusts Act, 1882.
xix. The West Pakistan Border Area Regulation, 1959.

xx. The West Pakistan Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1962.

xxi. The West Pakistan Validation of Naib-Tehsildars and Naib-Tehsildar Candidates Selection Ordinance, 1962.

5.2.11 Details of Mouzas

Mastung district has three (3) Tehsils, seven (7) Qanungo Halqas, thirteen (13) Patwar Circles and two hundred and eighty (280) Mouzas including nineteen Wards. In Mastung tehsil, Injiri Mouza sub-Tehsil Kadkucha is the largest mouza, covering an area of 7706 Acre, 0 Rod, 10 Pol. In Dasht tehsil, Pingov mouza is largest mouza, covering an area of 9517 Acre, 2 Rod, 28 Pol, while in Kirdgap tehsil, Liddi Dasht mouza surpasses other mouzas in area expansion which is spread on 5112 Acre, 1 Rod, 29 Pol. Hence Pingov is the largest mouza of Mastung district area wise.

Tehsil	Qanungo Halqa	Patwar Circle	Name of Mouzas
Mastung	Sadar	Ward Shumali	1-Saddo 2-Dand 3-Karez Afghan 4-Margha Bala 5-Reki 6-Khushkaba Hilmand 7-Padda 8-Dasht Chata 9-Margha Zereen 10-Zerjo Miana 11-Karez Noth 12-Karez Sor 13-Pamba 14-Karez Hindu 15-Pit Bagh 16-Pashkaram 17-Jabbar 18-Rasoolabad 19-Uchal 20-Khwaja Ibrahim 21-Kotori 22-Karez Mustafa 23-Purdal 24-Kallari 25-Ghousabad
		Ward Junoobi	1-Karez Kark 2-Haroon.3- Bidrang Shumali 4-Shamsabad 5-Morinko 6-Sariab Khushkaba 7-Tul Darray Khan 8-Karez Qadi 9-Kallozai 10-Khushkaba Behram Shahi 11-Punjab 12-Deh Bala 13-Datto 14-Kungarh Khushkaba 15-Sariab Farm 16-Hazarganji 17-Karez Bangi 18-Kungarh Aabi 19-Shahozai 20-Karez Ghulamaan 21-Ghulam Prenz 22-Kand Mesuri
		Mastung Town	1-Ward Junoobi 2-Ward Shumali 3-Ward Mutraba.4- Ward Gilkand 5-Ward Ishkina 6-Ward Khwasam 7-Ward Fatima 8-Ward Ghulamaan 9-Ward Behram Shahi 10-Ward Aingran 11-Ward Kark 12-Ward Tindlan 13-Ward Pirkano 14-Ward Ghazgi 15-Ward Shaikhan 16-Ward Shaikh Taqi 17-Ward Miana 18-Ward Hilmand 19-Ward Khurd
	Pringabad	Pringabad	1-Mamni 2-Sungur 3-Mehbat Shah 4-Kandki 5-Karez Nou 6-Baratzai 7-Sufaid Bulandi 8-Abdul Wal 9-Jehon 10-Londa 11-Sehon 12-Ahmed Khotay 13-Aisha 14-Narm Karari 15-Noor Muhammad 16-Ghunja Dori 17-Dasht Baba 18-Rode Raees 19-Khushrod 20-Badal Wal 21-Shair Khan Shadi Khan 22-Saifullah Murad Khan 23-Surgaz 24-Aluha 25-Karez Kohna 26-Karez Kalan
	Kanak	Mobi	1-Akhund 2-Khwaja Wali 3-Kalari 4-Chakul 5-Takari 6-Jalago 7-Band Shora 8-Daringarh 9-Mobi 10-Bostana 11-Karez Sultan 12-Sultan Jangan 13-Karez Babi 14-Koshkak 15-Tehkal 16-Damb Maliko.17- Karez Mahmood Khan 18-Purso 19-Faiz Muhammad
		Kanak	1-Syed Wal 2-Shori Khushkaba 3-Shamayzai 4-Soro 5-Airkash 6-Khali Kanak 7-Babkani 8-Sarbarak 9-Shair Garh 10-Darwazai Aabi 11-Yar Muhammad 12-Chashma Dullay 13-Muhammad Waris 14-Toorah 15-Sarnozah 16-Rasool Wal 17-Karez Nabi Dad 18-Chadergay 19-Syed Muhammad Wal 20-Karez Yousuf Khan 21-Talerah 22-Shori Pandarani 23-Basham 24-Kod Kaftari 25-Shahan 26-Babri 27-Muhammad Shahi 28-Baqi 29-Kohli 30-Shadeni 31-Derwazai Khushkaba

Kadkucha	Kadkucha	Guroo Chowki	1-Bidrang 2- Injiri 3-Umrani 4-Chuttok 5-Qamar 6-Mal Kharma 7-Amanullah 8-Rindak 9-Khad Jori 10-Zhalli 11-Gaddi Ghar 12-Khoogan 13-Garhi Kumb 14-Dalo 15-Aabe Gul 16-Dashtimbo 17-Guli 18-Noshairwan.
		Sheerin Aab	1-Tori Kalan 2-Mitta Wal 3-Rangi Tal 4-Shahbaig Wal 5-Johak 6-Rustam Wal 7-Niam Dor 8-Tori Khurd 9-Shahnawaz 10-Dost Muhammad Wal 11-Karez Sadaat 12-Juma Wal 13-Rodangi 14-Kad Karari 15-Tori 16-Tikka Wal 17-Muhammad Wal
Dasht	Spezand	Spezand	1-Kirri Dor 2-Kumbela 3-Mathura 4-Hasani 5-Spezand 6-Pingov 7-Hasani Sharqi 8-Spezand Sharqi 9-Kumbela Gharbi 10-Mathura Gharbi 11-Pingov Gharbi 12-Pingov Shumali
		Gondain	1-Gondain 2-Jalab Gandan 3-Siah Pusht 4-Talkhkavi 5-Sakozai 6-Umar Dhor 7-Yagherdi 8-Zehri Ghat 9-Mal Zardain 10-Zardain 11-Jang Jaah 12-Jalab Gandan Shumali
	Isplinji	Isplinji	1-Magasi 2-Meer Hazar 3-Kabo Jamai 4-Tan Chaebali 5-Meerza Khan 6-Tal Giroki Mastan 7-Kabo Gul Muhammad 8-Shair Ahmed 9-Fateh Muhammad 10-Isplinji 11-Parimas Machi 12-Nobat Khan 13-Gouz Shishar 14-Ali Muhammad 15-Garh Marov 16-Tank 17-Tal Bagrai 18-Dashtari 19-Pul Aitebar Khan 20-Kabo Kamal Khan 21-Mal Junoobi 22-Kand Mass 23-Gait 24-Dhor 25-Kup 26-Pul Hazar Khan 27-Hamal Gar 28-Pul Satakzai 29-Pul Arz Muhammad 30-Mal Shumali 31-Kabo Gul Muhammad 32-Kand Mass
Kirdgap	Kirdgap	Kirdgap	1-Seem 2-Shahnawaz 3-Doulatabad 4-Hilti 5-Chabi Aabi 6-Chabi Khushkaba 7-Kirdgap 8-Ashkhan Rodeni 9-Ashkhan Khushkaba 10-Askavi 11-Kharhgi 12-Porchenki 13-Laghap Shumali 14-Laghap Junoobi 15-Gonain Thal 16-Maingi 17-Ghousabad 18-Gulganj 19-Zarif Khan Wal 20-Daregh Aabi 21-Haider Wal 22-Paddain 23-Aabad 24-Daragh Khushkaba 25-Dasht Soro 26-Liddi Dasht
		Soro	1-Kaftari Jadeed 2-Kaftari Kohna 3-Kad Karari 4-Mal Bando 5-Soro 6-Gabri 7-Daranjin 8-Khidrani 9-Shapch Gurgina 10-Mal Sarparah 11-Mal Husainzai 12-Sinjidi 13-Gonainthal Junoobi 14-GonainThal Khushkaba 15-Hirronk 16-Mehtab 17-Bezani 18-Mobi Rodeni 19-Tash 20-Tobo 21-Patki

5.2.12 Types of Land in Mastung

Land means that land which is not occupied by the site of a town, village, factory or industrial establishment, and is occupied or has been or can be let for agricultural purpose allied or subservient to agriculture and includes the sites of buildings and other structures on such land.

Following are the categories of land based on mode of irrigation and type of soil:

A. Mazrua (Cultivated)
B. Gher Mazrua (Non-Cultivated)

A. Mazrua

Mazrua land is the one that can be cultivated It has the following types (i) *Aab Pash* and (ii) *Gher Aab Pash*

i) Aab Pash

Aab Pash land is cultivable land by means of any irrigating source and it can be divided into the following types:

a) Aabi

Those lands irrigated by hill-torrents and other spring waters are known as *aabi'*

b) Nehri

When the source of irrigation is through Government canal, the properties are described as '*nehri*'.

c) Chahi

Land having 'well' as the source of irrigation.

d) Nal-chahi

When the source of irrigation is a tube-well, the land is described as *'nal-chahi'*,

e) Bagheecha Jaat

Land used for fruit '*baghaat*' (orchards). There are two types of Bagheecha Jaat (i) *samardar* (fruitful) (ii) *besamar* (fruitless). The *besamar baghaat* further grow into *samardar baghaat*. This land can be irrigated by any source.

ii) Gher Aab Pash

a) Sailaba

Land in which water is harvested through ephemeral streams, and crops complete its life cycle on the stored moisture.

b) Khushkaba

Land in which only localized (with in field) run off is generated and crops suffer moderate to severe moisture stress during crop cycle.

B) Gher Mazrua

Land that is uncultivated or cannot be cultivated is *gher mazrua.* Following are the types of *gher mazrua* land.

i) Banjar Qadeem

Land which remains unsown for eight successive harvests.

ii) Banjar Jadeed

Land which remains unsown for four successive harvests.

iii) Gher Mumkin

An agricultural land which is not fit for cultivation due to any construction, wells, water channels and water storage tank.

iv) Charahga

A hilly land having forage grass for animal grazing.

5.2.13 Details of Settled, Unsettled and State Lands

Proper and complete information regarding identification of land has remained an issue in the whole of Balochistan. The total area of Mastung district is about 1598770 acres, out of which only 318322 acres (20% of the whole district land mass) is settled despite several phases of Settlement in the District, as already discussed.

Details of Settled Land in Mastung District (1 acre = 4 rods = 160 pols)

Tehsil	Qanungo Halqa	Patwar Circle	No. of Mawaziat	Khasra Numbrat	Mazrua Land	Gher Mazrua Land	Total Land
Tehsil Mastung	Halqa Saddar	Ward Shumali	25	7329	5268-3-38	3864-3-5	9133-3-3
		Ward Junoobi	22	6532	8424-0-38	7644-1-12	16068-2-10
		Wards	19	5905	1109-1-25	941-2-33	2051-0-18
		Total	**66**	**19766**	**14802-2-21**	**12450-3-10**	**27253-1-31**
	Halqa Pringabad	Pringabad	26	7710	8751-3-10	4938-2-31	13690-2-1
		Total	**26**	**7710**	**8751-3-10**	**4938-2-31**	**13690-2-1**
	Halqa Kanak	Kanak	31	17258	20963-1-36	14219-2-8	35183-0-4
		Mobi	19	6077	10458-0-12	6923-3-37	17382-0-9
		Total	**50**	**23335**	**31421-2-8**	**21143-2-5**	**52565-0-13**
	Kadkucha	Guroo Chowki	18	7667	23059-0-20	15093-0-5	38152-0-25
		Sheerin Aab	17	6391	9960-2-1	6822-2-2	16783-0-3
		Total	**35**	**14058**	**33019-2-21**	**21915-2-7**	**54935-0-28**
		Tehsil Total	**177**	**64869**	**87995-2-20**	**60448-2-13**	**148444-0-33**
Tehsil Dasht	**Spezand**	Spezand	12	17236	33428-1-39	10239-1-18	43667-3-17
		Gondain	12	9958	35380-0-0	7610-0-23	42990-0-23
		Total	**24**	**27194**	**68808-1-39**	**17849-2-1**	**86658-0-0**
	Isplinji	Isplinji	32	10436	23717-0-5	8998-3-18	32715-3-23
		Total	**32**	**10436**	**25433-0-16**	**5153-3-8**	**32715-3-23**
		Tehsil Total	**56**	**37630**	**92525-2-4**	**27369-3-27**	**119373-3-23**
Tehsil Kirdgap	**Kirdgap**	Kirdgap	26	5606	14741-3-32	11444-2-3	26736-1-35
		Soro	21	4215	10141-0-24	5626-2-17	23767-3-1
		Total	**47**	**9821**	**32883-0-16**	**17621-0-20**	**50504-0-36**
		Tehsil Total	**47**	**9821**	**32883-0-16**	**17621-0-20**	**50504-0-36**
Mastung District		**3-Tehsils Total**	**280**	**112320**	**213404-1-0**	**104918-0-12**	**318322-1-12**

Further details

Sub-Division Mastung.

Mazrua (A-R-P)						Ghair Mazrua (A-R-P)		
Aabi	Chahi	Nal Chahi	Bagheecha Samardar	Selaba	Khushkaba	Banjar Jadeed	Banjar Qadeem	Ghair Munkin
15854-13	4206-2-21	505-0-25	1054-2-39	47550-3-2	18824-0-10	8948-0-30	23525-2-35	27974-2-28
Total land 148444-Acre 0-Rod, 33-Pol								

Sub-Division Kirdgap.

Mazrua (A-R-P)						Ghair Mazrua (A-R-P)		
Aabi	Chahi	Nal-Chahi	Bagheecha Samardar	Selaba	Khushkaba	Banjar Jadeed	Banjar Qadeem	Ghair Munkin
2451-2-4	1448-2-29	0	11-0-13	13999-1-22	14920-2-28	1050-3-18	8430-3-21	8190-1-21
Total 50504-Acre,0-Rod, 36-Pol								

Sub-Division Dasht.

Mazrua (A-R-P)						Ghair Mazrua (A-R-P)		
Aabi	Chai	Nal Chai	Bagheecha Samardar	Selaba	Khushkaba	Banjar Jadeed	Banjar Qadeem	Ghair Munkin
0	0	1982-1-25	1115-3-25	50223-2-35	39203-2-4	3397-1-23	9350-2-33	14100-1-3
Total 119373 -Acre,3-Rod, 23-Pol								

Details of Un-Settled Land in Mastung District

Apart from the settled land amounting to 318322-1-12 (A-R-P), which makes not even 20 % of the whole terrain, the rest of the 80% land stands unsettled. Though unsettled land too has all sorts of categories of land (*Mazrua and Gher Mazrua*) as discussed for the settled land but due to poor land revenue works in the District, the data cannot be ascertained except with a full-fledged field survey.

Details of State Land

- **State Land in the Name of Deputy Commissioner Mastung Lying Vacant**

Tehsil	Revenue/Patwar Circle	Area A-R-P	Status	Total State Land A-R-P
Mastung	Sadar	253-2-7	Vacant plot	527-0-23
	Pringabad	42-1-25	-do-	
	Kanak	86-0-36	-do-	
	Mobi	144-3-35	-do-	
Dasht	Spezand	1-0-29	-do-	294-3-32
	Gondain	4-3-10	-do-	
	Isplinji	288-1-32	-do-	
Kadkucha	Guroo choki	185-1-16	-do-	446-1-21
	Sheerin Aab	261-0-5	-do-	
Kirdgap	Kirdgap	0-2-27	--	0-2-27
Total				**1268-1-36**

In addition to the above 1272 acres of land there is about 550 acres of land registered in the name of Deputy Commissioner, which is occupied with certain structures.

- **State Land in the name of Other Departments/Offices in Mastung**

There are lands in possession of different departments of the Government (Federal and Provincial) which come about 9828 acres. Details of the same are given as: -

Sr.#	Name of Department	Sub-Division Mastung A-R-P	Sub-Division Kirdgap A-R-P	Sub-Division Dasht A-R-P	Total A-R-P
1	Deputy Commissioner Mastung	1494-1-10	0-2-27	323-0-5	1818-0-2
2	Agriculture Department	340-3-28	0	0	340-3-28
3	Forest Department	1614-3-19	81-2-11	0	1696-1-30
4	National Highway	522-1-4	117-3-11	59-2-15	699-2-30
5	Education Department	84-1-18	11-3-11	5-1-20	101-2-9
6	Intelligence	1-0-27	0	0	1-0-27
7	Sericulture	17-1-10	0	0	17-1-10
8	Cadet College Mastung	124-3-4	0	0	124-3-4
9	Mines Department (*Leasedar*)	0-0-36	0	25-0-0	25-0-36
10	B&R Department	153-1-11	0	0	153-1-11
11	Irrigation Department	10-1-10	1-2-25	0	11-3-25
12	Director Small Industries	25-2-4	0	0	25-2-4
13	Baldia Town	22-3-18	0	0	22-3-18
14	Food Department	0-0-32	0	0	0-0-32
15	Animal Husbandry	14-3-17	0	0	14-3-17
16	Qaleen Bafi	0-0-12	0	0	0-0-12
17	Cooperative Bank	0-0-29	0	0	0-0-29
18	Excise Department	0-0-18	0	0	0-0-18
19	Home & Tribal Affairs Department (*Leasedar*)	4-0-1	0	0	4-0-1
20	High Court	2-3-39	0	0	2-3-39
21	WAPDA	12-3-27	7-3-7	0	20-2-34
22	Post Office	0-2-5	0	0	0-2-5
23	PTCL	1-2-17	0	0	1-2-17
24	Police	60-0-38	0	0	60-0-38
25	Prison Department	0-3-20	0	0	0-3-20
26	Health Department	3-3-11	0	0-1-38	4-1-9
27	SSGLC	0-0-6	0	0	0-0-6
28	PHE Department	1-3-6	0	0	1-3-6
29	Military	765-0-38	0	264-1-38	1029-2-36
30	Pakistan Railway	388-2-16	280-2-17	407-0-12	1076-1-5
31	Military Air Force	94-1-31	602-0-35	1414-1-38	2111-0-24
32	Public Works Department	70-0-1	2-3-33	399-2-16	472-2-10
33	Micro Station	0	0	12-1-22	12-1-22
34	District Council Kalat	0	0	0-0-14	0-0-14
	Total				**9853-2-28**

5.2.14 Patwari Ka Basta

There are seventeen registers/documents which form '*Patwari Ka Basta*'. Some of these Registers are in regular use of a Patwari while few are used seldom; however, these document compilations identify the scope of tasks being carried out by a Patwari. Given below is the list of components:

i. Misl-e-Haqiyat
ii. Register Haqdaran Zameen/Jamabandi/Chaharsala
iii. Register Khasra Girdawari
iv. Shajra Nasab
v. Register Intiqalat
vi. Roznamcha Hidayati
vii. Roznamcha Karguzari
viii. Lal Kitab
ix. Register Ujrat Naqool
x. Aks Parcha/Lattha/Shajra Kishtwar
xi. Index Map
xii. Roznamcha Waqiyati (Daily Dairy)
xiii. Dhal Bach
xiv. Chhant Asamiwar
xv. Register Hifazat Kaghazat
xvi. Register Fard Badrat
xvii. Khewat Kham

i) Misl-e-Haqiyat

The record prepared at the time of Settlement operations in an estate or village is called *Misl-e-Haqiyat* (Record of Rights). This register contains ownership records and is developed at the time of Settlement along with Field Book and *Mussavi.* It indicates the ownership of each parcel. Record of Rights book contains:

Pedigree sheets (which give the details of the cultivating and landowner families of the village and their relationship). This record set contains several indexes such as:

Owner identity

Participants in the ownership

Land parcels coming under their ownership

Share of each owner's names and of farmers who plough that field

Types and areas

Information of levy and taxes

Some important terminologies used in Record of Rights*:*

Estate: An area for which a separate Record of Rights has been made, is called an Estate.

Khasra: *Khasra* is a name given to a specific plot in a village area and the number given to it is called the *Khasra* Number. It is a unique plot number or survey number given to any specific piece of land of any size depending on the type of land.

Khata: It is Holding of landowner(s). A Khata number is an account number allotted to a family which denotes the entire landholding of all the members. Also known as the *Khewat* number, a *Khata* number provides the details of owners and their total landholding.

Khewat: It is name given to the number of owners' holdings which should be arranged in the order in which the names of owners are given in the village *Shajra.* In case of towns, where the genealogical trees are not in existence, the order of *Khewat* number is governed by *Khasra* numbers.

The *Khewat* number, normally referred to as '*Khata* Number' by revenue officials, is the account number given to owners, which form a set of co-sharers, who own the land in same or different proportions. It therefore, can be understood as the account number given to various owners in the Khewat. As *Khewat* number refers to a set of owners, *Khatuni* number refers to a set of cultivators in the same sense.

Khatuni Number: It indicates a unique account number given to a set of cultivators who cultivate a portion of land with multiple *Khasra* numbers. Any change that takes place in the possession of the land is endorsed in the *Khatuni* via mutation proceedings.

The *Khatuni* generally contains information about the tenure-holder, his/her guardian's name, address, duration of occupancy, amount of revenue or rent etc. Where one or more *Khatunis* form a *Khewat*, similarly one or more *Khasras* form a *Khatuni*.

Mussavi: The geographic data is recorded on special kind of paper maps for each village, called *Mussavi.* It is developed at the time of Settlement and then rests with District Qanungo. Its copy lies with Office Qanungo and *Lattha* made from it is kept with the Patwari. These are surveyed paper maps at different scales depending upon village area, normally at a scale of 1 inch = 40 *Karam*. The measuring unit on *Mussavi* is *Karam* (5.5 ft) . No changes can be made in this record set till next settlement.

Fard: A document showing details of ownership about a piece of land as per in the books of patwari. It should be noted that *Fard* which is kept with the patwari is the record of the revenue which keeps details of the person who is paying revenue to the government for that land. It is not the final evidence for establishing the ownership of a property. At best, the *Fard* can be

additional piece of evidence which along with other proofs can establish the title of a person upon a property. *Fard* is just like entries in municipal records in the urban areas.

Wajib-ul-Arz: The statement of customs regarding rights or liabilities in the estate is called Wajib -ul-Arz. It can also be called a Village Administration Paper.

Field Book: It is an alphanumeric representation of *Mussavi*, which keeps the entire attribute information related to every land parcel of that particular village.

The attributes of Field Book include:

- The dimensions of plot in various directions
- Old *Khasra* number
- New *Khasra* number
- *Khatuni* number (Farmer ID)
- Type of land for every parcel
- Area of each type of every parcel
- Aggregated chart of the village at the end (shows total land types and their areas in the village, total agricultural land in the village and some other aggregated information like total number of plots, etc.)

ii) Register Haqdaran Zameen/Jamabandi/Chaharsala

Jamabandi is a document prepared as part of record-of-right of all persons owning land in a village. It contains entries regarding ownership, cultivation and various rights in land (Khatuni). It is revised every 4 years when it is prepared by patwari and attested by Revenue Officer, hence called *Chaharsala* as well. The changes of rights and ownership in land are reflected in the Jamabandi according to a set procedure after verification by Revenue Officer. Jamabandi is the most important document as far as ownership of agricultural land is concerned. There is a separate Jamabandi for each village and it is an amended record edition of the Record-of-Rights prepared for each estate. All mutations attested during the intervening period are incorporated in new Jamabandi and Shajra Nasab is also accordingly updated. It contains the details of trees, rents payable by each tenant and the land revenue due from each land holder. The evidential value of the entries made in ROR, is invariably relevant but those are not the evidence of title; the entries made in ROR are rebuttable.

Papers from which Jamabandi is prepared are:

Last Jamabandi.

Mutations attested by the Revenue Officers since the last Jamabandi was prepared.

Khasra Girdawari

Papers attached with the Jamabandi: Jamabandi contains the following papers:

Amended copy of genealogical tree (Shajra Nasab)

Copies of *Tatima Shajra*

Original copies (Parat Sarkar) of mutations attested by the Revenue Officers, since the last Jamabandi was prepared.

List of assignees

Index Numberwar (numerical)

Index Radifwar (alphabetical)

Meezan Khatawar

Jamabandi papers

Jamabandi of trees, if any

It also contains total land revenue payable by the landholders in the estate.

After arranging the aforesaid documents in Jamabandi, it is cloth bound to give it a safe and long life.

iii) Register Khasra Girdawari

The register of crops inspection is called Khasra Girdawari. Khasra Girdawari is conducted by Patwari in the months of October, February and April. The first six-monthly inspection of crops in the month of October is called Kharif Girdawari. The second inspection of crops in the month of March is called Rabbi Girdawari and Girdawari done during the month of April (mid) is called Zaid Rabi. In colder districts, like Mastung, Girdawari inspection is done a little delayed. The entries made by the halqa patwari are verified by the field Qanungo. Register Ajnass is attached to it.

iv) Shajra Nasab

Genealogical tree of the land owners is called Shajra Nasab. It is prepared in every estate at the time of settlement and forms part of Record of Rights. It is a pedigree table showing succession to ownership rights occurring from time to time in an estate. In new Jamabandi, owners' accounts are arranged as per arrangement in the Shajra Nasab.

v) Register Intiqalat

The Register Intiqalat (Mutation Register) is also known as the Register Dakhil Kharij. *Intiqal* is the vernacular word for 'Mutation'. For mutation, acquirement of any right in an estate through Inheritance, Gift, Sale, Will or Mortgage is must. Mutation indicates the changes that have to be brought about in ownership and title of the land.

Procedure for carrying out mutation is: -

Application on plain paper should be addressed to the Tehsildar of the area in which the land is situated.

Clearly mention the name of the village in which the right has been acquired and give description of the land.

The name, parentage, residence of the person from whom the right has been acquired and the manner in which the right has been acquired.

The name, parentage and residence of the person who has acquired the right.

The date of acquiring the right.

The application should be submitted along with copies of documents on the basis of which the mutation is sought.

Process adopted by the Tehsildar: -

A proclamation is issued inviting objections to the proposed mutation and specifying the date (being not less than 15 days from the date of the proclamation) up to which any objection to the mutation will be entertained.

Halqa patwari submits his report in prescribed format.

Statements of parties are recorded.

Contents of documents are matched with the recorded statements.

If no objection is received, the mutation is sanctioned.

Any party aggrieved by an order of mutation may file appeal before District Collector (Deputy Commissioner) within 30 days of such order.

The following mutations (*intiqalat*) are generally executed in Mastung district: -

a. Baykathi: made through application to the Tehsildar/Naib Tehsildar for mutation of land to buyer.
b. Hibba: for mutation of land as gift to their nearest relatives.
c. Wirasat: for mutation of land of through inheritance.
d. Tamleek: for mutation of land by the landowner to his heirs.
e. Odrain: for mutation of land to bank for getting agriculture loan.
f. Fikrain: for re-mutation of the land from banks to its owner after loan clearance certificate from bank is received.
g. Sehath Intiqal: for the correction of revenue record or omissions to be rectified.
h. Degree Intiqal: this Intiqal is carried out through an order of the civil court on completion period of *ijrai karwai* of court.

i. Registry Intiqal: it has been initiated on the directions of the Supreme Court in urban/city areas of the District since 2018, through which land is purchased through registry and then mutation is made in revenue record.

vi) Roznamcha Hidayati

This Register is kept to have the record of the government's instructions on crop policy, land matters, revenue policy etc. This Register is inspected by the senior officers during performance check of patwari.

vii) Roznamcha Karguzari

It is document of progress which has 2 copies: one of which is with Girdawar and other with Patwari; and daily progress is recorded herein. Roznamcha Partal (inspection) is attached to it, which is used by senior officers in appraisal of the Patwari's work and performance.

viii) Lal Kitab

Lal Kitab, also Known as Village Note Book, is prepared for each estate. Lal Kitab comprises following statements: Annual area, annual crops, annual revenue account, annual transfer of land and annual sales, mortgages and assessment. It contains the total record of ops grown on a particular land.

ix) Register Ujrat Naqool

This Register contains details of the fees collected on provision of copies of different land documents to the applicants. The Government has fixed specific amount on these copies provided by Patwari to the concerned applicants. One-third of the amount received is called Patwar share while two-third share goes to the Public treasury.

x) Aks Parcha/lattha/Shajra Kishtwar

Village map showing the position and boundaries of every field is known as *Shajra Kishtwar*. All the *Mussavis* of a village are drawn up conjointly on a cloth (*Lattha*) for day-to-day use by the Patwari, which is called *Shajra Kishtwar*. It is a part of boundary marks and contains the details of measurement of each field e.g, its length, breadth, diagonal detail and worked out total area. This record set is kept by patwari of the village, who makes temporal changes like splitting or merging of land parcels (usually with a red pencil).

xi) Index Map

It is map of the village sketched on 240 *karam* per inch scale (i.e. 1 inch = 240 *karam*) and thus is in relatively small size. It does not contain the map of fields rather gives boundaries of the village.

xii) Roznamcha Waqiyati (Daily Dairy)

This document keeps the daily record of the functioning of the office. It is a daily report register in which all important daily events are written like crop health, pesticide attack on crops, land transfer or mutation, village boundary benchmark status and other similar activities.

xiii) Dhal Bachh

It is the Register of record maintained for the amount chargeable to each holding, to be prepared for each year or harvest (as the case may be) having all the particulars of the landholders. It is maintained for Local Rate applied on Mazrua lands. This gives the target of revenue to be recovered during a specific year or season.

xiv) Chhant Asamiwar

Chhant Asamiwar is prepared during Settlement process; in which all details of landowners, which are scattered in Record of Rights, are collected in a single document. Each landowner is sifted with his details of land(s) i.e. No. of Khatas, details of Mazrua, Ghair Mazrua land etc. 'Category-wise' is also attached to it having the area of land of the landowner.

xv) Register Hifazat Kaghazat

This Register is the status guide of the Registers and documents contained in 'Patwari Ka Basta'. in other words, it gives the status of maintenance of the record kept by Patwari. The inspection officer can assess the Registers keeping performance of Patwari by going through this Register.

xvi) Register Fard Badrat

In this document, clerical errors made by Patwari in all the documents are enlisted for further corrections of the same. For example, if someone owns 5 acres of land but the record erroneously shows 3 due to a clerical error then this register will record that mistake and after it is approved by a senior official like the Girdawar or the Tehsildar, correction will be made in the original record.

xvii) Khewat Kham

This register contains the details of each *Khata* of landholder and the respective dues (*malia*) applied on it.

Patwari Ka Basta in Mastung District

The revenue staff of Mastung district, like other districts of the province, is not as acute and knowing regarding revenue matters viz-à-viz revenue staff of other provinces of the

country. This can be due to the lack of extensive revenue related tasks and interest in revenue matters in Balochistan; and involvement in other administrative issues of the staff.

The revenue staff in Mastung is mostly concerned to the mutations and usage of *Lattha*; rest of the registers are somewhat unknown to them, so are definitely not maintained, as shall be. Khasra Girdawari, the basic function of land revenue, is carried just nominally by the staff, not having the exact picture of the land. The office of the Deputy Commissioner, too, has put the revenue work to secondary position because of lack of interest and the burden of other administrative indulgence.

5.2.15 Land Valuation Table

The land property transaction in our part of the country is a continuous process which is documented and legalized through mutation (*intiqal*). Previously there was no such mechanism to fix the rates of certain lands, which gave way to the parties involved in transaction to maneuver the rates of land less than their actual market value, in order to avoid charges of mutation (mutation fee). This trend ultimately had a negative effect on the revenue collection of the District. Hence the Government of Balochistan decided to have Annual Valuation Table released by each district, listed therein the market rates of land in the District.

In this regard, the Board of Revenue Balochistan directed all the Deputy Commissioners in Balochistan to issue Valuation Table of land under section 27/A, Stamp Act 1899 . The Deputy Commissioner/Collector Mastung issued the 1st AVT of land on 31st May 2015. Presently this exercise is conducted regularly on yearly basis.

5.2.16 Types of Crop Seasons

There are two principal crop seasons, namely: 'Kharif', with sowing beginning in April and harvest done between October and December, and "Rabi", beginning in October-December and ending in April-May. Maize, Onion, Potato, tomato, turnip and other vegetables are Kharif crops; while wheat, barley and cumin are Rabi crops.

In the absence of fixation of inspection date by Board of Revenue, the inspection of Kharif harvest shall commence on 1st October, inspection of Rabi harvest shall commence on 1 st March and inspection of Extra Rabi (Zaid Rabi) harvest shall commence on 15th April. In colder districts like Mastung, the crop inspection starting dates are extended a bit.

5.2.17 Types, Rates and Collection of Revenue Receipts

The process of land revenue collection has two stages: Assessment (*tashkhees/jama*) and Actual Collection (*hasil*). Fixing the amount of and imposing land revenue upon an estate is

called Assessment; whereas the amount of revenue collected by revenue staff at the end of year or season is the Actual Collection.

- **Types of revenue receipts**

Following are those heads of revenue receipts through which the revenue collections are made in the District.

Sr.#	Head Of Account	Head	Description
1	G-0304	Ushr	Collected on Rabi & Kharif crops.
2	---	Capital Value Tax	Collected through registering of documents & deposited in MC account for their utilizatlon.
3	C03829	Fine Price Control	Collected through Price checking.
4	B01311	Fee for Registering Documents	Collected through registry of documents only in city areas of Tehsils.
5	B01407	Rent of Agriculture land	Collected through Ijara of government land for one year.
6	B01417	Mutation Fee	Collected through mutation of land throughout district.
7	B01174	Agriculture Income tax	Collected from land which is used for agriculture purposes.
8	--	Local Council Tax	Collected through mutation of land % 2% of total amount and every month deposited in the office of District Council.
9	--	Ujrat Naqool	Collected on copies of land documents at specific rates.

- **Rates of Revenue Receipts**

Ushr

The revenue staff assesses through Girdawari the crops of Rabi and Kharif and measures the land on which crops are cultivated. The cultivated area per acre is charged fee as per details:

RABI		KHARIF	
Item	**Rs. per acre**	**Item**	**Rs. per Acre**
Wheat	84	Onion	33.33
Barley	53	Bagheecha Anguri	400
Vegetables	33.33	Bagheecha Sardarakhti	333.33

The Sub-Registrar (Tehsildar) office charges fee on registration of documents as:

i. 2% Stamp Duty on the value of land
ii. 2% Local Tax on the value of land
iii. 2% Capital Value Tax on the value of land

iv. 1% Registration Fee

The all above taxes have been reduced by the BOR Balochistan for one year from 27-11-2020 to 26-11-2021 at following rates, vide BOR order No.90/B-III-Stamps/BoR315/30 & 90/B - III-Stamps/BoR-331-45 dated 27/11/2020: -

i. 0.50% Stamp Duty
ii. 0.50% Local Tax
iii. 0.50% Capital Value Tax
iv. 0.50% Registration fee.

Mutation Fee

The revenue staff charge mutation fee on following pattern: -

i. Actual Fee: value of land x 8/1000
ii. Additional Fee: value of land x 2.5/100
iii. Local Fee: value of land x 2/100

The value of land assessed on the basis of valuation table by the revenue staff.

Agriculture Income Tax

AIT is charged @ 5% on land used for agriculture purposes and is applicable on the agriculture income where the net agriculture income exceeds Rs. 400000.

Local Council Tax

LCT is collected through mutation of land @ 2% of total amount

Ujrat Naqool

The collection is never done due to its old and uncollectable rates, like:

Fard copy: Rs. 2, Mutation copy: Rs. 3, Shajra Nasab: 50 paisa

- **Details of Collection of Revenue Receipts**

Year wise statement of government dues for the years 2015-2020 is given as:

Sr. #	Financial Year	Title of Receipt	Amount Deposited (Rs.)
1	2015-16	Ushr	436395
		Fine Price Control	194689
		Rent of Agriculture land	329150
		Mutation Fee	1141757
		Total	**2101991**
2	2016-17	Ushr	236524
		Rent of Agricultural Land	3000
		Mutation Fee	932609
		Capital Value Tax	95000
		Total	**1267133**
3		Ushr	269225
		Rent of Agricultural Land	90000

	2017-18	Mutation Fee	2203227
		Capital Value Tax	105600
		Total	**2716054**
4	2018-19	Ushr	269225
		Rent of Agricultural Land	90000
		Mutation Fee	3120984
		Capital Value Tax	193512
		Total	**3673721**
5	2019-20	Ushr	122766
		Capital Value Tax	14170
		Fine Price Control	50000
		Fee for Registration of Documents	95850
		Mutation Fee	2340892
		Local Council Tax	276000
		Rent of Agricultural Land	103500
		Total	**3003178**

Issues in Collection of Adequate Revenue Receipts

There were two main reasons for the reduced collection of Revenue Receipts during 2020: one is the locust attack on the crops and other is the COVID-19 pandemic which has disturbed every aspect of life and business. Moreover, the Government of Balochistan also ordered closure of the Revenue Offices (Tehsil Offices) due to COVID-19 pandemic from March 2020 to August 2020. This closing of offices has also affected the recovery of Ushr from Rabi and Kharif crops. The long lasting settlement process of different *mawaziat*, wherein the land record is kept with the Settlement Office has also affected revenue collection. Irrespective of the above cited reasons, the commitment of revenue staff towards the revenue matters is observed as the biggest bottleneck in achieving a commendable status in revenue receipts.

5.2.18 Land Issues in Dasht

Property prices in Quetta and its adjoining areas have seen massive hike in this decade and are still on the rise. Sub-division Dasht borders Quetta in the north and it (Dasht) seems somewhat an extension of Quetta district to Lak Pass on N-25 and to Kolpur on N-65. Dasht, as evident from its name, is mainly a plain land, which attracts the interested parties in terms of any commercial activity.

With this view the areas of Dasht Mathura alongside N-25 and Tera Meel, Hasani and Spezand alongside N-65 have grown in demand and have created havoc-like situation amongst the landowners, tenants and land mafia. The issues are primarily seen in commercial land and not in agricultural land. However, the agricultural lands are being converted on a rapid pace into commercial lands and a mushroom growth of housing schemes has been seen in the recent

days. A plethora of land issues have erupted and on many occasions has caused conflicting tribal and law and order scenarios. The situation has been further worsened by some of the ill-natured revenue staff once posted in the sub-division who have deliberately altered and tampered the revenue record to favour the non-deserving. Inquiry and proceedings have been conducted against a few such revenue officials and they have been penalized by the Office of the Commissioner Kalat.

Large patches of common un-partitioned lands have also raised the number of land issues. Since landowners are more than one in the land and each of them eyes a commercially more feasible portion of the said land, hence dispute are sparked. Further, in many cases, one party in the common land disposes of its share of the land through sale or initiation of any activity autonomously or by a third party intervening through some deed; which too ensue intra-tribal and family issues.

The Deputy Commissioner Mastung, Mehboob Ahmed (04th December 2019 to date) has requested in written the Senior Member Board of Revenue to constitute an Inquiry Commission which will check and investigate any flaws that have been made in the revenue record. The SMBR has deputed Director Land Record to initiate the process; however, any progress is yet to be made in the matter.

5.2.19 Digitisation of Land Record System

The Government of Balochistan initiated a Balochistan Land Revenue Management Information System (BLRMIS) project with an approved cost of Rs. 2504.48 million in 2017-18. The Board of Revenue Balochistan is the executing agency of the project. The project is in progress and, hitherto, Rs. 250 million have been released for the purpose. The Phase-1 of the project is to be implemented in four districts of Balochistan, namely Quetta, Gwadar, Pishin and Jaffarabad. Main objectives of the project are as follows:

Revolutionize the revenue record keeping through digital transactions

Transparency and efficiency in revenue assessment.

Using the Geographic Information System (GIS) technology, design a system to cater for providing not only general land information but also help determine land use, ownership, land transfer and purchase

Easy access of the record to all stakeholders.

To better plan land use, as well as design and implement downstream public welfare schemes.

5.3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT MASTUNG

Introduction

The main objective of the Local Government system is the involvement of local people for smooth delivery of quality services and governance at local level. This provides a way forward through which civil society gets its due recognition by being part of the local government. The governance process of local bodies starts by identifying deficiencies in the delivery of services at union councils, tehsil councils, town councils, city district councils and district councils of the Province and ends up with the provision of quality of life for a common man.

The Local Government structure constitutes the third level of government; the first two being the federal and the provincial governments, respectively, and plays key role in providing democratic and accountable government for local communities and ensuring that the communities receive sustainable services. If properly visualized and implemented, a local government system can be instrumental in enhancing a sense of participation in governance and decision making at the grassroots level amongst local communities, paving the way for their social and economic uplift.

5.3.1 The Legal Framework for Local Government

It is the State's responsibility to encourage Local Government institutions composed of elected local representatives and to provide special representation for peasants, workers, women and minorities. The 18th Amendment of the Constitution, adopted in 2010, requires provinces to pass legislation establishing local government systems and devolve political, administrative and financial responsibilities and authorities to the elected local representatives. Under the provisions of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan-Articles 32 and 140A and instructions given by the Supreme Court of Pakistan in Civil Miscellaneous Application No.6882/13 in Constitution Petition No.77 of 2010, the provinces have adopted Local Government Legal Frameworks.

5.3.2 History and Evolution

There have been four Local Government Systems introduced in the history of Pakistan, however, three reached to the implementation status while one, the Bhutto's Peoples Local Government System, could not come into practicability. The first Local Government system of 1959, introduced by the president General Ayub Khan, the second Local Government system of Pakistan Peoples Party in 1972, the third one in 1979, introduced by General Zia-ul-Haq and the

fourth Local Government system of 2001, introduced by General Pervez Musharraf. All these systems were aimed at devolving the development and financial authorities at grass roots level.

5.3.3 Local Government Systems

The following developments regarding the Local Governments have taken place in the country:

Basic Democracies (BD)

President Ayub Khan, shortly after seizing power, came up with a Local Government system entitled as Basic Democracies system which comprised four-tier structure, i.e.:

For Rural Areas

(a) Union council; (b) Tehsil/Thana council (c) District council and (d) Divisional council

For Urban Areas

(a) Union committee (b) Town committee (c) Municipal Committee (d) Municipal corporation

It is to be noted here that the members of these BD members were also assigned a constitutional role of electing the president of Pakistan and the members of National and Provincial Assemblies. Notwithstanding its aims and objectives, this system failed.

i) Peoples Local Government

As a result of 1970 election, Pakistan Peoples Party rose to power and in view of its manifesto, the government took steps to promulgate the uniform structure of Local Government through a Presidential decree in 1972. Like its predecessor, it too was classified into two groups:

For Rural Areas

(a)Dehi Council (b) Halqa Council (c) Zila Council

For Urban Areas

(a) Town committee (b) Municipal committee (c) Municipal corporation

Besides this, the Government also initiated a scheme known as Peoples Works Programme which was destined to furnish people with basic human facilities. However, these reforms were never put in place, neither were the elections for Local Government held.

ii) The Zia Local Government Reforms 1979-85

After a nascent period under Bhutto, Local Governments were revived by General-Zia-ul Haq. Like Ayub, Zia combined political centralisation at the federal level with decentralisation from the provincial to the local level. Decentralisation was achieved through the promulgation of Local Government Ordinances (LGOs) and local bodies were elected in all four provinces during 1979 and 1980.

The President Zia sought to reduce bureaucratic control by elevating 'elected' members as the heads of Local Councils and by declaring the 'elected house' as the controlling authority.

This differed from BDO (1959) where the Deputy Commissioner was both the 'controlling authority' and the executive head of the District Council. Zia's LGO also created a legislative rural-urban divide by defining autonomous Local Councils for urban areas. This was a deviation from BDO (1959), which emphasized rural-urban coordination through District Councils that had representatives from both rural (Tehsil Councils) and urban areas (Municipal Committees).

In 1979, Zia introduced identical ordinances for four provinces on the Local G overnment repealing the previous enactments on the subject. The new legislation provided for civic bodies both for rural and urban areas withenhanced fiscal responsibility towards devolution of powers to the lower tiers of democratic institutions. Elections were also held in all the provinces under the new Ordinances, but these statutes were strongly criticized for having too much official interference in the affairs of the civics bodies.

The division of the local governments under Zia regime is based on four tiers.

i. Town Committee
ii. Municipal Committee
iii. Municipal Corporation
iv. Metropolitan Corporation

To deal with rapid and lower level issues, the *Panchayat* system was introduced which actively did its duties. The society was represented including women, labourers, farmers and minorities. These were elected by concerned council, while the minorities had their separate electorates.

iii) Devolution of Power Plan 2001

The Local Government Ordinance 2001 was issued in General Musharraf's era. The plan to devolve powers to the grassroots level was seen as a good omen. The Ordinance also sought the replacement of bureaucracy by the popularly elected representatives. Enforced with effect from August 14, 2001, this programme envisaged a system comprising: 1) District Government, (2) Tehsil/Town Government, and (3) Union Council Government. At the district level, the Nazim assisted by Naib Nazim and District Council was made the executive head, with all the district authority vested in his person. The Deputy Commissioner of the District, stripped of most of his powers and renamed as District Coordination Officer (DCO), was tasked to coordinate and assist the District Nazim.

5.3.4 The Balochistan Local Government Act, 2010

Under the Eighteenth Amendment, the Local Government portfolio was handed over to the respective provinces. The Balochistan Government introduced the Local Government Act, 2010 which gives the current Local Government structure as:

i. A Union Council for each Union
ii. A District Council for each District
iii. A Municipal Committee for each Municipality
iv. A Municipal Corporation for each city
v. A Metropolitan Corporation for the Capital city

5.3.5 Wings of Local Government System

There are four wings of Local Government System in Balochistan and all these setups fall in the mandate of the provincial Local Government and Rural Development Department.

i) Local Government & Rural Development Department (LGRDD)
ii) Local Council Services (LCS)
iii) Rural Development Academy (RDA)
iv) Election Cell (EC)

a) Local Government and Rural Development Department (LGRDD)

The LGRD Department is headed by an Assistant Director assisted by engineers and town planners. The office looks after different developmental schemes in rural areas of the District. Presently, as the elected members' tenure has expired, the AD LGRD is acting as Administrator District Councils as well.

b) Local Council Services (LCS)

LCS is one of the important branches of Local Government System in Balochistan which is looked after by the Local Government Board working under Secretary Local Government Department Balochistan.

Local Councils have the following constitution:

(a) A Union Council for each Union
(b) A District Council for each District
(c) A Municipal Committee for each Municipality
(d) A Municipal Corporation for each city
(e) A Metropolitan Corporation for the Capital city

Government may, by notification, declare an area:

(a) Comprising a village or a number of villages having, as far as possible, an aggregate population between 7000 and 15000, excluding its urban areas and the cantonment areas, to be a Union Council. Among all the Union Councils in the province, there are only three Union

Councils which have been declared as Municipal Committees but they are called UCs not Municipal Committees, namely:

i. Spezand (Mastung)
ii. Sakran (Lasbela)
iii. Taftan (Chagai)

(b) Comprising the area of a revenue district, excluding its urban areas and the cantonment areas, to be a District Council. Presently there are thirty-three districts in the province.

(c) Comprising an urban area having a population exceeding 15000 but not exceeding one lac to be a Municipal Committee. There are 54 Municipal Committees in Balochistan at district/sub-divisional level depending upon population.

(d) Comprising an urban area having a population exceeding one lac but not exceeding five lacs to be a Municipal Corporation. There are five Municipal Corporations in Balochistan:

i) Pishin ii) Khuzdar iii) Chaman iv) Hub v) Turbat

(e) Comprising an urban area having population exceeding five lacs to be a Metropolitan Corporation. Quetta is the only Metropolitan Corporation in the province.

c) Rural Development Academy

Rural Development Academy is the one the wings of Local Government. It is headed by a Director General, assisted by a Director, Deputy Directors, Instructors, Research Officers and other clerical staff.

The purpose of RDA is to impart trainings to every officer/official of Local Government setup. It gives trainings to the elected bodies of Local Government Department Balochistan as well.

d) Election Cell

This wing of Local Government helps with the Election Commission of Pakistan for constituting and demolishing elected bodies in Local Government Balochistan. It is headed by Secretary Election cell.

5.3.6 Powers of Local Councils

The institution of Local Government is essentially established to carry out development activities at local levels and provide basic civic amenities to citizens. Local Councils in Balochistan are also mandated with these functions. To achieve the desired results, it is essential that Local Government institutions have sufficient autonomy in political, administrative and financial matters. Although the Local Councils may not be ideally vested

with these powers under the Local Government Framework, there are no major restrictions on their functions as Local Bodies. Some of the powers enjoyed by local councils are:

Preparing the Council's annual budget.

Levying taxes, fees, rates, rents, tolls, charge and surcharges as specified in the law subject to Provincial Government's approval.

Making and implementing development schemes for the Local area.

Establishing a Local Fund to which all the revenues, taxes etc. received by the Local Government may be credited.

Local Councils are responsible for providing and maintaining infrastructure and civic amenities; implementing development plans in the social sector and for performing regulatory functions. Under the existing legal framework, the Government of Balochistan has authority to exercise general supervision and control over the Local Councils.The Government can exercise this authority in a number of ways, including inspection of Local Councils, audit of accounts, issuing directions, dissolution and suspension of Local Councils, control over budget and removal of Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen, Mayors, Deputy Mayors and members of the Councils.

5.3.7 Local Bodies in Rural Balochistan

There are two tiers of local Government in rural Balochistan. The Union Council is the lower tier and the District Council is the upper. The area of a Union Council is divided into single member constituencies called Wards. The District Council is made up of several Union Councils. The constituency composition is such that the Union Council of population 7000-15000, has 7-15 general member seats; one for approximately every 1000-1500 people.

The area of a revenue district excluding urban and cantonment areas equals to the area of Union Councils in the district. On the election day, a voter in rural Balochistan casts two ballots, one for the general member to represent his/her ward in the Union Council and one for the general member of his/her District Council. General members for each council are elected by simple majority in single-member constituencies. Directly elected general representatives in the Union Council and the District Council then nominate and elect special representatives on reserved seats for non-Muslims, women, peasants and workers for their respective councils.

5.3.8 Local Bodies in Urban Balochistan

There is only one tier of Local Government in urban Balochistan with three different types of local bodies, depending on the population of the city. The area of each local body is divided into single member constituencies called Wards.

The number of general seats is such that: Municipal Committee, having population of 15000-100000, has 8-36 member seats, with one seat for approximately every 2000 -2500

people. Municipal Corporation, having population of 100001-500000, has 30-50 member seats, with one seat for approximately every 3500-10000 people. Metropolitan Corporation, having population of 500000 and above population, has 50-70 member seats, with one seat for approximately every 10000-20000 people.

On Election Day, a voter in urban Balochistan casts a single ballot for the general member to represent his/her ward in the Local Government body. General representatives are elected by simple majority in a single-member ward. Directly elected general representatives in the Local Body then nominate and elect special representatives to reserved seats for non-Muslims, women, peasants and workers.

Qualifications for Candidates and Elected Members

The requirements for candidate and representative eligibility are listed in section 24 of BLGA 2010, of these, the most prominent are that the candidate

must be a citizen of Pakistan.

is at least 21 years of age on the last day for filing nomination papers.

is enrolled as a voter in the electoral roll of the ward for which he/she is competing.

is of good character and is not commonly known to violate Islamic injunctions, or if he/she is non-Muslim, the candidate should have a good reputation.

has not willfully defaulted on taxes or other financial dues owed to the Federal Government, a Provincial Government, a Local Council or any financial institution, including utility bills outstanding for six months or more. Voter eligibility according to section 23 of BLGA 2010.

A citizen is entitled to vote in local government elections in Balochistan, if he/she

is a citizen of Pakistan.

is at least eighteen years of age.

is registered on the electoral roll.

5.3.9 Local Government System in Mastung

Mastung was declared a district on 31st December 1991, after that Local Government Department was formed in the District in 1992. Lists of the elected members during the previous three different periods are given below:

(1993-1999)

Tenure	Chairman District Council Mastung	Chairman Municipal Committee Mastung
1993-97	Sardar Ahmed Khan Sarparah	Sardar Meerab Muhim Khan Alizai
1998-99	Sardar Habib-ur-Rehman Rustamzai	Meer Muhammad Iqbal Zehri

(2000-2010)

Tenure	Zila Nazim Mastung	Zila Naib Nazim Mastung	Tehsil Nazim Mastung	Tehsil Nazim Dasht	Tehsil Nazim Kirdgap
2000-05	Meer Ghulam Hassan Sarparah	Meer Imdad Ali Kurd	Meer Muhammad Iqbal Zehri	Meer Ahmed Nawaz Kurd	Mr. Sher Alam Sarparah
2006-10	Sardar Kamal Khan Bangulzai	Meer Muhammad Iqbal Zehri	Sardar Meerab Muhim Alizai	Meer Muhammad Akbar Bangulzai	Meer Liaqat Ali Sarparah

(2014-2018)

Tenure	Chairman District Council Mastung	Chairman Municipal Committee Mastung
2014-18	Meer Bilal Ahmed Kurd	Syed Muhammad Tariq Shah

Current Status

As the Local Government system of nominated bodies ended in 2018, the administration of the system has been modified. Presently, in place of District Chairman, the Assistant Director Local Government and Rural Development Department is serving as Administrator of District Council; in Municipal Committees, the Administrator is Chief Officer Municipal Committee. Further at Union Council level, Development Officer is authorized as Administrator of Union Councils.

The setup is facing problems keeping in view funds allocation subsequent to the ending of the Chairmen tenure in 2018. For the last two years, funds in the form of grant-in-aid are yet to be released to the concerned administrators.

5.3.10 Local Government and Rural Development Department Mastung

Introduction

Local Government and Rural Development Department Mastung district was established in 1992 soon after Mastung was declared as a separate district. The department is represented by Assistant Director Local Government and Rural Development., wherein the first Assistant Director was Ghulam Muhammad Sumalani and the current incumbent is Tariq Ali Baloch who is also working as Administrator District Council.

Office

Office of the LGRDD is located at Babu Muhalla, Deputy Commissioner Road, Near Sarawan Digital Public Library Mastung. The office building is a combination of old and new constructions having rooms for offices of Assistant Director LGRD, Chief Officer District Council, Assistant Engineers and clerical staff. The building has a large hall called District Council Hall, which is used for different functions.

Functions of LGRD Department in the District

Formation of town planning schemes.

Generation of Solid Waste Management report of every area except city.

Helping Union Councils in birth and death certificates.

Formation of by-laws in rural areas of district, related to buildings, shops, markets, telephone towers etc.

Implementation of building codes in the District.

Recommendations to higher authorities related to pavement of streets and link roads.

Recommendations to higher authorities for allocation of funds for town beautification activities.

Provision of NOCs (No Objection Certificates) to residential and commercial housing schemes, petrol pumps, telephone towers, markets and shops.

Posts Details

Sr.#	Name of Posts	BPS	Sanctioned	Filled
1	Assistant Director	17	01	01
2	Assistant Engineers	17	02	02
3	Town Planers	17	02	00
4	Superintendent	17	01	01
5	Assistant	16	02	00
6	Senior Clerks	14	01	01
7	Junior Clerks	11	01	01

8	Draftsman	11	01	01
9	Driver	04	02	02
10	Naib Qasid	01	03	03
Total			**16**	**12**

Office Budget 2020-21

The budget is released in two halves of an equal amount.

Salary Budget: Rs. 12.365 million

Non-Salary Budget: Rs. 1.114 million

Total Budget: Rs. 13.479 million

Development Budget Details

PSDP 2019-20

Sr.#	Name of Project	Estimated Cost (M)
1	PSDP No. 2256. Construction of 20 No. Solar Based WSS Karez Sor, Faizabad, Ghunja Dori, Patki, Kirdgap city, Kumbela etc.	40.0
2	PSDP NO. 2263. construction of PCC street, sewerage system & tuff tiles Killi Ladha Mastung.	10.0

PSDP 2020-21

Sr.#	Name of Project	Estimated Cost (M)
1	PSDP No. 2281, Construction of sewerage system, rehabilitation of Mandir & Church tuff tiles, new pipe line at Hindu Muhalla, Mastung & Kanak.	20.0
2	PSDP No.39, Construction of tuff tiles & sewerage in Killi Noza, Ghulam Prenz, Shaikh Wasil Killi Tiri, Mastung city etc.	10.0
3	PSDP No.2291, Providing and fixing of tuff tile In Killi Terari Malik Abad.	10.0

This Department has executed low budget schemes of tuff tiles, sewerage, drains etc. and there is no maintenance cost allocated which can be utilised for their rehabilitation and cleanliness, so that durability of the schemes can be increased.

The water supply schemes are handed over to the community for their running and maintenance.

5.3.11 District Council Office Mastung

Introduction

District Council is one of the Local Councils which plays an important part in the development of rural areas of the District. It comprises the area of a revenue district excluding its urban and cantonment areas. The office comes in the domain of provincial Local Government and Rural Development Department.

The head of the office is the elected member known as Chairman District Council; and in his absence Administrator District Council performs the duties. Generally, the Deputy Commissioner of the District holds the post of the Administrator District Councils, however, presently Assistant Director Local Government and Rural Development Department has been entrusted with the charge of the Administrator.

The District Council Office Mastung was established soon after the declaration of Mastung district.

Functions of the Office

District Council is the wing of Local Council Services (LCS). Listed are the tasks District Council office is responsible to carry out. It not only executes developmental tasks in rural areas of the District along with Assistant Director Local Government and Rural Development office but also carries out many other tasks like waste management, cleanliness, indoor residual spraying and other antiviral spraying and dog killing.

It makes arrangements for VIP visits.

It arranges various sports festivals/tournaments in the District.

It also provides scholarships to students.

Carries out renovation of all offices in the District.

It can also help poor people through its resources/funds.

It conducts seminars in District regarding education, health and other social services.

Funding Source

District Council gets funds for development schemes and other activities as Grant-in-Aid from the Government. District Council is the main pillar of Local Government in any district for development and provision of services in the rural areas of the District, for it has handsome funding vis-à-vis other offices working in rural areas of the District. The ongoing condition of the office is not worth-mentioning.

Chief Officer District Council

Chief Officer District Council is an officer of B-17 of Local Council Services (LCS). During regime of Chairman District Council (elected bodies), Chief Officer works as a coordinating officer with the Chairman. For any financial expenditure either it is development or non-development in District Council, which is done through National Bank cheques, requires joint signatures of both.

After the completion of elected bodies tenure, Chief Officer of the District Council works as a coordinating officer with Administrator, the Deputy Commissioner. For any financial expenditure, whether development or non-development in District Council, joint signatures of both are required.

Posts Details

Sr.#	Name of Posts	Scale	Sanctioned	Vacant
1	Chief Officer	17	01	-
2	Assistant	16	01	-
3	Senior Clerks	14	-	01
4	Junior Clerks	11	01	-
5	Drivers	05	02	-
6	Class-IV	1-4	15	03
Total			**20**	**04**

Jurisdiction of District Council in Mastung District

All the rural areas in the District, except city area under Municipal Committee and Union Council Dasht which is under the jurisdiction of Chief Officer Union Council Dasht, fall in the jurisdiction of the District Council. District Council Mastung is composed of 19 union councils. The people of these union councils select councilors and the District Council Chairman through voting. Out of these 19 UCs, the first 09 UCs mentioned below were constituted earlier, whereas the last 10 UCs were formed in 2015:-

Sr.#	Union Council	Sr.#	Union Council
1	Surgaz	11	Marov
2	Karez Noth	12	Asimabad
3	Kadkucha	13	Mal Sarparah
4	Isplinji	14	Kirdgap–II
5	Shaikh Wasil	15	Farooqabad
6	Kirdgap-I	16	Nawaz Abad
7	Kanak	17	Sheerin Aab
8	Soro	18	Muhammad Waris

9	Pringabad	19	Ghulam Prenz
10	Mobi		

Budget FY 2020-21

Salary: Rs. 6.945 million

Non Salary: Rs. 13.511 million

Development Budget

There is no budget allocated for development for the last two years.

5.3.12 Development Office Local Government and Rural Development Department

Development Office Local Government and Rural Development (DO LGRD) is an executing and supervisory body for developmental activities at the Union Council level in the District. It is headed by a Development Officer of the provincial Local Government and Rural Development Department.

The office of Development Office LGRD Mastung is on Deputy Commissioner Road near Sarawan Digital Public Library Mastung. The building of the office is an old structure with four inter-connected rooms. The rooms have iron-made ceiling with wooden panels. The office is located at a considerable height vis-à-vis other public offices.

Administrator

After completion of the tenure of local bodies, Administrator is the most important and key post in Local Councils including both urban and rural councils i.e. Administrator District Council, Administrator Municipal Committee and Administrator Union Councils.

Administrators for urban and rural council are nominated by the parent department after approval of the competent authorities. Administrator works as a Chairman having full powers and authority in the Council. Administrator keeps Local Councils run smoothly and looks after the staff duties including development projects, finances and community facilities like solid waste management, sprays, games etc. Administrator and the Chief Officer both have joint signatures on cheques for financial expenditures.

The Balochistan Local Government Act 2010 about Administrator

The term of office of a Local Council shall be four years; or such other period as the Government may specify commencing on the day on which it assumes office; provided that the Government may:

(a) Before the expiry of such term of office, and for the purpose of holding fresh elections, dissolve any or all Local Councils and appoint any person as Administrator to perform such functions of the Local Council.

(b) On the expiry of such term of office, extend it for such period and appoint any person as Administrator to perform such functions of the Local Council.

Provided that if the office of the Chairman falls vacant in pursuance of sections 31, 32 and 33, the Government shall appoint an Administrator till new Chairman is elected and assumes his office. Government may by notification in the official gazette dissolve or suspend a Local Council for a period specified in such notification and appoint any person as Administrator.

Functions of Development Officer LGRD

Following are the duties of DO LGRD:

Works through Union Council Secretaries at union council level, being their head.

Looks after development and non-development expenditures of all Secretaries Union Councils.

Design development activities as per the requirements and need at UC level.

Responsible to ensure the proper utilization of funds; implementation of development related activities at UC level.

Ensure and supervise the quality of work at UC level.

Propose long term development planning.

Custodian of the record received from the UC Secretaries.

In absence of elected members Development Officer is Administrator of union councils.

Posts Details

Sr.#	Name of Post	BPS	Sanctioned	Filled
1	Development Officer	17	01	01
2	Senior Clerk	14	01	01
3	Supervisor	14	01	01
4	Assistant Hygiene promoter (female)	11	01	00
5	Junior Clerk	11	01	01
6	Sub-Engineer	11	01	01
7	Secretary Union Council	11	16	09
8	Driver	04	01	01
9	Naib Qasid	01	02	02
Total			**25**	**17**

- **Union Councils**

Union Councils are the lowest tier of local councils in a district which comprises a village or a number of villages having a population between 7000 and 15000, excluding urban and cantonment areas. It has elected members as enunciated in the Balochistan Local Government Act 2010. There are total 19 (nineteen) Union Councils working under the Development Officer Mastung. Presently, 09 Union Council Secretaries are posted in Mastung district who are looking after the affairs of 19 UCs. Out of these 19 UCs, only six UCs have official buildings.

- **Functions of Secretaries Union Councils**

Union Council Secretaries are Government officials who are recruited by the department; Their offices are located in their respective union councils and they forward the reports of their works to the Development Officer. Mainly they perform following duties in their UCs: -

i. Compile, verify and sign death certificates.
ii. Make, verify and sign birth certificates.
iii. Verify *Nikah Nama* (verification of person belonging to their jurisdiction/union council)
iv. Make arrangements for small level seminars.
v. Carrying out spray, cleanliness and dog killing campaigns.
vi. Perform social activities of awareness like religious, education, sports etc.
vii. Solid waste management.
viii. Participation in events organized by the Government and NGOs.

However, presently no any visible and material performance has been seen from UC Secretaries in the District.

Budget Detail of Previous 3 Years

Description	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
Salary	11655000	11655000	11655000
Non Salary	548000	548000	548000
Total	**12203000**	**12203000**	**12203000**

Development Works by the Development Office

The budget for Union Council is Rs. 36000 for solid waste management, cleanliness and other municipal services, which is very less.

Grant-in-Aid was released every year during the tenure of elected members, but afterwards no budget has been released for development purpose; hence no development work has been done in the past 2 years.

5.3.13 Municipal Committee Mastung

History and Establishment

The foundation of the Municipal Committee Mastung was laid down on 10th December 1958. At that time, it was called as the Peoples Town Committee. Its first Secretary was Ghulam Sarwar while the first Chairman was Abdul Khaliq Rid. Offices of the Secretary, the Chairman and five other members were set in the current Tehsil Office building Mastung. The aforesaid offices were later on shifted to the current office located on Quetta Road Mastung. On 5th August 1974, the Peoples Town Committee Mastung was notified as Peoples Municipal Committee Mastung and presently, it is called as Municipal Committee Mastung.

Municipal Committee is one of the Local Councils comprising an urban area having a population between 15000 and 100000; and the population of urban/city area of Mastung is more than 35000.

Administration

The executive of the Municipal Committee is the Chief Officer. As the terms Local Council and Local Government imply, this institution is incomplete without the public representatives, hence, the public elect their councilors/members by voting from their respective constituencies/wards. These elected members in turn elect a Chairman for a term of 04 years. Moreover, as perthe system in place, Vice Chairman, women councilors, labour councilors, peasant councilors and minority councilors are elected along with the Chairman for a term of four years. In Local Government, the Chairman Municipal Committee functions as co-signatory with the Chief Officer, while in the absence of elected members, Assistant Commissioner of the sub-division acts as Administrator of the Municipal Committee. In the present arrangement, the Chief Officer has been given the authority of the Administrator.

Since three to four decades earlier, the urban population of Mastung was much smaller, therefore, its constituencies were also fewer with respect to the population. Currently, the Municipal Committee consists of 23 constituencies/wards. The wards are often known by the names of *killi* or streets in accordance with the lists of higher authorities and Election Commission.

Functions

Since its inception, the Municipal Committee Mastung is aimed at resolving routine urban issues. However, the body does not seem to fully rise to the occasion, which is often due to lack of resources. Octroi (*Chungi)* was one of the main sources of income for the Municipal Committee which has been done away with. The Government ceased the collection of Town Duty and introduced a country wide GST system on 1st July 1999. Since then the Municipal

Committee is largely dependent upon the Government aid. Apart from that, the Municipal Committee receives its income from license fees, cleaning fees, land and other rents, construction fees, road cutting fees etc.

Staff Details

Sr.#	Name of Post	BPS	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
1	Chief Officer	18	01	01	00
2	Assistant Engineer	18	01	01	00
3	Account Officer	17	01	00	01
4	Assistant	16	01	01	00
5	Senior Clerk	14	01	01	00
6	Paish Imam/ Khateeb Masjid	14	01	01	00
7	Junior Clerk	11	01	00	01
8	Sub-Engineer	11	01	00	01
9	Chief Sanitary Inspector	11	01	00	01
10	Fire Incharge	09	01	01	00
11	Leading Firemen	09	01	01	00
12	Tax Inspector	08	02	01	01
13	Tax Clerk	06	01	01	00
14	Sanitary Inspector	06	01	01	00
15	Driver for Tractor	06	01	01	00
16	Fire Driver	06	02	00	02
17	Tax Muharrar	05	02	02	00
18	Tax Muharrar	04	04	02	02
19	Sanitary Supervisor	04	01	00	01
20	Driver for Tractor	04	02	00	02
21	S. Fireman	04	02	02	00
22	Fireman	03	03	01	02
23	Cleaner	02	01	00	01
24	Chowkidar	02	02	00	02

25	Naib Qasid	02	07	07	00
26	Mali	02	01	01	00
27	Road Coolie	02	01	00	01
28	Tractor Coolie	02	04	04	00
29	Water Carrier	02	01	01	00
30	Sweeper	02	28	17	11
31	Naib Qasid	01	03	02	01
32	Mali	01	01	01	00
33	Tractor Coolie	01	05	00	05
Total			**86**	**51**	**35**

The number of employees in Municipal Committee Mastung is 51, while a lot of employees have retired from the office with time whose strength is 37 and are receiving monthly pensions. Along with the permanent employees, the accounts of retired employees are present and functional in different banks of Mastung; this way their pays and pensions are transferred on monthly basis.

Contractual Staff MC Mastung

Due to the shortage of requisite regular staff, 54 daily wagers have been hired purely on temporary basis to maintain the delivery of municipal services to the public. They are hired and fired according to the requirement and budgetary position of the office.

- **Office Establishments**

The details of different sections are given as:

i. **General Branch**

In this branch, the official work is carried out by the Accounts Officer, Assistant, Senior Clerk, Junior Clerk, Naib Qasid, and Peons.

ii. **Tax Branch**

This section looks after the affairs of taxes received in different heads.

iii. **Health and Hygiene Department**

It is an important section with Sanitary Inspector as its incharge. Apart from that, a Sanitary Supervisor is responsible for the performance and welfare of the staff. In Municipality,

The janitors, garbage man and other staff, responsible for cleanliness, work on daily basis in different wards of the city.

In the health and hygiene sector, there are three tractors, four small vehicles and one dumper.

iv. Fire Brigade

In Mastung municipality, there are two fire brigade vehicles one of which is in good condition while the other requires repair. It has one fire incharge, three drivers, one landing fireman and four serving fireman.

v. Engineering Branch

This section makes the PC-Is of the construction works and design the development projects, with the help of Assistant Engineer, Sub-Engineer and other staff.

Budget Details FY 2020-21

Month	Salary (Rs.)	Pension (Rs.)	Non Salary (Rs.)
July 2020	2391106	303015	1778948
Aug. 2020	2391106	303015	1778948
Sep. 2020	2391106	303015	1778948
Oct. 2020	2391106	303015	1778948
Nov. 2020	2391106	303015	1778948
Dec. 2020	2391106	303015	1778948

Development Budget

Financial Year 2018- 19:

Total: Rs. 32 million

Work	Amount (M)
Machinery purchase	5.0
Office renovation	2.0
Municipality works	1.0
Dev. Works in 23 wards	24.0

Financial Year 2019-20:

Specification	Grant/Amount (Rs.)
Purchase of machinery for sanitation and mass spray purposes	14337500

NOTE: For the purpose of expentiture, a committee was constituted at the provincial level under the Chairmanship of Director General Local Government for the said expenditure, which has recently approved the procurement of machinery items as per BPPRA Rules 2014.

The following machinery items have been approved to be procured under the said rules for Municipal Committee Mastung after the completion of codal formalities:

Sr.#	Detail of Machinery	Unit Price (Rs.)	Unit	Amount (Rs.)
1	Tractor with blade(MF-345)	150000	01	150000
2	Garbage container	60000	29	1740000
3	Rickshaw for garbage with hydraulic tripping system(200 cc)	90000	06	5400000
4	Toyota pickup with spray machine	5700000	01	5700000
Total				**14337500**

Financial Year 2020-21:

Grant/Amount	Specification
Nil	Nil

5.3.14 Parks in Mastung

There are five parks in Mastung district; four in Mastung city area falling under the jurisdiction of Municipal Committee and one in Mathura Dasht, which is privately run by the developers.

i) Children Park, District Complex Mastung

This park was established under the Chief Minister District Development Programme in 2017. Initially it was proposed to be established on N-25 in the vacant premises of the Communication, Works, Physical Planning and Housing Department office Mastung. However, the C&W Department opposed the selection of site, hence the present location, having an area of 22171 sq. ft., was selected.

The condition of the park is abysmal. In 2020, this park, along with another park located on the opposite corner to the Deputy Commissioner House, was handed over to Municipal Committee Mastung for renovation and upkeep, but the condition of the parks has not improved at all.

ii) Shah Bakhsh Raisani Park

This park is situated at the western end of Deputy Commissioner Road touching N-25 and facing Deputy Commissioner House. The area of the park is 20000 sq. ft. which was established in 2010 to protect the state land from encroachment. The park was handed over to Municipal Committee in 2020 for maintenance and the Deputy Commissioner planted trees in it through the Forest Department. The park generally remains closed.

iii) Children Park, Sarawan Sports Complex Mastung

This park is situated within the limits of Sarawan Sports Complex and comprises an area 1800 sq. ft. The park has some swings for children but is in dilapidated condition. It is also under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Committee.

iv) Children Park, Babu Muhalla Mastung

It is located on the northern side of Babu Muhalla on Deputy Commissioner Road, Mastung city. It is situated on an area of 03 acres. Its condition, too, is dreadful due to negligence. The park falls in the jurisdiction of Municipal Committee.

v) Linjo Water Park Dasht

A private park was established in 2018 in Mathura Gharbi, Dasht, at a distance of one km westwards of N-25, in the piedmont terrain of Linjo Mountain, an offshoot of Chiltan Mountain. A rough track leads to the park from N-25. The park provides different recreational facilities for children and pools for boating and swimming. The park contains a small zoo as well.

5.3.15 Office of the Administrator/Chief Officer Union Council Dasht

Among all the Union Councils in the province, there are only three Union Councils which have been declared as (upgraded) Municipal Committees; however, they are called UCs not Municipal Committees, namely:

i. Spezand (Mastung)

ii. Sakran (Lasbela)

iii. Taftan (Chagai)

UC Spezand was upgraded to the status of MC in 1994. The Chief Officer is the Officer Incharge of the Administration of UC Spezand and in case of vacancy of Chairman seat, Administrators are appointed under section 30 of the Balochistan Local Government Act 2010; and for Union Council Spezand, Chief Officer is appointed as the Administrator. Union Council Spezand Dasht is providing services in the fifteen (15) wards of Spezand which is about 6 km in radius. The office falls in the jurisdiction of provincial Local Government and Rural Development Department.

Location

The office of Union Council Spezand is located on main Quetta -Sukkur highway (N-65) in its own building consisting of four rooms and one meeting hall.

Staff Details

Sr.#	Name of Posts	Scale	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
1	Chief Officer	BPS-17	01	01	00
2	Assistant	BPS-16	01	00	01
3	Muharrar	BPS-05	01	01	00
4	Class-IV	BPS 1-4	15	14	01

Budget Details FY 2020-21:

Salary: Rs. 7.025 million

Non Salary: Rs. 9.00 million

Development Budget:

Financial Year 2018-19: Rs. 20.00 million

Financial Year 2019-20: Not Released

Financial Year 2020-21: Not Released

Nine schemes were completed against the Development Funds of Rs. 20.00 million released in 2018-19. In addition, routine cleanliness and sprays are done by the office.

5.4 DISTRICT LEVEL FORUMS/COMMITTEES

There are different committees and forums constituted at district level in the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner by the Government of Balochistan to run the affairs of the Administration smoothly and ensure good governance, these are:

1) District Development Committee (DDC)
2) District Compensation Committee (DCC)
3) District Intelligence Coordination Committee (DICC)
4) Joint Investigation Team (JIT)
5) District Implementation Committee (DIC)
6) District Health Committee (DHC)
7) District Education Group (DEG)
8) District Polio Eradication Committee (DPEC)
9) District SOPs Implementation Committee
10) District Water Committee (DWC)
11) District Price Control Committee (DPCC)

5.4.1 District Development Committee (DDC)

DDC was constituted by Planning & Development Department, Balochistan for the purpose of carrying out developmental activities at district level in the domain of Deputy Commissioner.

Composition:

i.	Deputy Commissioner	Chairman
ii.	Head of Concerned Department	Member
iii.	Assistant Director Local Government & RDD	Member/Secretary

The District Development Committee (DDC) can sanction development schemes costing up-to Rs. 10.00 million.

5.4.2 District Compensation Committee (DCC)

DCC was constituted under section 13 of Balochistan Civil Servants & Employees' Benefit & Death Compensation Policy, 2020.

Composition:

i.	Deputy Commissioner	Chairman
ii.	Superintendent of Police	Member

iii.	Superintendent of Police (CTD)	Member
iv.	Medical Superintendent	Member
v.	Police Surgeon (Optional)	Member
vi.	Rep. Of Municipal Committee (Optional)	Member
vii.	Additional Deputy Commissioner (General)	Member
viii.	Executive Engineer C&W (B) Department	Member
ix.	Rep. of Agriculture/Livestock (Optional)	Member
x.	Assistant Commissioner Concerned	Member/Secretary

TOR:

The District Compensation Committee (DCC) recommends the cases for grant of cash compensation, financial assistance and other emoluments in respect of family members/legal heirs of *shaheed*/injured employees, whose death took place/got injured during performance of Government duties or fall victims to any type of terrorist activity such as ethnic, sectarian or any other subversive one, as per rates/compensation package admissible under section 6 of Balochistan Civil Servants & Employees' Benefits & Death Compensation Policy, 2020.

5.4.3 District Intelligence Coordination Committee (DICC)

The Committee is constituted for assessment of Law & Order situation in the District and for recommendation of including/excluding of suspected persons under 4th Schedule ATA 1997.

Composition:

i.	Deputy Commissioner	Convener
ii.	District Police Officer	Member
iii.	District Head of Special Branch	Member
iv.	Representative of ISI	Member
v.	Representative of MI	Member
vi.	Representative of CTD	Member
vii.	District Head of IB	Member

TOR:

The Committee shall be responsible to meet regularly on monthly basis or whenever required on emergent basis.

The Committee will discuss, inter alia, threats relating to security and law and order.

The Committee will unanimously decide the names of suspects who are recommended to be placed or re-notified on 4th schedule under section 11EE of ATA 1997 for both 'A' and 'B' areas of the District.

The Committee will also act as Intelligence Fusion Cell (IFC) for all the Law Enforcement and Intelligence Agencies where all members will share timely intelligence information.

The Committee may take up any other issue required to be deliberated at District level.

5.4.4 Joint Investigation Team (JIT)

The Government of Balochistan through Home & Tribal Affairs Department notified JIT for missing persons reportedly missing from 'B' area, chaired by the Deputy Commissioner and whereas from 'A' area, JIT is headed by the Superintendent of Police.

Composition:

i.	Deputy Commissioner	Chairman
ii.	Senior Officer ISI	Member
iii.	Senior Officer MI	Member
iv.	Senior Officer IB	Member
v.	FC Concerned Wing Commander	Member
vi.	SSP Special Branch	Member
vii.	SP Counter Terrorism Department	Member
viii.	Investigation Officer of the case.	Member

TOR:

The JIT would inquire into the circumstances leading to the missing of a person.

To make joint efforts for recovery of missing persons.

5.4.5 District Implementation Committee (DIC)

The Government of Balochistan constituted District Implementation Committee to act as implementation tier of entire process of *Pur Aman* Balochistan Policy.

Composition:

i.	Deputy Commissioner	(Chairman)
ii.	Commandant/Wing Commanders FC	Member
iii.	Superintendent of Police	Member
iv.	Representatives of Intelligence Agencies	Member
v.	Chairman/ Deputy Chairman, District Council	Member

vi. Co-opted members decided by the Committee (if any)

TOR:

Committee will act as implementation tier of entire process and maintain updated data bank of *Ferraris* and their families.

Responsible to execute policy in letter and spirit.

Registration of Ferraris with NDRA and issuance of CNICs for opening bank accounts of *Ferraris*.

Registration of *Ferraris* for *Pur Aman* Balochistan Card. All subsequent incentives to *Ferraris* will be distributed via that card.

Conduct technical training courses in coordination with TEVTA (Technical Education and Vocational Training Academy).

Ensure following as part of rehabilitation process:

a. Security to *Ferraris* and their families.
b. Jobs to *Ferraris*
c. Free education to wards of *Ferraris*
d. Free medical treatment for 5 years

Settlement of *Diyat* cases as per policy

Establishment of Rehabilitation Centre and conducting following cadres/classes for *Ferraris*:

a. Personal grooming
b. Deradicalization cadre
c. Awareness cadres for families of *Ferraris*

Ensure all reports and returns are generated well in time with regard to safety and progression of *Ferraris*, to Support Committee for further allocation of funds.

5.4.6 District Health Committee (DHC)

In order to provide smooth and efficient delivery of health services to the public in the province, the Health Department, Government of Balochistan, vide Notification No.SO-I(H)2-14/2015/451-550, dated 01st September 2015, constituted District Health Committee. The Notification also contained the delegated powers and Terms of Reference (TOR) of the Committee.

Composition:

i.	Deputy Commissioner	(Chairman)
ii.	Medical Superintendent DHQ	(Member)
iii.	District Support Manager PPHI	(Member)
iv.	District Health Officer	(Member/Secretary)

Powers Delegated to DHC:

Nature of Powers	Basic Pay Scale	Remarks
Posting/Transfer	BPS-1 to BPS-17 Within district	
Disciplinary Proceedings	BPS-1 to BPS-16	DHO/MS DHQ, with prior approval of DHC
Earned Leave up to 30 days	BPS-18 and below	
Maternity Leave	BPS-19 and below	

TOR:

There are 09 TOR issued for the Committee which focuses on rationalization of human resource, presence of employees, distribution of medicines and equipment, exercising of the delegated powers, implementation of Government policies for achievement of key health indicators and submission of timely reports and recommendations on health related issues. The Committee has to convene on fortnightly basis. The DHC Mastung is playing an active role in carrying out all the tasks assigned to it.

5.4.7 District Education Group (DEG)

Education DEpartment, Government of Balochistan, has developed Balochistan Education Sector Plan (20013-18) which envisages, governance and accountability as its main thematic areas to improve education quality through governance reforms and ensure accountability in education sector. In order to implement it, a Performance Management System has been developed.

Composition:

i.	Deputy Commissioner	Chairman
ii.	District Education Officer	Secretary
iii.	District Officer Education (Male)	Member
iv.	District Officer Education (Female)	Member
v.	The Principle Govt. Degree College (Boys)	Member
vi.	The Principle Govt. Degree College (Girls)	Member

vii.	The Principle Elementary College	Member
viii.	The Representative of Local NGOs	Member
ix.	The Social Welfare Officer	Member
x.	The District Health Officer	Member
xi.	The District Account Officer/Treasury Officer	Member
xii.	The Representative from Teachers Union	Member
xiii.	Two Representatives from Civil Society	Member

TOR:

To review performance of Real Time School Monitoring System.

To promote educational awareness at district level.

To plan, coordinate and support in increasing student enrolment and retention at district level.

To monitor absenteeism of officers, officials and teachers.

To monitor and ensure proper functioning of educational institutions.

To discuss and resolve grievances of teachers and employees at district level.

To discuss and resolve grievances of public regarding educational affairs.

To mobilize community and encourage their participation in educational matters.

To support and ensure proper implementation of Balochistan Education Sector Plan

To recommend rationalization of schools and posts.

5.4.8 District Polio Eradication Committee (DPEC)

The District Polio Eradication Committee (DPEC) is constituted to oversee polio eradication activities and essential immunization activities at the district level; and coordinate with all line departments and local partners to ensure high-quality implementation of vaccination campaign strategies and plans to achieve all targets set out against National Emergency Action Plan (NEAP) key performance indicators.

Composition:

i.	Deputy Commissioner	Chairman
ii.	District Health Officer	Secretary
iii.	District Police Officer	Member
iv.	District Education Officer	Member
v.	District Revenue Officer	Member
vi.	District Support Manager PPHI	Member

vii.	Medical Superintendent DHQ	Member
viii.	District Khateeb	Member
ix.	District EPI Manager	Member
x.	District LHW Manager	Member
xi.	District Polio Manager	Member
xii.	District Polio Deputy Manager	Member
xiii.	Members of DEOC/DPCR	Members

5.4.9 District SOPs Implementation Committee

The Service and General Administration Department (BCOC Wing) constituted a committee at District and Sub-Division level in the district. The committees are composed of the following members:

District Level COVID-19 SOPs Implementation Committee

Deputy Commissioner Mastung	Chairman
DPO	Member
DHO	Member
ADC (G)	Secretary

Sub Divisional/Tehsil COVID-19 Implementation Committee

Assistant Commissioner	Chairman
Head of Tehsil HQ Hospital	Member
The DSP Concerned	Member
AD LG	Secretary

These Committees are responsible to ensure SOPs compliance in all sectors and submit report to Balochistan Command and Control Centre (BCOC) on their day to day activities.

5.4.10 District Water Committee (DWC)

District Water Committee (Constituted under the Balochistan Ground Water Right Administration Ordinance, 1978) and amended through a Notification of the Irrigation Department on 22.09.2014.

Composition:

i.	Deputy Commissioner	Chairman
ii.	Executive Engineer Irrigation	Secretary/Member
iii.	Deputy Director Agriculture (Extension)	Member

iv.	Executive Engineer PHED	Member
v.	SDO QESCO (concerned)	Member
vi.	Member Zamindar Action Committee	Member

TOR:

To implement the policies and directions given to it by the Provincial Water Board from time to time.

To issue water permits (NOC) to various water users.

To hear and decide the objections raised by various persons about the issuance of NOC under the said Ordinance.

5.4.11 District Price Control Committee

The District Price Control Committee convenes regularly and fixes rates of edible commodities in the District and the same rate list is then issued which is mandatory to be displayed in shops by the shopkeepers. The District Administration conducts surprise checking of the bazar to ensure the implementation of the list. The violators of the rate list are fined by the District Administration.

Composition:

i.	Deputy Commissioner Mastung	Chairman
ii.	Assistant Commissioner Mastung	Secretary/Member
iii.	Superintendent of Police Mastung	Member
iv.	Chief Officer Municipal Committee Mastung	Member
v.	Representative of Bazaar Union Mastung	Member
vi.	Any other member from the society can be included.	

5.5 LEVIES FORCE MASTUNG

5.5.1 Introduction, Background and History

Balochistan is by far the largest in size and the smallest in population of all the provinces in Pakistan. The province covers a 347190 square kilometre area, almost 44% of the country's land mass, with a population density of 36 persons per sq. km. In view of the vast area, dispersed population and mostly tribal setup of the society, the administrative control and law and order scenario require special consideration. The province, since its modern history, has been divided into two categories regarding law and order management; 'A' and 'B' areas. 'A' area is the name given to that area which is controlled by police whereas Levies is made responsible for the security and law and order maintenance arrangements of the area denoted as 'B' area. The Police area is inhabited by almost 40% of the province's population while the Levies area is inhabited by 60% of the population, however, the area distribution difference is quite drastic, i.e. 'A' areas make below 10 % of the overall expanse of the province.

Due to this tribal structure of the society, it is deemed appropriate to have levies force setup in the rural areas of the province and that the regular policing does not suit the said culture, society and psychology of the locals; further, normal policing order will definitely cost substantially more.

The dictionary meaning of 'levy' is 'to impose (a tax or fine); to collect money; to draft someone into military service; to wage war etc. The history of raising Levies force as tax collecting and law enforcement agency dates back to the nineteenth century. The concept for raising this force was derived from the administrative reforms introduced by the famous Indian ruler Sher Shah Suri, where the local tribes and elders were held responsible for maintenance of law and order on the basis of territorial and tribal responsibilities. Moreover, for the purpose stated, the local tribal elders were provided certain number of services in areas of their influence, depending upon the degree of authority of the elders and their tribes.

In Balochistan, the Levies Force was first raised by Sir Robert Sandeman, the first Agent to the Governor General (AGG) of Balochistan (circa 1877). The logic of raising Levies Force was to have ample representation of different tribes in the administrative management of the then Province and public affairs through the concept of territorial and tribal responsibilities as was laid in erstwhile FATA through the Khasadar System.

5.5.2 Evolution of Levies Force in Different Eras

The Levies Force was raised by Sir Robert Sandeman (1835-1892), after his becoming the first AGG of Balochistan in 1877. The Levy, by any definition, is a community police force, which was raised from local communities and functions within the parameters of local customs

and traditions. This force initially operated under the provision of the Frontier Crimes Regulation 1901. The FCR was replaced by the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance II of 1968 under which the Levies Force had to perform the functions of Police with respect to arrest and detention of offenders, under the supervision of Tehsildar and Assistant Commissioner and over all control of the Deputy Commissioner/Political Agent. The Tehsildar registers and investigates criminal cases and submits challans in the relevant court of law. The organization of the Levies gives it a broad based representation of different tribes and sub tribes. Therefore, its strength is the community which assists it in the prevention and detection of crime. The force has justified its existence by itssatis factory performance even though it has encountered severe shortage of resources.

5.5.3 Levies Force in Kalat State

As per reference from the Gazetteer of Balochistan (Sarawan) 1907, the system was introduced in 1889 when a *thana* was established at Mastung. The levies employed in the district were of two kinds: services maintained by the British Government and those maintained by the Khan of Kalat. The latter Included two distinct bodies, namely, the tribal levies incharge of different *thana*s, and the *Amla* or the Khan's irregular levies.

The service maintained by the British Government consisted of the Postal and Telegraph Levies on the line between Quetta and Kalat. The line initially remained under the Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin till 1890, when it was transferred to the Political Agent, Kalat. The service (1906) consisted of 24 men, of whom 2 were officers and 22 sawars. The expenditure was debited to the Provincial Revenues.

Of the two bodies of levies maintained at the cost of the State, the tribal levies were stationed in different *thana*s and the grant of service to them was governed by the same principles as applied to the levies maintained by the British Government in Administered areas. Their duties were primarily in connection with the tribesmen and to prevent friction between them and the Khan's subjects with whom no interference was permitted. They performed the duties of police, arrested offenders and investigated crime, while petty cases were adjudicated *by jirga*s held locally under the supervision of the *thanedar*. In additionto th e deployment at *thana*s, there were levy posts for the protection of travellers along the Quetta-Kalat road at Doctor Chah, Guru, Bidrang, Kotal and Soro. The levies were under the supervision of the Native Assistant Sarawan and the Political Agent Kalat exercised general control. The expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 19152 per year, was borne by the State.

The total strength of the tribal levies Mastung in 1907 was as follows:

Post	Number
Officers	07
Writers	04
Sawars	18
Footmen	34

The *Amla* appeared to be a body of men kept and recruited from the Brahvi tribes and was officered by men of position and influence. In time of war the supreme command was vested in the *Shahghasi*, a trusted *khanazad* official of the Khan. The men were principally employed on guard duty with the Khan, both in camp and at headquarters.

5.5.4 Conversion of 'B' Areas into 'A' Areas/Merger of Levies Force into Police Force

In order to have a uniform law and order maintenance system in the province, a single unified command and control system and an improved security situation, the competent authority decided to 'Convert' all 'B' areas into 'A' areas , which meant merger of the Levies Force into Police force with all its liabilities and assets. The conversion was notified on 10th January 2005 and the Levies Force was abolished, however, with its inception, different quarters of the society raised their voices against the decision and enumerated its drawbacks. As was predicted, this setup could not live long and the conversion/merger decision was 'reversed' on 14th April 2010, merely surviving for 05 years, 03 months and 04 days, which proved that the conversion/merger decision was taken in haste and without any proper homework, consultation and research. In a policy statement, the then Chief Minister Balochistan, Nawab Muhammad Aslam Khan Raisani (CM: 09th April 2008 to 14th January 2013) had said in his maiden speech after assuming his office that he had promised that efforts would be made to revive the Levies Force to maintain public order in the province, and that time had proved that such unpopular decisions always fizzled out.

5.5.5 Problems Faced by Levies Force After Restoration

However, the Levies Force after restoration faced several issues in the face of existing law and order situation. Majority of the Investigation Officers and Assistant Investigation Officers joined Police and did not return to Levies. The resources, i.e. weapons, transport, communication, equipment etc. once transferred from Levies to Police on the eve of merger have not yet been returned or if returned, that not in actual. Many more dedicated and experienced Levies officials/officers had opted for retirement from service and as such the Levies Force, initially, lacked experienced officials and officers in its ranks.

5.5.6 'A' Areas and 'B' Areas

The province, from the point of view of law and order management, is divided into 'A' and 'B' areas. 'A' area is controlled by police, whereas Levies is made responsible for the management of the security affairs of 'B' area. The Police area is inhabited by almost 40% of the province's population while the Levies area is inhabited by 60% of the population. However, area wise, 'A' areas only make less than 10% of the overall area of the province.

5.5.7 Types of Levies Force

There are two types of Levies Force in the Province i.e. the Federal Levies Force and the Provincial Levies Force.

A. Federal Levies Force

The Federal Levies Force was raised in the Province in the pre-partition era for law and order and other watch and ward duties. The Federal Levies Force is further divided into two parts:

i) Part-I

Part-I levies is the levies force which was raised during the English era by the British. The recruitment, discipline and other service matters of this force were regulated by a set of instructions issued under the orders of the Agent to the Governor General (AGG) Balochistan. This force was further classified into Tribal Service Levies and Agency Levies: -

Tribal Levies Service: This service denotes the collective service rendered by a tribe as a whole through its elder (Sardar/Malik). The system of payment was through a lump-sum allowed to the elder for maintenance of the contingent.

Agency Levies Service: Agency Levies were employed directly under the Government for all kinds of administrative work and paid individually every month by the Government office on regular acquaintance rolls. Agency Levies Service can be divided into three kinds according to the method of appointment.

a) Individual Levy Service.

b) Sectional Levy Service.

c) Open Levy Service

a) Individual Levy Service: The heads of families are employed in this service and are known as "Original Service Holders". This Service usually passes on from father to son. The original service holder can provide his nominee to perform duty known as '*Bazger*'.

b) **Sectional Levy Service:** This service is allotted to sectional and sub sectional tribes instead of individuals. The appointment of levy man in this service was made by the DC/PA on the nomination of the individual from the sectional/subsection of the tribes.

c) **Open Levy Service:** For some duties which do not involve the responsibilityof particular tribe as a whole, e.g. Jail and Treasury, Levies guards appointment were made by the DC/PA without particular regard for tribal claims and the employees could have been changed without consultation with the concerned tribe.

ii) Part-II.

During the first tenure of Pakistan Peoples Party, Part-II Levies Force was raised. The members of this force were directly recruited by the Deputy Commission on fitness basis from among the indigenous tribes. This type of levies is also not pensionable.

Functions of Federal Levies

There is no such difference of services rendered by the Federal Levies than those of the Provincial Levies, though initially there might have been some difference of scope of duties between the two. Functions can be noted as:

a) Patrolling in 'B' area including highways.
b) Protection of vital installations, railways tracks, bridges/culverts, buildings and Railway stations.
c) Security of foreigners in 'B' area.
d) Services in relief works in natural calamities.
e) Rendering assistance to all other agencies in anti-smuggling and anti-narcotics activities.

The Federal Levies Force has remained highly effective law enforcing agency for the provincial government and were administered through several enactments over different eras.

Existing District Wise Strength of Federal Levies Force

Sr.#	District		Director Levies	Risaldar Major	Risaldar	Jamadar	Dafedar	Hawaldar	Tracker	Sepoy Piada	Assistant	Muharrar	Driver	Furrer	Sweeper	Ordali	Bishti	Total	G. Total
			BPS-19	BPS-16	BPS-13	BPS-11	BPS-8	BPS-8	BPS-3	BPS-5	BPS-14	BPS-5	BPS-5	BPS-6	BPS-1	BPS-5	BPS-5		
1	Quetta	P-I	0	1	-	13	8	3	1	100	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	132	275
		P-II	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	
		NEW	-	1	4	9	18	30	-	77	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	
2	Pishin	P-I	-	1	-	12	6	4	1	97	-	5	-	4	2	-	-	132	274
		P-II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	
		NEW	-	1	4	9	18	30	-	77	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	
3	Chagai	P-I	-	-	1	1	8	8	-	56	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	76	423
		P-II	-	1	1	1	2	6	-	51	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	65	
		NEW	-	2	8	20	36	64	-	150	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	282	
4	Noshki	P-I	-	1	1	2	4	3	1	62	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	77	423
		P-II	-	-	-	1	1	6	-	54	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	64	
		NEW	-	2	8	20	36	64	-	150	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	282	
5	Killa Abdullah	P-I	-	3	1	8	18	13	2	229	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	282	471
		P-II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
		NEW	-	1	3	9	18	30	-	127	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	
6	Zhob	P-I	-	-	-	6	8	11	-	222	1	9	1	-	3	3	-	264	565
		P-II	-	-	1	5	13	2	-	76	-	5	2	-	4	-	4	112	
		NEW	-	1	3	9	18	30	-	127	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	
7	Sherani	P-I	-	-	-	8	8	16	-	220	-	5	-	-	-	-	3	260	459
		P-II	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	
		NEW	-	1	3	9	18	30	-	127	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	
8	Loralai	P-I	-	2	1	11	14	6	2	150	1	12	-	-	1	-	-	200	464
		P-II	-	-	-	3	12	2	4	98	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	124	
		NEW	-	1	4	9	18	30	-	77	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	

9		P-I	-	-	1	7	8	3	1	67	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	93	401
		P-II	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	70	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	76	
		NEW	-	2	8	20	36	64	-	100	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	
10	Musa Khel	P-I	-	-	2	6	8	7	1	76	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	107	330
		P-II	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	30	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	38	
		NEW	-	-	3	8	18	29	-	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	
11	Killa Saifullah	P-I	-	-	-	8	11	1	-	238	-	7	-	-	4	-	1	270	533
		P-II	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	58	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	73	
		NEW	-	1	4	9	18	30	-	127	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	
12	Sibi	P-I	-	-	4	8	13	2	1	120	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	154	389
		P-II	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	
		NEW	-	2	8	20	36	64	-	100	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	
13	Harnai	P-I	-	1	2	5	6	10	1	71	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	102	310
		P-II	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	35	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	43	
		NEW	-	1	4	9	18	30	-	102	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	
14	Ziarat	P-I	-	2	-	5	6	13	-	87	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	116	305
		P-II	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	
		NEW	-	1	4	9	18	30	-	102	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	
15	Kohlu	P-I	-	-	-	6	13	7	2	84	-	4	-	-	3	-	2	121	481
		P-II	-	-	1	7	17	-	1	183	1	7	3	-	-	-	-	220	
		NEW	-	1	4	9	18	30	-	77	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	
16	Dera Bugti	P-I	-	-	1	8	7	3	-	100	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	126	456
		P-II	-	-	1	9	17	1	-	147	1	10	4	-	-	-	-	190	
		NEW	-	1	4	9	18	30	-	77	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	
	TOTAL I		**0**	**11**	**14**	**114**	**146**	**110**	**13**	**1979**	**4**	**83**	**2**	**5**	**19**	**3**	**9**	**2512**	6559
	TOTAL II		1	**2**	**8**	**34**	**71**	**23**	**5**	**827**	**2**	**37**	**29**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**1047**	
	NEW		**0**	**19**	**76**	**187**	**360**	**615**	**0**	**1724**	**19**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3000**	
	TOTAL		1	**32**	**98**	**335**	**577**	**748**	**18**	**4530**	**25**	**120**	**31**	**5**	**23**	**3**	**13**	**6559**	

B. Provincial Levies Force

On the pattern of Federal Levies Force, a similar force was raised in the province of Balochistan. The difference between the two forces was that the employees of Provincial Levies are treated as regular employees of the provincial Government. In 1987, it was felt that the service of this force needs to be regulated by some enactment. Consequently, the Government of Balochistan framed Levies Service Rules, 1990 under the Balochistan Civil Service Act, 1974. Presently, the levies force is governed by the Balochistan Levies Force Act 2010 and the appointment and other service matters are dealt with in separate Rules of 2015.

Different Enactments Promulgated for Driving Levies Force

(i) The Instructions of 1954 (Federal Levies Force)
(ii) The Levies Service Rules, 1990
(iii) The Balochistan Levies Force Act 2010
(iv) The Balochistan Levies Force (Appointment and Condition of Service) Rules 2015 (B-1 to B-15)
(v) The Balochistan Levies Force (Appointment and Condition of Service) Rules 2015 (B-16 and above)
(vi) The Balochistan Levies Force Disciplinary Rules, 2015

Functions of Provincial Levies

Some major functions are listed here:

i) Maintenance of law and order in 'B' area.
ii) Execution and service of summons/warrants and arrest of criminals.
iii) Escorting and assisting the revenue staff in land revenue matters.
iv) Patrolling in 'B' area including highways.
v) Security of crucial installations, railways tracks, bridges/culverts, public buildings, important development projects etc.
vi) Carrying out anti-smuggling and anti-narcotics activities and assisting all other agencies in such activities/raids.

Strength of Balochistan Provincial Levies Force (Gazetted Staff)

Sr. No	District	Director General	Director	Director Intelligence (contract based)	Colonel	Commandant	Director	Deputy Director Admin	Deputy Director	Deputy Director Communication	Doctor	Deputy Commandant	Major	Assistant Director Extt:	Assistant Director Legal	Superintendent	Admin Officer	P.S	Academic Officer	Insp: Wireless	Invest: Officer	Intelligence Officer	Insp: Weapon:	Attendant With Tabib	Arm l incharge	Instructor Criminal Law	Instructor Civil Law Minor Acts	Instructor Levies Law/Rules	Prosecutor	APS	Pharmacist	R. Major	AIO	W. Tech:	Assistant	Total (gazetted)
		B-20	B-19	B-19	B19	B-19	B-18	B-18	B-18	B-18	B-18	B-18	B-18	B-17	B-17	B-17	B-17	B-17	B-17	B-17	B-17	B-17	B-17	B-17	B-16	B-16	B-16	B-16	B-16	B-16	B-16	B-16	B-16	B-16	
1	ZD Khuzdar	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	04	04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	01	23
2	ZD Loralai	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	02	02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	01	18
3	ZD Noshki	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	04	04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	01	23
4	ZD Quetta	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	04	04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	01	23
5	ZD Sibi	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	04	04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	01	23
6	ZD Kech	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	04	04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	01	23
7	Levies Directorate	01	02	01	02	--	--	01	02	02	06	--	12	01	01	17	--	01	--	02	03	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	11	06	10	--	20	11	122
8	LTC Khuzdar	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	01	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	08
9	LTC Quetta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10	Awaran	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	06	--	--	01	07
11	Barkhan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	01
12	Chagai	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	01	02
13	Dera Bugti	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	01	02
14	Duki	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15	Gwadar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	01	02
16	Harnai	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	01
17	Jhall Magsi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	01	02
18	Kachhi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02	--	--	03	05
19	Kalat	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	01	02
20	Kharan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	01	02
21	Khuzdar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	01	--	02	--	01	01	06
22	Kohlu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02	--	--	01	03
23	Loralai	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	01	01	04
24	Musakhell	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	01
25	Mastung	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	01	02
26	Naseerabad	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	01
27	Noshki	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	01	01	04
28	Pishin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	01	01	05
29	Panjgur	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	01	02
30	Quetta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	04	02	07
31	Killa Abdullah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	03
32	Killa Saifullah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	03	---	--	01	04
33	Surab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--
34	Sibi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	02	06
35	Sherani	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	01	02
36	Kech	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	01	05
37	Lasbela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	01
38	Washuk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02	--	--	01	03
39	Zhob	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	02	03
40	Ziarat	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	01	02
	Grand Total	01	02	01	02	01	06	01	02	02	06	01	12	01	01	25	01	01	01	02	25	22	01	01	16	01	01	01	06	11	06	39	71	31	52	353

Strength of Balochistan Provincial Levies Force (Non-Gazetted Staff)

Sr. No.	District	Risaldar	Inspector Levies	Male Nurse	Motor Transport	Mess Incharge	Physical Instructor	Instructor	Steno	S. Clerk	A.C.O	J. Clerk	Levies Sub Inspector	N. Risaldar	OT Assistant	Daffedar	Electrician	Dispenser	Levies Assistant	Muharrar	Cook	Hawaldar	Rumer	Armourer	Naik	Sepoy	Tracker	W.Mech:	Wireless Opr.	Driver	Plumber	Daftari	Helper	Class IV Servants	Chowkidar	Naib Qasid	Baishti	Sweeper	Total (non-gazetted)	G.Total (G+NG)
		B-14	B-14	B-14	B-14	B-14	B-14	B14	B-14	B-14	B-12	b-11	B-9	B 12	B-9	B-11	B-8	B-7	B-7	B-11	B-1	B-9	B-5	B-5	B-7	B-7	B-7	B-5	B-7	B-8	B-4	B-2	B-1	B-1	B-1	B-1	B-1		
1	ZD Khuzdar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	01	--	94	--	01	01	--	--	--	--	--	01	02	--	01	105	128
2	ZD Loralai	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	01	--	95	--	01	01	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	--	01	105	123
3	ZD Noshki	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	--	01	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	65	--	01	01	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	--	01	75	98
4	ZD Quetta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	20	--	01	01	--	--	--	--	--	01	03	--	01	31	54
5	ZD Sibi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	--	07	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	95	--	01	01	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	--	01	111	134
6	ZD Kech	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	--	01	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	95	--	01	01	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	--	01	105	128
7	Levies Directorate	15	59	06	--	--	--	--	10	12	37	16	128	15	06	--	--	06	246	21	06	390	--	43	--	3716	03	43	118	94	--	01	--	40	06	04	--	09	5050	5172
8	LTC Khuzdar	--	--	--	01	01	02	15	02	--	--	02	--	02	--	03	02	--	--	--	01	--	--	02	--	60	--	--	02	04	01	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	102	110
9	LTC Quetta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02	--	03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	25
10	Awaran	08	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	25	--	33	--	--	--	38	03	77	--	--	--	627	02	--	11	16	--	--	--	--	05	--	--	846	853
11	Barkhan	03	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	05	--	11	--	--	--	--	--	36	--	--	--	183	--	--	01	03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	243	244
12	Chagai	08	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	20	--	61	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	506	02	--	01	02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	613	615
13	Dera Bugti	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	02	--	--	39	--	14	--	--	--	44	01	85	01	--	--	1539	02	--	17	79	--	--	--	--	12	12	01	01	1876	1878
14	Duki	04	--	--	--	--	--	--	02	02	05	--	--	08	--	13	--	--	--	09	--	25	--	03	--	117	--	08	03	05	--	--	--	--	03	02	--	03	207	207
15	Gwadar	02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	15	--	26	--	--	--	05	--	18	--	--	--	637	02	--	--	08	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	714	716
16	Harnai	02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	06	--	12	--	--	--	01	--	01	--	--	--	181	01	--	--	04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	209	210
17	Jhal Magsi	05	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	08	--	21	--	--	--	03	--	160	--	--	--	440	03	--	01	05	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	647	649
18	Kachhi	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	--	--	20	--	36	--	--	--	--	--	34	--	--	--	776	05	--	01	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	922	927
19	Kalat	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	--	--	20	--	22	--	--	--	06	--	39	--	--	--	683	02	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	805	807
20	Kharan	03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	11	--	07	--	--	--	03	--	53	--	--	--	247	--	--	01	05	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	331	333
21	Khuzdar	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	42	--	38	--	--	--	19	--	130	--	01	01	1578	02	--	01	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1843	1849
22	Kohlu	02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	08	--	88	--	--	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	1145	--	--	01	06	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1270	1273
23	Loralai	09	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	05	--	08	--	19	--	--	--	01	--	16	--	01	01	280	--	--	02	05	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	358	362
24	Musakhel	02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	03	--	06	--	--	--	--	--	07	--	--	--	183	--	--	01	02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	205	206
25	Mastung	08	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	--	--	32	--	71	--	--	--	07	--	13	--	--	--	805	02	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	958	960
26	Naseerabad	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	13	--	18	--	--	--	--	--	04	--	--	--	284	11	--	--	07	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02	341	342
27	Noshki	03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	03	--	100	--	--	--	--	01	18	01	01	01	315	--	--	01	06	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02	453	457
28	Pishin	06	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	06	--	28	--	103	--	--	--	45	02	10	02	01	01	556	02	--	13	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02	792	797
29	Panjgur	04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02	--	--	--	19	--	18	--	--	--	01	01	24	--	--	--	503	03		01	06	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	01	585	587
30	Quetta	04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02	03	--	--	09	--	35	--	--	--	04		05	--	--	--	562	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	641	648
31	Killa Abdullah	06	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	01	--	27	--	81	--	--	--	36	--	09	--	--	--	577	01	--	06	05	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	750	753
32	Killa Saifullah	06	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	16	--	34	--	--	--	04	--	18	--	--	--	290	01	--	--	03	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	375	379
33	Surab	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	04	--	04	--	--	--	--	--	08	--	--	--	296	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	313	313
34	Sibi	02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02	--	--	--	04	--	10	--	--	--	02	--	38	--	01	01	301	01	--	01	04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	367	373
35	Sherani	03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	07	--	10	--	--	--	01	--	01	--	--	--	145	01	--	--	04	--	--	--	--	02	--	--	--	175	177
36	Kech	04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	12	--	36	--	--	--	--	--	46	01	01	01	700	07	--	01	08	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	02	821	826
37	Lasbela	02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	02	--	29	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	72	--	--	--	689	--	--	01	03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	814	815
38	Washuk	08	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	07	--	10	--	--	--	08	--	41	--	--	--	406	--	--	04	--	--	--	--	--	--	02	01	--	488	491
39	Zhob	05	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02	--	--	--	15	--	46	--	--	--	03	01	46	01	--	--	307	02	--	01	04	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	01	435	438
40	Ziarat	04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	06	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	02	--	--	--	233	01	--	01	05	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	272	274
	Grand Total	197	59	06	01	01	02	15	20	53	48	46	128	489	06	1025	02	07	246	261	16	1459	06	60	06	20361	56	52	197	393	01	01	01	40	27	37	09	44	25378	25731

5.5.8 Levies Force Mastung

Levies Force Mastung comprises wholly of Provincial Levies Force and there is no deployment or presence of Federal Levies Force in Mastung district. The Force is performing its duties despite having issues and deficiencies and has rendered meritorious services in maintaining law and order situation in its area of jurisdiction.

5.5.9 Mastung 'A' Areas and 'B' Areas

The total area of Mastung district is 6470 sq. km. and it is divided into 'A' areas and 'B' areas regarding policing and handling law and order. 'A' areas are controlled by the Police Force Mastung while 'B' areas are controlled by the Levies Force Mastung. As is the overall provincial situation, 'A' areas make merely 3 % of the total area of the District while rest of the 97% area is 'B' area. Area measurement of 'A' area Mastung is generally taken as a 08 km radius circle with centre as City Police Station Mastung, which makes it about 200 sq. km. 'A' area lies in Mastung subdivision only. The border areas that make the limits of 'A' area are:

Jungle Cross in the north

Sufed Bulandi and Khwaja Wali in the north-west

Karez Qadi in the west

Sariab Farm and Kalozai in the south-west

Zalli in the south

Shahozai and Pirkano in the south-east

Amach in the east

Shamsabad and Khwaja Ibrahim in the north-east

5.5.10 Assets of Levies Force Mastung

A) Human Resource

Regular District Force

Rank	Risaldar Major	Assistant	Total	Risaldar	Senior Clerk	Asst: Computer Operator	Naib Risaldar	Muharrar	Dafedar	Hawaldar	Sepoy	Tracker	Driver	Total	Total
BPS	16	16		14	14	12	12	11	11	09	07	05	05		
No.	01	01	02	08	01	01	32	07	71	13	805	02	17	958	**960**

Total Staff: 960

Officers: 2

Officials: 958

Strength of female staff in Levies Force Mastung: 04 (all lady constables)

Total Strength of China Pakistan Economic Corridor Wing (CPEC)

Rank	Junior Clerk	Sepoy	Armorer	Wireless Technician	Wireless Operator	Class-IV	Total
BPS	11	07	05	05	05	01	
No.	01	49	01	02	01	01	**55**

Total Strength of Special Socio Economic Protection Unit (SSEPU)

Rank	Sepoy	Armorer	Wireless Operator	Driver	Total
BPS	07	05	05	05	
No.	30	01	01	01	**33**

B) Vehicles

Sr.#	Type	Model	No. of Vehicles
1	Toyota 4x2 Single Cabin Pickup	1991	01
2	Toyota 4x2 Single Cabin Pickup	2002	07
3	Toyota 4x3 Double Cabin Pickup	2006	01
4	Toyota 4x2 Single Cabin Pickup	2006	01
5	Toyota 4x4 Double Cabin Pickup	2010	02
6	Toyota 4x2 Single Cabin Pickup	2010	04
7	Toyota 4x2 Single Cabin Pickup	2014	05
8	Toyota 4x4 Double Cabin Pickup	2015	01
9	Toyota 4x2 Single Cabin Pickup	2015	03
10	Armored Protection Unit (APC)	2017	01
11	Toyota Rivo 4x2 Single Cabin Pickup	2019	03
12	Troops Carrier (Isuzu Truck)	2020	01
Total			**30**

C) Motor Bikes

Sr.#	Type	Model	No. of Bikes
1	Yamaha YB-100	1986	06
2	Honda CG-125	2003	03
3	Yamaha YB-100 4-Stoke	2006	11
4	Honda CG-125	2008	07
5	Honda CG-125	2012	29
6	Honda CG-125	2015	14
8	Honda CG-125	2017	15
9	Honda CG-125	2019	10
Total			**95**

D) Weapons

Sr.#	Type	Quantity
1	Kalashnikov (AK-47) 7.62mm	459
2	China Riffle Automatic Riffle 7.62mm	237
3	G-3, A-3	45
4	Light Machine Gun 7.62mm	10
5	Tear Gas Gun	12
6	Sniper Riffle 85 fixed butt Rifle China	06
7	Pistol 9mm	25
9	MG-3 Riffle	04
10	RPG -7	02
11	Pistol TT Chinese 7.62 mm	16
12	MP-5	02
13	Riffle 3x3	07
14	Mark-4	10
Total		**835**

E) Communication Tools

Sr.#	Type of Wireless Sets	Quantity
1	Base Sets	16
2	Mobile Sets	27
3	Walky Talky	20
4	Repeater Model; NRTC 850	02
Total		**65**

F) Levies Stations, Check Posts and Pickets

a. Levies Stations

There are five (05) levies stations in Mastung district which are under the charge of Risaldar or Naib Risaldar. The levies stations are: -

(i) Levies Station Wali Khan, Mastung
(ii) Levies Station Kadkucha, Mastung
(iii) Levies Station Daringarh, Mastung
(iv) Levies Station Dasht
(v) Levies Station Kirdgap

b. Check Posts

There are fifteen (15) check posts in Mastung district, located on important points at national highways and other inter/intra-district link roads. Each CP is manned with 10 sepoys, 5 sepoys in each shift. Details of the check posts are given as under: -

Sr.#	Levies Check Post	Location	Levies Station
1	LCP Bidrang	Bidrang	Kadkucha
2	LCP Kund Umrani	Kund Umrani	Kadkucha
3	LCP Movie Point	Karez Amanullah	Kadkucha
4	LCP Sheerin Aab	Sheerin Aab	Kadkucha
5	LCP Shaheed Atta Muhammad	Kotal	Kirdgap
6	LCP Abu Zar	Khalq Sarparah	Kirdgap
7	LCP Sarband	Sarband	Kirdgap
8	LCP Basham	Basham, Kanak	Daringarh
9	LCP Barak Top	Barak Top	Daringarh
10	LCP Lak Pass	Lak Pass	Wali Khan
11	LCP Kand Mesuri	Kand Mesuri	Wali Khan
12	LCP Toll Plaza	Mathura	Dasht
13	LCP Umar Dhor	Umar Dhor	Dasht
14	LCP Old Gondain	Gondain	Dasht
15	LCP New Gondain	Gondain	Dasht

Check posts at serial No. 2, 3 and 14 are abolished in December 2020 in a drive to minimize check posts all over the province.

c. Pickets

There are 37 levies pickets established at crucial points in between check posts. Two levies personnel are deployed at each picket. Their main function is to have security check and supervision of the areas so that the whole district is covered.

Sr.#	Name of Levies Picket (LP)	Location	Levies Station
1	LP Kaftari	Kaftari	Kirdgap
2	LP Kirdgap	Kirdgap	Kirdgap
3	LP Purana Kirdgap Cross	Kirdgap	Kirdgap
4	LP Laghap	Laghap	Kirdgap
5	LP Grid Station	Pasand Khan Cross	Kirdgap
6	LP 14 Number Landhi	Landhi	Kirdgap
7	LP Kirdgap Bazar	Kirdgap	Kirdgap
8	LP Adalat Guard	Kirdgap	Kirdgap
9	LP Koshkak	Koshkak	Daringarh
10	LP Chashma Dullay	Chashma Dullay	Daringarh
11	LP WAPDA Grid Station	WAPDA Grid	Daringarh
12	LP Daringarh Bazar	Daringarh	Daringarh
13	LP Daringarh Katai	Daringarh	Daringarh
14	LP Babri Katai	Babri	Daringarh
15	LP Abad Katai	Abad	Daringarh
16	LP Mengal Cross	Shaikh Wasil	Daringarh
17	LP Railway Station	Shaikh Wasil	Daringarh
18	LP Sarawan House	Kanak	Daringarh
19	LP Toori	Toori	Daringarh
20	LP Tull	Tull	Daringarh
21	LP Hasani	Hasani	Dasht
22	LP Isplinji Road	Isplinji	Dasht
23	LP Railway Track Spezand	Spezand	Dasht
24	LP Adalat	Spezand	Dasht
25	LP Asimabad	Asimabad	Dasht
26	LP Mobi Bridge	Wali Khan	Wali Khan
27	LP Mastung road Bazar	Mastung road	Wali Khan
28	LP Tiri	Tiri	Wali Khan
29	LP Bypass	Wali Khan	Wali Khan
30	LP Sungur Bazar	Sungur	Wali Khan
31	LP Surgaz Patik	Surgaz	Wali Khan
32	LP Rahim Abad	Rahim Abad	Wali Khan
33	LP Saeedabad	Surgaz	Wali Khan

34	LP Double Pull	Ghunja Dori	Wali Khan
35	LP service Station	Ghunja Dori N-40	Wali Khan
36	LP Railway Tunnel Lak Pass	Lak Pass	Wali Khan
37	LP Dasht-e-Baba	Pringabad	Wali Khan

Uniform

Summer

i. *Shalwar qameez* (blackish grey)
ii. Chappal
iii. Cap
iv. Shoulder badge
v. Div. Sign
vi. Belt
vii. Name tag

Winter

i. *Shalwar qameez* (blackish grey)
ii. Boot
iii. Sweater/jacket
iv. Cap
v. Gloves
vi. Muffler
vii. Shoulder Badge
viii. Div. Sign
ix. Belt
x. Name tag

5.5.11 Roles and Responsibilities of Levies Force Mastung

(i) Maintenance of law and order in 'B' area.
(ii) Investigation of all criminal offences and cases with respect to Pakistan Penal Code.
(iii) Execution and service of summons/warrants and arrest of criminals.
(iv) Deployed in levies stations, check posts and levies pickets.
(v) Protection of vital installations, railways tracks, bridges/culverts, Government buildings, mega projects.
(vi) Conducting anti-smuggling and anti-narcotic activities. And assisting all other agencies in such activities and raids.

(vii) Providing security to VIPs full time or when required after formal approval from the competent authority.

(viii) Provide security to the shia zaireen moving from Quetta to Iran and on their return, in its area of jurisdiction.

(ix) Encroachment removal in the presence of Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, Tehsildar or Naib Tehsildar.

(x) Maintain traffic rules in its area of jurisdiction.

(xi) Providing security to workers of public projects in risky areas.

(xii) Helping LEAs in conducting search raids.

(xiii) Patrolling in 'B' area including highways.

(xiv) Sharing intelligence reports with LEAs.

(xv) Carrying out relief and rehabilitation activities in times of disasters.

(xvi) Working as traffic levies on N-40 and N-65.

(xvii) Escorting and assisting the revenue staff in land revenue matters.

Levies Force Mastung carries out the above-mentioned functions with the following characteristics: -

Characteristics of Levies Force

(i) Indigenous intelligence

(ii) Community and low cost policing

(iii) Strength of the office of the Deputy Commissioner

(iv) Unique force having both modern and community facades

(v) Active role in mediating inter/intra tribal disputes

5.5.12 Levies Force Mastung Martyrs (Shuhada)

Levies Force Mastung has rendered immense services and sacrifices in protecting the land from all sorts of mischief and disruption and during this process laid down their lives for the sacred cause. Levies Force Mastung has shown an incredible amount of valor and provided the maximum number of levies force martyrs (29) to this homeland.

Martyrs (Shuhada) Compensation Policy

No material benefit can compensate for the loss of a brave soldier of the homeland and son of the soil. However, the Government of Balochistan, despite its financial limitations and meagre resources, has extended utmost facilities to the families of the Levies Force martyrs and has issued and revised the compensation policies from time to time to better look after the family members and heirs of the martyr.

The following facilities have been and are being provided by the Government of Balochistan to the *Shaheed* family/legal heirs: -

i. **Cash Compensation**

Payment is made as per Government policy in cash including amount in lieu of plot/land.

ii. **Education**

The children of the *Shaheed* are provided education from primary to post-graduate level and all expenses of education thereof are borne by the Government.

iii. **Employment**

Special quota is given in employment in the department as per qualification of the nominated heir/family member.

iv. **Pay and Allowances/Pension**

The bereaved family members/legal heirs of the *Shaheed* are paid full pay. On attaining the age of the superannuation of *Shaheed*, legal heirs shall be entitled to full pension.

v. **Accommodation**

The family of the *Shaheed* is allowed to continue living in the Government accommodation.

vi. **Health**

The family of *Shaheed* is provided free medical treatment as per their entitlement during service, as prescribedin the medical attendance rules/policy.

vii. Writing off the balance full amount outstanding on account of house building, motor car and motor cycle advances.

viii. Writing off the balance amount of medical treatment maximum up to Rs. 300000, outstanding on account of any type of advances to employees.

The policies under which the family members/heirs of the martyrs are compensated are listed below:

a) Notification No. FD(Reg-II) VII-II/2010/3029 -3229, dated 28th October 2010.
b) Notification No. FD(Reg-II) VII-II/2012/10 -190, dated 09th January 2013.
c) Notification No.FD.SO(Reg-II) VII-II/2013/1645 -1845, dated 15th July 2013.
d) Notification No.FD.SO(Reg-II) VII-II/2013/2296 -2396, dated 29th November 2013.
e) Notification No.FD.SO(Reg-II) VII-II/2015/494 -693, dated 15th April 2015.

f) The Balochistan Civil Servants' & Employees' Benefits and Death Compensation Policy, 2020.

Details of the Levies Force Mastung Shuhada (Martyrs) are:

Sr.#	Name	Rank	Date of Shahadat	Place of Shahadat	Nature of Shahadat	Facilities provided by GoB to the bereaved families/legal heirs						
						Cash Compensation		Education	Employment	Pay/ Pension	Accommodation	Health
						As per Govt. policy (M)	Cash payment in lieu of plot or land (M)					
1	Muhammad Anwar	Sepoy	16.7.2008	Masjid Road Mastung	Bomb Blast	01	Was not applicable at that time	Has not applied for it yet	Son is appointed	The legal heirs are Receiving monthly salary of Shaheed	House rent allowance is being paid to his family	as and when applied for
2	Nobat Khan	Sepoy	16.7.2008	Killi Nehal Khan. N-40	Road accident	01	Was not applicable at that time	Has not applied for it yet	Has not applied for it yet	-do-	-do-	-do-
3	Baz Muhammad	Dafedar	17.9.2008	Mall Kharma, N25	Road accident	01	Was not applicable at that time	Has not applied for it yet	Has not applied for it yet	-do-	-do-	-do-
4	Abdul Sattar	Sepoy	10.2.2010	Mastung Road	Target Killing	01	Was not applicable at that time	Has not applied for it yet	Nephew Appointed	-do-	-do-	-do-
5	Muhammad Zaman	Hawaldar	29.6.2010	Umar Dhor Naka Dasht	Target Killing	01	Was not applicable at that time	Has not applied for it yet	Brother Appointed	do-	-do-	-do-
6	Noor Ahmed	Sepoy	29.6.2010	Umar Dhor Naka Dasht	Target Killing	01	Was not applicable at that time	Has not applied for it yet	Has not applied for it yet	-do-	-do-	-do-
7	Dad Muhammad	Dafedar	2.11.2010	Mastung Road	Target Killing	02	Was not applicable at that time	Has not applied for it yet	Nephew Appointed	-do-	-do-	-do-
8	Muhammad Yousuf	Sepoy	27.12.2010	Quetta Road Mastung Bazar	Target Killing	02	Was not applicable at that time	Expenditures of the children are being paid	Son Appointed	-do-	-do-	-do-
9	Muhammad Akram	Sepoy	25.5.2011	Killi Ghazgi, City	Target Killing	02	Was not applicable at that time	Has not applied for it yet	Son Appointed	-do-	-do-	-do-
10	Sher Ahmed	Sepoy	9.6.2011	Rangitok Dasht, N-25	Bomb Blast	02	Was not applicable at that time	Has not applied for it yet	Son Appointed	-do-	-do-	-do-

11	Ali Murad	Sepoy	9.6.2011	Rangitok Dasht, N-25	Bomb Blast	02	Was not applicable at that tim	Has not applied for it yet	Has not applied for it yet	-do-	-do-	-do-
12	Muhammad Ismail	Hawaldar	4.7.2011	Mastung Bazar Post Office Road	Target Killing	02	Was not applicable at that time	Has not applied for it yet	Has not applied for it yet	-do-	-do-	-do-
13	Atta Muhammad	Risaldar	10.1.2013	Meezan Chowk Quetta	Bomb Blast	02	Was not applicable at that time	Has not applied for it yet	Son Appointed	-do-	-do-	-do-
14	Ghulam Farooq	Naib Risaldar	22.1.2014	Koshkak Quetta Taftan Road	Target Killing	03	02	Has not applied for it yet	Brother in Law Appointed	-do-	-do-	-do-
15	Abdul Wahid	Dafedar	22.1.2014	Koshkak Quetta Taftan Road	Target Killing	03	01	Being paid to his children	Son Appointed	-do-	-do-	-do-
16	Abdul Mutalib	Sepoy	22.1.2014	Koshkak Quetta Taftan Road	Target Killing	03	01	Has not applied for it yet	Has not applied for it yet	-do-	-do-	-do-
17	Zahoor Ahmed	Sepoy	22.1.2014	Koshkak Quetta Taftan Road	Target Killing	03	01	Has not applied for it yet	Has not applied for it yet	-do-	-do-	-do-
18	Ali Bakhsh	Sepoy	22.1.2014	Koshkak Quetta Taftan Road (N40)	Target Killing	03	01	Has not applied for it yet	Brother Appointed	-do-	-do-	-do-
19	Noor Muhammad	Sepoy	22.1.2014	Koshkak Quetta Taftan Road	Target Killing	03	01	Has not applied for it yet	Has not applied for it yet	-do-	-do-	-do-
20	Haq Nawaz	Sepoy	9.4.2014	Tiri link Taftan Road	Target Killing	03	01	Has not applied for it yet	Has not applied for it yet	do-	-do-	-do-
21	Muhammad Hanif	Naib Risaldar	29.4.2014	Killi Shaikhan	Target Killing	03	02	Has not applied for it yet	Nil	-do-	-do-	-do-
22	Ghulam Murtaza	Risaldar	2.7.2016	Sabzi Mandi Quetta	Target Killing	03	02	Has not applied for it yet	Has not applied for it yet	-do-	-do-	-do-
23	Bibi Amina	Sepoy	7.7.2016	Dasht Baba, Pringabad	Target Killing	03	02	Has not applied for it yet	Has not applied for it yet	-do-	-do-	-do-
24	Munir Ahmed	Sepoy	5.9.2016	Link Mastung Road near Tiri Eid Gah	Target Killing	03	01	Has not applied for it yet	Brother Appointed	-do-	-do-	-do-
25	Gul Muhammad	Naib Risaldar	4.7.2017	Stadium Road Mastung Bazar	Target Killing	03	02	Has not applied for it yet	Brother Appointed	do-	-do-	-do-

26	Muhammad Ismail	Sepoy	30.1.2018	Qambrani Road Quetta	Target Killing	03	01	Has not applied for it yet	Has not applied for it yet	-do-	-do-	-do-
27	Syed Akbar Shah	Sepoy	17.8.2018	Daringarh	Target Killing	03	01	Has not applied for it yet	Has not applied for it yet	-do-	-do-	-do-
28	Abu Zar	Sepoy	13.7.2018	Daringarh	Bomb Blast	03	01	Has not applied for it yet	Has not applied for it yet	-do-	-do-	-do-
29	Samiullah	Sepoy	19.9.2019	Khushain Kher, Sheerin Aab Road	Target Killing	03	01	Has not applied for it yet	Case is under process at DG (BLF) office.	-do-	-do-	-do-

5.5.13 Quick Response Force (QRF) Mastung

The district Levies Quick Response Force (QRF) has been raised at the district level by the Deputy Commissioner Mastung in 2019 from the strength of the district force, for special duties in the District. It is divided in all three sub-divisions with following strength:

Mastung: 22, Dasht: 13, Kirdgap: 07

A Naib Risaldar is the overall incharge of the unit.

Raising of the formal Levies QRF Wing is being undertaken at the Directorate General Balochistan level. In this regard, 472 vacancies have been created for Divisional HQs in the FY-2016-2017. Personnel of QRF will be provided commando training by Pak. Army and they will be stationed at Divisional Headquarters, which will be provided to the Deputy Commissioners in times of urgency.

5.5.14 Traffic Levies Mastung

There are three main National Highways passing through Mastung district; N-25 (Karachi-Chaman highway), N-40 (Mastung-Taftan highway) and N-65 (Quetta-Sukkur highway). These highways are single carriageways which are heavily plied by heavy and light traffic, and this has resultantly produced dreadful accidents engulfing hundreds of precious lives. In the province, highway traffic is administered by National Highway and Motorway Police but unfortunately, out of the three national highways passing through Mastung, only N-25 has got the presence of National Highway and Motorway Police. Rest of the two highways are entirely passing through levies jurisdiction without any NH & MW police presence.

Keeping in view the rising number of accidents on highways especially, the Deputy Commissioner Mastung, Mehboob Ahmed, introduced the Traffic Levies Mastung in December 2020, with the duty to manage traffic and penalize the violators mainly on N-40 and N-65.

Two teams (each team consisting of two members), each from Levies Stations Wali Khan, Daringarh, Dasht and Kirdgap, were notified and trained by National Highway & Motorway Police and Mastung Traffic Police officials.

5.5.15 Technical Section

Mastung Levies Force is a large force whose number hovers around the thousand (1000) mark with a vehicle fleet of around thirty (30); hence this large number of Force has extended and copious technical requirements faced on regular basis. To cater for the day to day technical needs of the Force, a Technical Section was notified by the Deputy Commissioner Mastung, Mehboob Ahmed on 4th December 2020. Skilled persons from the Force were notified as the following technical workers:

a) Plumber
b) Electrician
c) Generator operator
d) Vehicle mechanic
e) mason
f) Motorbike mechanic
g) Painter
h) Tailor master
i) Barber

5.5.16 Old Levies Line

Levies Headquarter Mastung also known as Levies Line Mastung is located in the heart of Mastung city. It is an old structure which incorporates Tehsil Office too. There are 09 rooms for offices, two residential rooms and a Masjid. Offices of the Risaldar Major Levies Force Mastung, Incharge Levies Line, Levies Control Room, Levies Malkhana and Levies Force Technical Section are situated in the premises. Tehsildar Mastung and Qanungo Mastung also attend their offices in the same building. Patwar khana Mastung is also set up in the compound.

Levies Force Mastung in Coordination with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

Since Levies Force covers almost whole of the District regarding their presence and connectivity, hence is quite helpful for other LEAs in their carrying out raids and generating information. Police and Frontier Corps Mastung are in constant touch with the Levies Force for handling day to day security and other management affairs.

5.5.17 Levies Force Strengthening Prospects

The Levies Force Mastung has been policing and maintaining law and order in the District for decades. The Levies Force has its historical background in nabbing criminals, countering terrorist activities and fighting against anti-state elements gallantly. But, owing to prevailing law and order situation and emerging terrorist challenges in the country in general and

in Balochistan province in particular, it is imperative to revamp and improve the capacity of Levies Force Mastung in terms of modern policing. This aspect is connected with the revamping of the overall Balochistan Levies Force.

It is need of the hour to strengthen and enhance the skills of levies personnel and introduce specialized cadres to fight the menace of peace rupturing factors in a professional manner.

The Balochistan Levies Force has taken and proposed the following steps which will truly help out the Force in sustaining its ground in the changing scenario, both at provincial and district level:

A. Fresh Recruitments Mastung 2020

Nomenclature of Post	No. of Posts
Muharrar	03
Sepoy (District)	09
CPEC Wing	80
SSEPU	30

Tests and interviews were conducted on 21st December 2020 to 24th December 2020 at District Complex Mastung.

B. Operational Wing (OW)

Operational Wing shall be the wing that would be utilized for operational activities in the districts on the requisition of the Commissioner/Deputy Commissioner, to fight:

i. Criminals
ii. Terrorists
iii. Anti-state elements
iv. And to maintain the general law and order.

Two thousand (2000) levies personnel shall be trained annually by Pak. Army/FC and Levies Training Centre Khuzdar with certain short courses. Total expenditure involved for overhauling the Operational Wing is Rs. 523.63 million during the FY 2018-2019.

C. Intelligence Wing

An Intelligence Wing in Balochistan Levies Force is to be established at district level from the available vacant positions (per district 15 personnel), who shall be trained by Pak. Army and the Wing is to be headed at the HQ level by a Director Intelligence (contractual post) to be filled by secondment from ISI/MI. Total expenditure involved for the purpose was Rs. 58.30 million during the FY 2018-2019.

D. Investigation Wing

An independent Investigation Wing at district level is to be established from the available vacant positions i.e. 10 posts of Investigation Officer (BPS-17) and 68 posts of Assistant Investigation Officers (BPS-16). This Wing would investigate the cases in a fair and transparent manner under the supervision of Deputy Commissioners. The Investigation Wing shall be trained at Judicial Academy Quetta and KP Police Investigation Training Centre. Total expenditure involved was Rs. 31.50 million during the FY 2018-2019.

E. Counter Terrorism Wing

CTW shall be purely an Anti-Terrorist Wing which would be established from the vacant positions comprising 750 personnel at provincial/divisional level to combat terrorism in the light of National Action Plan (NAP). A Lieutenant Colonel will be the Incharge (on secondment basis) from Pak. Army along with 06 serving Majors. The CTW personnel would be trained at Elite Training Centre Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Simly Dam Centre, Islamabad. Personnel of CTW will be transferrable throughout Balochistan and they will be stationed at Divisional Head Quarters. The Government will provide them accommodation and food in concerned Levies Lines. Total expenditure involved was Rs. 479.89 million during the FY 2018-2019.

Strength of CTW at Divisional Level:

Quetta	Zhob	Sibi	Makran	Naseerabad	Kalat	Total
120	125	110	150	60	185	750

F. Bomb Disposal Squad (BDS)

BDS is to be set forth from the vacant positions at district level comprising 6 Levies personnel headed by a Levies BDS Commander under the command of the respective Deputy Commissioner, to counter the bomb hazards. The BDS personnel would be trained by Pak. Army and KP BDS School. Total expenditure involved was Rs.50 million during the FY 2018-2019.

G. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor Wing and Special Socio Economic Protection Unit

CPEC Wing and SSEP Unit are need of the hour for the security and safety of all CPEC projects and route including N-10, M-8, N-85, N-25, N-50 and other CPEC branches in 'B' area. Initially, 172 Check Posts (CPs) will be established at a distance of 15 km and each Check Post will comprise 19 levies personnel headed by Inspector CPEC Levies under the supervision of Deputy Commissioner.

In toto, 4336 vacancies were required to be created in three phases i.e. 1000 posts in FY 2018-19 (at a cost of Rs. 1010 million), 1668 posts in FY 2019-2020 and 1668 posts in the FY 2020-2021. After recruitment, the CPEC levies personnel would be trained by Pak. Army. Total expenditure involved was Rs. 2130.39 million during the FY 2018-2019. Presently, Mastung district has 55 CPEC Wing and 33 SSEP Unit personnel in the District.

H. Communication Wing

Communication Wing would be IT based Wing created from the vacant positions comprising 150 levies personnel. In this regard, Geo Fencing and CDR analysis installation is under process under the supervision of DG Levies. Moreover, Locators and Wireless equipment were to be operational. Total expenditure involved was Rs. 42.93 million during the FY 2018-2019.

I. Quick Response Force (QRF)

Levies Quick Response Force (QRF) has been introduced to perform the following duties:

i. counter terrorist attacks
ii. Conduct Intelligence Based Operations (IBOs)
iii. Perform security duties during movement/stay of dignitaries.
iv. Aid other Law Enforcement Agencies

In this regard, 472 vacancies have already been created for Divisional HQs in the FY 2016-2017. Personnel of QRF will be provided commando training by Pak. Army and they will be stationed at Divisional Headquarters and will be transferrable thoroughout Balochistan. The Government will provide them accommodation and food in concerned Levies Line. The QRF will be provided to the Deputy Commissioner for carrying out necessary actions in emergent scenarios. Total expenditure involved was Rs. 935.53 million during the FY 2018-2019.

J. Trainings Imparted to the Mastung Levies Force

Sr.#	Training Name	Training Agency	No. of Trainees	Venue	Duration
1	Pre-Service Training	Frontier Corp	25	FC Training Centre Loralai	5-3-2012 to 31-3-2012
2	Pre-Service Training	Frontier Corp	25	FC Training Centre Loralai	22-4-2012 to 20-5-2012
3	Operational Performance	Pak. Army	20	Army Training Centre Khuzdar	4-9-2015 to 4.10.2015
4	Pre-Service Training	Pak. Army	30	Army Training Centre Khuzdar	3-10-2016 to 21-10-2016

5	Pre-Service Training	Pak. Army	30	Army Training Centre Khuzdar	1-11-2016 to 18-11-2016
6	QRF Training	Pak. Army	20	Army Training Centre Sibi	19-3-2018 to 14-5-2018
7	Basic Training	Pak. Army	25	Army Training Centre Sibi	7-1-2019 to 15-2-2019
8	Anti-Terrorist Force	Anti-Terrorist Force Balochistan	5	ATF Training School Quetta	1-10-2019 to 24-1-2019
9	Pre Service Training	Balochistan Police	56	Police Training Centre Kalat	14-10-2019 to 11-2-2019
10	Basic Training	Balochistan Levies	27	Levies Training Centre Khuzdar	1-2-2020 to 23-5-2020
11	Basic Training	Pak. Army	69	Army Training Centre Gwadar	7-9-2020 to (4 months)
12	Commando/SSG/LC Training	Pak. Army	25	41 Div. Battle School Quetta Cantt.	12-10-2020 to (4 months)

K. Infrastructure Development

Construction/Repair/Renovation of Levies Check Posts:

There are thirteen (13) check posts in Mastung district which are located on important points of the three National Highways and on other inter/intra-district link roads. These levies check posts are mostly built up of mud, bricks and wood beams with no proper wash and kitchen setup. In order to provide a presentable and facilitated infrastructure to Mastung Levies Force, five (5) levies check posts were selected to be renewed/reconstructed in 2020, namely:

i. Levies check post Hasani, at N-65 Dasht.
ii. Levies check post Kand Mesuri, at Dasht-Mastung link road, Mastung.
iii. Levies check post Movie Point, at N-25 Mastung.
iv. Levies check post Koshkak, at N-40, Mastung.
v. Levies check post Kotal, at N-40 Kirdgap.

The work was executed through Local Government and RD Deparment Mastung by the District Administration. The new building is all concrete and brick (*pakka*) structure made with Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) ceiling and comprises a room, kitchen, washroom, watch tower and a boundary wall. The structure is coloured with weather coat and having Balochistan Levies Force adopted 'Red-Green' colour on the outer boundary wall.

Proposed Works:

Further, to repair/reconstruct the rest of levies check posts, and strengthen Levies Force Mastung infrastructure, a comprehensive estimate/PC-I amounting to Rs. 69.950 million, has been submitted to Director General Balochistan Levies Force for further approval and release of funds. The PC-I is prepared through Local Government & RD Department Mastung and it includes:

i. Repair of all five levies stations.
ii. Repair/Reconstruction of the left over levies check posts.
iii. Solarization of all levies stations, levies check posts and pickets.
iv. Construction of a new levies check post at Isplinji Dasht and Lidi Dasht Kirdgap.
v. Construction of a new LP at Dasht-e-Baba Mastung.

Construction of Model Levies Line Mastung:

Old Levies Line Mastung is situated in the heart of the city area and is in a dilapidated condition. The compound is also called 'Tehsil' wherein office of Tehsildar Mastung is also located.

The under construction Model Levies Line Mastung has been proposed by the District Administration at Pashkaram alongside N-25 at an area of 3 acres, at a distance of 4 km from Deputy Commissioner House, towards Quetta.

Construction on the structure started in May 2020 at a cost of Rs. 41.186 million, and the executing agency is Communication and Works (Buildings) Department Mastung.

Details of the Project:

Name of work:	Up-gradation of existing Levies Line at Mastung district.
Name of Contractor:	M/S Zaffar Mullazai and Brothers
Project ID/PSDP No.:	310(Z2019.0124)
Sponsoring Agency:	Government of Balochistan
Executing Agency:	Communication and Works Department
Estimated Cost:	Rs. 41.186 million
Starting Date:	01-04-2020
Date of Completion:	2 Years

To fulfill the shortcomings in the structure, a suplementary PC-I of cost estimate Rs. 20.83 million was also prepared and submitted to Director General Balochistan Levies Force on 2nd December 2020, for further action; the said PC-I includes:

i. Construction of masjid
ii. Construction of underground water tank
iii. Construction of over head water tank
iv. Construction of parking shed
v. Construction of walkways
vi. Construction of solar based water supply scheme
vii. Installation of security camera system
viii. Construction of green belt
ix. Construction of watch towers

L. Digitisation

The Computerised Levies Station Management System is one of its kind of digitised system implemented and functional in the District. Mastung is the only district in the Province where this system is implemented.

This modern system has several modules which is necessary for the automation of the system. All the systems imparted in this multipurpose software are digital and according to the requirements of a levies station. It is a complete package necessary for any levies station in the Balochistan province.

The key features of the CLSMS are as below:

Human Resource Management System

This system has its Human Resource Module where the bio-data and other important information of the levies personnel are recorded in the database. The Daily Employee Attendance System is also imparted in the system so as to keep the attendance record of the employees/levies personnel.

Task Management System

This module has a specific functionality which can be found useful when it comes to managing and maintaining the overall efficiency of the officials and improving the feedback mechanism for the satisfaction of the official matters and general public.

FIR Management System

The most important module of this system is its FIR Registration System. In this module the FIR is lodged and traced throughout its life until the final judgment of the Court. This computerised system is designed in such a manner that it encompasses all the mandatory stages of any crime transpired in the jurisdiction of that specific levies station. All the record is entered and saved in the database. It has a specific searching mechanism whereby any crime or

criminal can be traced by its name or FIR No. or any other credential. For the smooth functioning and tracing of the record the QR Codes are used over the FIR Form.

M. Levies Darbar Mastung 2020

On 24th September 2020, a 'Levies Darbar' was organized at District Complex Mastung, where Mujeeb-ur-Rehman Qambrani, Director General Balochistan Levies Force was invited as Chief Guest for the occasion. The Deputy Commissioner Mastung, Mehboob Ahmed, welcomed DG BLF and presented the scenario Levies Force Mastung was going through and highlighted certain striking issues. DG BLF in his speech threw light on the importance of Levies Force and the steps that were taken by the Director General BLF office in strengthening this force. Later on, Certificates of Honour and Performance with cash awards were distributed among the heirs of Levies *Shuhada* and best performers, respectively. Levies personnel were given opportunity to openly share their observations, experiences and issues with the DG BLF, which were followed by appropriate directions. In the end, '*Bara Khana*' was served to the Darbar participants.

5.5.18 Mastung Levies Force Requirements

The following demands in respect of arms and ammunition and vehicles for Levies Force Mastung were forwarded to the DG BLF in 2020, but hitherto one troop carrier and an ambulance have been provided. There is no bullet proof vehicle, neither for the Deputy Commissioner nor for the Assistant Commissioners, which indeed is quite alarming keeping in view the peculiar law and order scenario of the District. On the other hand, Mastung Police has got three bullet proof vehicles, one for SHO Mastung even. Demands have been placed before the Home and Tribal Affairs Department and Directorate General BLF, but no progress is seen yet.

a) Arms and Ammunition

Sr.#	Type of Weapon	Demanded Quantity	Rounds Demanded
1	Kalashnikov (AK-47) 7.62mm	300	100000
3	G-3, A-3	50	40000
4	Light Machine Gun 7.62mm	10	--
5	Tear Gas Gun	15	5000
6	Sniper Riffle 85 Fixed Butt Rifle China	10	25000
7	Pistol 9mm	20	20000
8	MG-3 Riffle	10	15000
9	Pistol TT Chinese 7.62 mm	10	15000
10	MP-5	10	15000

b) Vehicles

Sr.#	Type of Vehicle	Required Quantity	Justification for the Required Type and Quantity
1.	4 x 4 Revo Bullet Proof	01 Vehicle	The one bullet proof vehicle available with the DC in 2019 was provided by SHO Police and was in poor condition. The same was returned in 2020 on Police demand.
2	4×4 Vigo	12 Vehicles	Mastung district carries three national highways and has remained a security sensitive area. Majority of the available levies vehicle require major repair with a petty amount in the kitty for the purpose. Hence, minimum 18 vehicles are required in the District, including: QRF Wing Mastung: 1 vehicle QRF Wing Kirdgap: 1 vehicle QRF Wing Dasht: 1 vehicle Thana Wali Khan: 1 vehicle Thana Dasht: 1 vehicle Thana Kirdgap: 1 vehicle Thana Kadkucha: 1 vehicle Thana Daringarh: 1 vehicle Levies Line: 1 vehicle Risaldar Major: 1 vehicle Escort: 2 vehicles
3	Mazda Truck	01 Vehicle	
4	Mazda Bus	01 Vehicle	
5	Ambulance	02 Vehicles	
6	Water Tanker	02 Vehicles	

5.6 POLICE FORCE MASTUNG

Introduction and Background

Police setup was established in Mastung city on 19-09-1959, when Police Station Mastung city started work under the command of Superintendent of Police Kalat district. All offices of the police officials were situated in Mastung city Police Station.

Prior to declaration of Mastung as a separate district on 31st December 1991, the police force Mastung was headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police and till September 2005, a DSP was incharge of the force under SP Kalat. In September 2005, Mastung Police Force was declared as District Police with two sub-divisions and five police stations in the District.

After restoration of Levies Force in April 2010, the erstwhile levies stations Wali Khan, Kadkucha, Dasht and Kirdgap, were handed over to Levies Force Mastung and Police Force jurisdiction was again limited to 'A' area i.e. about 200 sq. km. city area.

The Police Force is administered by the Balochistan Police Act 2010.

Police 'A' Area

The total area of Mastung district is 6470 sq. km. and it is divided into 'A' area and 'B' area regarding policing and handling law and order. 'A' area is controlled by Police Force Mastung while 'B' area is controlled by Levies Force Mastung. As is the overall provincial situation, 'A' areas make merely 3 % of the total area of Mastung district while rest of the 97% area is 'B' area. Area measurement of 'A' area is generally taken as a 08 km radius circle with centre as City Police Station Mastung. 'A' area lies in Mastung sub-division only. The border areas that make the limits of 'A' area are:

Jungle Cross in the north
Sufed Bulandi and Khwaja Wali in the north-west
Karez Qadi in the west
Sariab Farm and Kalozai in the south-west
Zalli in the south
Shahozai and Pirkano in the south-east
Amach in the east
Shamsabad and Khwaja Ibrahim in the north-east

5.6.1 Assets of Police

Vehicles

Bullet Proof	Vigo D/C	APC	Bus	Hino Truck	Water Tanker	Ambulance	Jeep	Land Cruiser	Vigo S/C	**Total**
03	03	01	02	02	01	01	01	01	15	**30**

Motor Cycles

Honda 125-CC	Yamaha 100-CC	Honda 150-CC	**Total**
14	08	04	**26**

Arms

Detail	MG-3 POF 15	SMG 7.62	G-3 Rifle	Rifle China 7.62 mm	Rifle 303 Bore	Revolver 38 Bore USA	B-6 9mm Pistol	Magazine SMG 7.62	Magazine G-3	Magazine B-6 9mm	Tear Gas Gun	Smoke grenade	Mark-4	LMG	Short Gun 12-Bore
Available	01	105	87	33	30	11	10	239	150	19	20	15	07	-	-

Ammunition

Detail	SMG 7.62	G-3 Rifle	Rifle China 7.62 mm	Rifle 303 Bore	Revolver 38 Bore USA	Stain Gun 9-mm	Tear Gas Gun	Tear Gas shell L/Short	Very Light Pistol	MG-3	B-6 9mm Pistol	Rubber bullet 37/38 Bore	LMG
Available	15046	4305	235	4803	214	300	300	724	30	1500	320	80	100

Anti-Riot Terrorist Equipment

Detail	Jammer	Bullet Proof Jacket	Bullet Proof Helmet	Binoculars	Bottom View Mirror	Hand Metal Dictator	NVD	Anti-Riot Shield
Available	02	132	70	02	03	06	03	73

Anti-Riot Equipment

Detail	Air body	Anti-Riot Helmet	Anti-Riot Jacket	Arms Elbow protection	Arms Guard	Grande Smoke	Gas Mask	Helmet Keeper	Shin Guard	Polo Stick	Tear Gas shell 37-38 mm L/Short	Outer Cover Bullet proof Jacket
Available	07	167	70	02	120	05	02	02	144	155	766	60

Police Station, Check Posts/Pickets

In Mastung district there is only one Police Station i.e. PS City Mastung.

There are two security Pickets on main RCD Highway i.e. 1- Zalli 2-Jungle Cross.

Mobile Patrolling

08 mobiles and 04 motorcycles patrol round the clock in the area of Police Station City Mastung for security purpose.

Guards/Key Points

Sr.#	Points of Duty	Sr.#	Points of Duty
1	Session Court Mastung	09	SP House Mastung
2	National Bank Mastung	10	PTCL office Mastung
3	Church Mastung	11	New Police Lines Mastung
4	Hindu Muhalla Mastung	12	DHQ Civil Hospital Mastung
5	Session House Mastung	13	Cadet College Mastung
6	Judicial House Mastung	14	Election office Mastung
7	Press club Mastung	15	Passport office Mastung
8	SP office Mastung		

Office of the Superintendent of Police

The SP Mastung office is situated in the north-eastern corner of the District Complex Mastung. The building is a two-storey structure. District Superintendent of Police Mastung office is also situated in the same building. In 2008, a land measuring 01 acre was allotted to Police Department by the Board of Revenue Balochistan, for construction of this office.

5.6.2 Human Resource of Police

Executive Staff

SANCTIONED STRENGTH									
SP	DSP	PDSP	IP	PI	SI	ASI	HC	C	Total
01	-	01	04	01	11	19	93	184	314
PRESENT STRENGTH									
SP	DSP	PDSP	IP	PI	SI	ASI	HC	C	Total
01	-	01	04	-	11	16	89	180	302
VACANT POSTS									
SP	DSP	PDSP	IP	PI	SI	ASI	HC	C	Total
-	-	-	-	01	-	03	04	04	12
RANGE RESERVE									
SP	DSP	PDSP	IP	PI	SI	ASI	HC	C	Total
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	04	06	10
Training Recruitment/Lower/ Intermediate, Eagle Escort and ATF									
SP	DSP	PDSP	IP	PI	SI	ASI	HC	C	Total
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	7	13
ATTACHMENT									
SP	DSP	PDSP	IP	PI	SI	ASI	HC	C	Total
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	01	03

Ministerial Staff

OS	Assistant	Steno	S/Clerk	J/Clerk	D.E.C	C-IV	Total
01	01	01	02	02	01	37	45

PRESENT STRENGTH

OS	Assistant	Steno	S/Clerk	J/Clerk	D.E.C	C-IV	Total
01	01	01	02	-	-	37	42

VACANT POSTS

OS	Assistant	Steno	S/Clerk	J/Clerk	D.E.C	C-IV	Total
-	-	-	-	02	01	-	03

Uniform, winter/ summer:

Summer: Personnel wear *khaki* paint and black shirt in summer.

Winter: Personnel wear warm sweater, shirt, paint and green Coat.

5.6.3 Martyrs (Shuhada) of Police Force Mastung

Police force has rendered valuable services in mainta ining peace in the City and has laid down their lives for the homeland. The following statistics show the martyrs of Police Force Mastung.

SP	DSP	PDSP	IP	PI	SI	ASI	HC	C	**Total**
-	-	-	02		02	03	06	09	**22**

Details

Sr.#	Name of Martyr (Shaheed)	Rank	Date of Martyrdom (Shahadat)
1	Muhammad Murad	IP	17-10-2010
2	Muhammad Amin	IP	19-12-2014
3	Abdul Quddoos	SI	24-6-2015
4	Abdullah	SI	05-06-2016
5	Ahmed Nawaz	ASI	16-07-2008
6	Muhammad Altaf	ASI	15-04-2016
7	Muhammad Hanif	ASI	12-05-2019
8	Muhammad Ashraf	HC	05-11-2016
9	Ali Asghar	HC	21-11-2013
10	Abdul Hameed	HC	29-4-2014
11	Muhammad Akbar	HC	29-4-2014

12	Niyaz Muhammad	HC	16-06-2016
13	Ishfaq Ahmed	HC	02-07-2016
14	Khalil Ahmed	C	05-07-2010
15	Abdul Majeed	C	13-06-2020
16	Munir Ali	C	29-04-2014
17	Qadir Bakhsh	C	02-09-2008
18	Gul Hasan	C	05-09-2016
19	Muhibullah	C	24-10-2016
20	Muhammad Zaman	C	17-02-2020
21	Abdul Mutalib	C	22-12-2016
22	Arz Muhammad	C	29-04-2014

5.6.4 Roles and Responsibilities of the Police in Present Day Environment

The responsibilities and functions of police force can be summarized as:

a) Crime prevention and preservation of peace and security.

b) Crime detection work.

c) Order maintenance and security jobs.

d) Enforcement of Social Legislation, Minor, Major and Special Acts.

e) Collection of Intelligence.

f) Election related duties.

g) Natural calamities, disaster management, emergency and polio campaign security duties.

h) Maintenance of Police records.

i) PRO duties.

j) Assistance to other departments.

k) Control of terrorism and other such activities of terrorist.

l) Control of smuggling and other such activities of smugglers.

Compatibility of Mastung Police with Local Environment

District Police Mastung enjoys good relations with the public and also conducts programmes of *Khuli Kachehri* in the premises of SP Office Mastung on monthly basis for the solution of public problems related to police. The Police Department Mastung is in touch with

notables of the area regarding solution of various public issues and also gets their cooperation in keeping peace in the District.

The Police Force has kept close coordination with other LEAs for the control of terrorism and other heinous crimes and maintaining law and order in the District. Moreover, District Police Mastung has close coordination with District Administration for the arrest of proclaimed offenders and absconders in all areas of the District and also comply with the decisions from the district forums.

5.6.5 Problems and Requirements

District Police Mastung is facing the following problems:

i Shortage of manpower and Investigation Officers.

ii Requirement of family quarters for upper and lower subordinates.

iii Shortage of clothing items for subordinates.

iv Shortage of arms and ammunition.

v Shortage of modern investigation equipment.

Requirements

The following requirements are to be met to strengthen the Force in the District:

Human Resource

post	IP	SI	ASI	HC	C
No.	02	04	05	20	100

Arms

detail	MG-3 POF 15	SMG 7.62	G-3 Rifle	Rifle China 7.62 mm	Rifle 303 Bore	Revolver 38 Bore USA	B-6 9mm Pistol	Magazine SMG 7.62	Magazine G-3	Magazine B-6 9mm	Tear Gas Gun	Smoke grenade	Mark-4
Required	01	105	87	33	30	11	10	239	150	19	20	15	07

Ammunition

Detail	SMG 7.62	Short Gun 12-Bore
Demand	1000	100

Anti-Riot Terrorist Equipment

Anti-Riot Terrorist Equipment	Jammer	Bullet Proof Jacket	Bullet Proof Helmet	Binoculars	Bottom View Mirror	Hand Metal dictator	NVD	Anti-Riot Shield
Required	04	100	100	10	10	02	10	167

Anti-Riot Equipment

Details	Air Body	Anti-Riot Helmet	Anti-Riot Jacket	Arms Elbow Protection	Arms Guard	Grande Smoke	Gas Mask	Helmet Keeper	Shin Guard	Polo Stick	Tear Gas Shell 37-38 mm L/Short	Outer Cover Bullet Proof Jacket
Required	20	33	130	50	80	10	200	50	56	100	50	50

Infrastructure

1-Bungalow for DSP Legal
1-Quarter for SHO City
1-Quarter for office Superintendent
5-Quarter for ministerial staff
20- Quarter for executive staff

Transportation/vehicles

Hino Truck	Fork Lifter
01	01

5.7 FRONTIER CORPS

Frontier Corps is a second responder force and acts as a force multiplier in case of any eventuality. It is a paramilitary force of Pakistan that is currently stationed in the provinces of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, to maintain law and order while overseeing the control of the country's borders with Afghanistan and Iran. The Frontier Corps is an umbrella term for two separate organizations: FC KP stationed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province (formerly known as the North-West Frontier Province and now including the Federally Administered Tribal Areas too) and FC Balochistan, stationed in Balochistan province. Each sub-division is headed by a seconded Inspector General, who is a Pakistan Army officer of at least Major General rank, although the force itself is under the jurisdiction of the Interior Ministry.

FC in Mastung

Frontier Corps (FC) deployment in Mastung has remained under Ghazaband Scouts, Dalbandin Scouts, Kalat Scouts and Chiltan Rifles in different periods. The building used by 107 Wing now, in Mastung city, is the oldest structure that has been occupied by FC in Mastung. The premises were initially taken over by the Ghazaband Scouts in 1977 and later on 106 Wing of Dalbandin Rifles, but in the command of Commandant Kalat Scouts. In 2006, 111 Wing of Kalat Scouts was stationed in Mastung, which remained deployed till 2011, when 86 Wing Kalat Scouts took over charge of the area.

In 2017, the deployed setup was given into the fold of Chiltan Rifles, which is still deployed in the District with its four Wings.

In November 2011, the Federal Cabinet decided to shift control of the FC from the Interior Ministry to the provincial government Balochistan. In 2017, FC Balochistan was split into FC Balochistan (North) and FC Balochistan (South). Mastung district falls in North regarding FC deployment.

5.7.1 Chiltan Rifles

Chiltan Rifles is one of the 19 local units of FC Balochistan, raised in 2017 and has been deployed in Quetta and Mastung. It is headed by an Army officer of the rank of Colonel. It has four Wings deployed in Mastung looking after the security situation in their respective area of responsibility (AOR).

There are four Wings of Chiltan Rifles, each commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel, deployed in Mastung district: -

107 Wing

It has recently replaced 86 Wing and is stationed in Mastung city area on main N-25. Its AOR is central and south-western parts of Mastung sub-division and parts of Dasht westwards of N-65. After realignment of boundaries, 86 Wing which was under control of Kalat Scouts was placed under control of Chiltan Rifles with effect from 13th January 2017.

78 Wing

It is stationed at Shaikh Wasil on main N-40. Its AOR is sub-division Kirdgap and western portion of Mastung sub-division. It was given under control of Chiltan Rifles on 10th August 2017.

64 Wing

It is stationed at Mian Ghundi Quetta on main N-25. Its AOR is northern part of Dasht, down from Lak Pass towards Quetta and part of Quetta.

74 Wing

It is stationed on Sariab Road Quetta and its AOR is Dasht N-65 and areas eastwards of it and south eastern parts of Quetta.

Coordination with District Administration

The coordination between the District Administration Mastung and FC Mastung is quite smooth and effective. All important days and events e.g. Independence Day, Kashmir Day, Polio and other emergency situations are managed with proper coordination. Further, FC is part of certain security related forums at District level which provide ample opportunity to work collectively on important causes.

5.8 JUDICIARY IN MASTUNG DISTRICT

5.8.1 Judicial System in Khan of Kalat Era

Tribal custom and Islamic law formed the basis of the judicial work in areas under control of the Khan of Kalat. In Kalat, all civil and criminal cases were dealt with by the Khan. Crime was investigated by the *Naib* who referred the cases to the Khan for orders. The *Naib* also decided petty cases, both civil and criminal, but always in communication with the Khan so long as the latter was at Kalat.

In cases of civil nature, the Khan received 25 per cent *ad valorem* on the amount decreed. To this was added 5 percent, on account of charges known as *chobdari* and *mohsili,* which were formerly appropriated by the Khan's *shahghasi* or the *khalifa* of *chobdars,* but were later on paid into the Khan's treasury, thus making an aggregate charge of 30 per cent on the value of the decree.

The administration of the Mastung *niabat* was carried on under an improved system through the Political Adviser. A *dastur-ul-amal*, (code of conduct) defining the civil powers of the various officials, had been drawn up, and a set of rules had been framed for their guidance in civil cases. The *janasheen* had powers to decide cases up to Rs. 500 in value, and the *Naib* up to Rs. 10000. Cases of higher value were heard by the Political Adviser, who also heard appeals from the orders of the *Janashin* and the *Naib.*

Appeals from the Political Adviser's orders were lain to the Khan. The rate of court fees was 10 per cent on the value of the claim. In cases for possession of persons a charge of Rs. 7 was made. In criminal cases no special powers were conferred on the different officials, as the various cases were dealt with by *Jirga, shariat* or arbitration, and each case was referred to the Political Adviser for orders.

The system of internal tribal control and the method of disposal of cases had already been referred to coordinate this system with the general administration of the country. Tribal *thanas,* paid from the Khan's funds, had been established at Mastung, Wali Khan and Kirdgap. The *thana* at Dasht, though under the Bolan, also controlled one of the Sarawan tribes, the Kurds. The officials in these *thana*s worked independently of the officials in the Khan's *niabat*; they assisted in the detection of crime relations and the investigation of offences.

Local Jirgas

To supplement the *thana* system, local *Jirga*s were held for the settlement of petty disputes under the supervision of the *thanedar*. For this purpose, lists of chiefs and respectable men living in the locality were kept up, from whom six were specially selected to form a permanent committee with the *thanedar*. The rest were temporary members, whose services

were requisitioned as occasion arose. Six members formed a quorum and the procedure was governed by rules framed by the Political Agent. When the Khan's subjects were one of the parties concerned, the *Naib used* to bring with him not less than three and not more than seven Dehwar members to the local *Jirga* to take part in the deliberations. All recommendations made by the local *jirga*s were submitted to the Political Agent for confirmation.

Shahi Jirgas

Disputes occurring between tribes were settled by the *Shahi jirgas* which assembled at Quetta in summer and at Sibi in winter, and a tendency was observable for chiefs of tribes to refer all important cases, such as murder, adultery, theft etc., even among their own tribesmen, to the *jirga*s. The *Jirga* awards were sent up to the Political Agent for confirmation and orders, and appeals from the *jirga* decisions were lain to the Agent to the Governor General.

In addition, much use was made of *Qazi*s and members of the fraternity who were paid by the state lived at Mastung and Tiri. Their allowances took the form of payments both in cash and kind. The cash allowance was paid annually, while the allowance in grain was paid every harvest. Their offices were hereditary.

Highway robbery and cattle-lifting were commonly committed crimes in those days, however, the case of Jafar Khan Sarparah who killed some people in 1897 got quite a fame.

5.8.2 Current Judicial Setup in the District

With the advancement in time, the nature and intensity of the crime have changed drastically. Murder, robbery, theft, snatching, kidnapping, rape, land grabbing, that is, all sorts of crimes persist in the society now. The courts are burdened with hundreds of such cases and these linger on for multiple reasons.

The Session Division Kalat at Mastung has been functioning since 1st July 1957. Mr. Sarfaraz Khan was the first Session Judge of District and Session Court Kalat at Mastung. Initially, the Court work was started in a rented building of Local Government Department. On 13th June 1984, the Court was shifted to the Judicial Quarters situated in Mastung city. During 1957 to 1997, there was only one Court of Session Judge for the Kalat and Makran Divisions, and it would have held hearings in different Divisions on a monthly schedule. Subsequently, a Judicial Magistrate was a posted in Mastung district, thus giving Mastung the status of a separate Session Division having Kalat and Surab too, in its jurisdiction.

Presently, the following courts are functioning in the District:-

District and Session Court

Court of Majlis-e-Shoora Mastung

Court of Judicial Magistrate Mastung

Court of Judicial Magistrate Kirdgap

Court of Judicial Magistrate Dasht

Qazi Sarawan Court at Mastung

Qazi Court Dasht

i) **District and Session Court**

The Session Court is a trial court for severe criminal offences such as murder, rape, armed robbery and others where specific amount of gold and/or cash is involved. It also serves as an appellate court for family cases trialed by the Qazi Courts. The Court has recently been empowered as Special Judge Anti-Terrorism to trial the anti-terrorist cases as well.

ii) **Court of Majlis-e-Shoora Mastung**

All appeals against the judgements/orders of Qazi Sarawan Court Mastung and Qazi Court Dasht are filed before the Court of Majlis-e-Shoora. It has two members, each equivalent to the status of Additional Session Judge.

iii) **Court of Judicial Magistrate Mastung**

Judicial Magistrate Mastung proceeds the criminal cases which are mentioned in schedule-II of criminal procedure code, 1898.

iv) **Court of Judicial Magistrate Kirdgap**

The sanctioned post of Judicial Magistrate Kirdgap is vacant presently.

v) **Court of Judicial Magistrate Dasht**

Judicial Magistrate Dasht proceeds the criminal cases in sub-division Dasht.

vi) **Qazi Sarawan Court at Mastung**

All civil suits of sub-division Mastung and sub-division Kirdgap are filed before the court of Qazi Sarawan Mastung. This Court has the jurisdiction of entertaining family cases as well.

vii) **Qazi Court Dasht**

All suits of civil nature are filed before Qazi Court Dasht which pertains to the area of sub-division Dasht.

State Representation

The Government is represented and defended in these courts of law by District Attorney and Assistant District Attorney Mastung in civil cases, while the District Public Prosecutor and Assistant District Public Prosecutor in criminal cases.

District Attorney Office (BPS-19)

The District Attorney Office defends the Government in civil suits, however, there is no sanctioned post in Mastung.

Assistant District Attorney Mastung (BPS-18)

In the absence of District Attorney, the Assistant District Attorney defends the State's interest at all levels. The ADA appears in the Courts of Qazi Sarawan Mastung, Qazi Dasht and Majlis-e Shoora Mastung.

District Public Prosecutor Mastung (BPS-19)

DPP appears on behalf of the State in criminal cases in the Court of Session Judge Mastung.

Deputy District Public Prosecutor Mastung (BPS-18)

The sanctioned post is not filled presently.

Assistant District Public Prosecutor Mastung (BPS-17)

ADPP appears on behalf of State in criminal cases in the Court of Judicial Magistrate. Presently, there two ADPPs in Mastung while one in Dasht, who appear on behalf of State in criminal cases in the respective Court of Judicial Magistrate.

Details of Court cases in Mastung:

Courts	Total Running Cases
District and Session Judge Mastung	73
Court of Majlis-e-Shoora Mastung	15
Court of Judicial Magistrate Mastung	54
Court of Judicial Magistrate Dasht	69
Court of Qazi Sarawan at Mastung	152
Court of Qazi Dasht	68

5.9 CENTRAL PRISON MASTUNG

Background

The punishment of imprisonment was scarcely ever resorted to in former times. It was only in default of the payment of fines that imprisonment was inflicted by the Khan; and in such cases the term was indefinite, release being procured on payment of the fine or on a surety furnishing personal security for the payment. Occasionally, persons of influence, who had made themselves obnoxious to the Khan, were thrown into a prison.

Since the improved system of administration has been introduced into the Mastung *niabat*, a prison was erected at Mastung which was attached to the *Thana*, to accommodate about 80 prisoners. The jail and the lock-ups were maintained by the State. The prisoners were employed in road-making, tree-planting and other out-door labour.

For serious offences, when imprisonment in the State Jail was considered unsuitable, prisoners were sometimes sent to the Government jails at Quetta and Shikarpur, the cost was borne either by State Funds or the *Jirga* Fund.

Establishment

The Central Prison Mastung (Mastung Jail) was established in 1920 by the State of Kalat. It was the sole prison of the State wherein all prisoners of the State were to be shifted, hence was called the Central Prison. It was a mud structure which remained for more than 60 years and in 1983 the building was reconstructed with concrete and bricks (RCC structure), addition of new barracks and a boundary wall. The Prison comprises an area measuring 15000 sq. ft.
The Central Prison Mastung is situated in main Bazar near Police Station Mastung.

Staff Details

Sr.#	Name of Post	BPS	Sanctioned	Filled
01	Superintendent Jail	18	01	01
02	Deputy Superintendent Jail	17	01	-
03	Assistant Superintendent Jail	16	01	01
04	Medical Officer	17	01	-
05	Account Officer	17	01	-
06	Office Assistant	16	01	01
07	Senior Clerk	14	01	01
08	Assistant Computer Operator	12	02	01
09	Lady Chief Matron	11	01	01
10	Junior Clerk	11	02	02

11	Religious Teacher	10	01	01
12	JV Teacher	10	01	01
13	Head Warder	09	05	05
14	Lady Head Warder	09	01	01
15	Warder	07	48	43
16	Lady Warder	07	01	01
17	Armorer	18	01	01
18	Compounder	06	02	01
19	Lab Assistant	06	01	01
20	Tailor Master	06	01	01
21	Driver	08	02	02
22	Naib Qasid	01	01	01
23	Cook	01	01	01
24	Sweeper	02	03	03

Budget Details FY 2020-21

Total: Rs. 48374000

Salary: Rs. 44619000

Non-Salary: Rs. 3755000

Capacity

The Central Prison Mastung has an authorized capacity of 70 prisoners at a time and presently, in December 2020, there are only 21 prisoners kept inside. There is separate arrangement for juvenile and women inmates, whereby 2 cells are allocated for each category.

Food Menu

Breakfast: Milk tea with 1 *chapatti (roti)*

Lunch and Dinner: 2 *chapatti* (*roti*) twice a day.

2 days; beef, (Thursday and Sunday)

5 days; pulses and vegetables.

5.9.1 Juvenile Justice System Act 2018

The Government of Pakistan has extended an enactment, namely the Juvenile Justice System Act 2018, to provide for criminal justice system and social integration of juveniles. The Act contains special provisions for Observation Homes and Juvenile Rehabilitation Centres for keeping juveniles during and after trials of their offences.

Observation Homes

A place where a juvenile is kept temporarily after being apprehended by police or levies, as well as after obtaining remand from Juvenile Court or otherwise for conducting inquiry or investigation.

Juvenile Rehabilitation Centres

A place where a juvenile may be kept and given education, vocational or technical training for his mental, moral and psychological development, and includes certified institutions, juvenile training institutions, borstal institutions, vocational centres, dar-ul-amaan and women crises centres established by the Government or by voluntary organization certified by the Government.

Section 20 of the said Act gives provision for the establishment of Observation Homes and Juvenile Rehabilitation Centres: which states that,

"the Government may establish and maintain Observation Homes and Juvenile Rehabilitation Centres for the reception of juveniles, including separate centres for female juveniles."

There have been no steps taken hitherto, under the above provision of the said Act, in Mastung district too. However, at each levies station, a separate room is designated as Observation Centre as a temporary arrangement.

5.10 THE STATE OF INSURGENCY IN MASTUNG DISTRICT

Insurgency and counter-insurgency usually lasts for years and even decades in some cases; wherein each side tries to breakdown the other. In the words of Steven Metz and Raymond Miller, in most instances, insurgencies continue so long that their entire generations have to suffer from conflicts. Since the independence of Pakistan in 1947, the Germany sized Balochistan, which constitutes 44 per cent of Pakistan's total landmass, has faced five waves of ethno-nationalist insurgency: 1948, 1958-59, 1962-63 and 1973-77; the fifth insurgency, which started around 2004, has continued for well over a decade, thus making it the longest insurgency ever waged in any province of Pakistan. At present the most prominent ethno-nationalist organizations operating in the province are Baloch Liberation Army (both Hyrbyair Marri and Aslam Baloch factions), Balochistan Liberation Front (BLF) and Baloch Republican Army (BRA).

The religious outfits have also been operating in the province which include Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), Jamaat-ul-Ahrar, Lashkar-e-Jhangvl (LeJ) and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi Al-Alami (LeJA). Both ethno-nationalist and religious militant networks have caused the killing of more than 5500 people and wounding nearly 10774 others in the province, since 2006.

Mastung has been at the forefront of militancy and insurgency in the province. Its socio-political conditions, tribal structure and geopolitical location has further complicated the nature of insurgency in the District. The insurgency in Balochistan has been evolving since 2004; in the first phase from 2004-2006, it was primarily restricted to Marri and Bugti areas of the province. Later on, it started spreading to other parts of the province including Mastung, after the death of Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti. His death served as a catalyst in converting resistance of Bugtis and Marris into an ethno-nationalist movement across the province. It was the first time that insurgency in Balochistan transcended the tribal and political affiliation and started getting sympathies from some Baloch students and middle class people.

The insurgency in Balochistan generally and Mastung particularly, had taken a new twist in 2007-2008 when religious militant groups also started asserting influence through violence and bloodshed. The administrative mismanagement in the early years of the District has also fueled the sectarian violence later on. Mastung became a sandwich of religious and ethno-nationalist militancy from 2008 onwards when the government of Pakistan Peoples Party came into existence in the province. During the tenure of Nawab Muhammad Aslam Khan Raisani as Chief Minister Balochistan (2008-13), who himself belongs to Mastung, and onwards till 2018, the District has seen mammoth bloodshed. Mastung became a trophy for religious and ethno-nationalist insurgents because of its geo-strategic location; proximity to Quetta and home of three major

highways in the province. The insurgents understood the political, strategic, and financial values of Mastung in the war against the State. Mastung occupied the same importance in Balochistan's insurgency as erstwhile Khyber Agency in FATA's one.

In 2012-2013, Mastung almost became a no-go area for government officials and ethnic and religious minorities; even law enforcement agencies had the toughest time to face. The unrest in the District not only affected the volume of trade of Quetta with Karachi, Iran and Punjab significantly, but also started affecting law and order condition in southern part of Quetta. Southern Quetta, Mastung and Bolan became a new political identity and their social structure, which was characterized by religious and ethno-nationalist violence, weakening of the tribal system, emergence of new religious and separatist groups and absence of governance structure, was torn apart. It is important to highlight a point that religious and ethno-nationalist insurgency in Mastung was as much a threat to the established tribal structure in the District as they were to the State of Pakistan. The pattern of alignment was similar to the one in FATA, where Taliban did not only target the Pakistani State, but also eliminated tribal system from the area, because of conflict in the political stature of the two groups: the tribal sardars and the insurgents. The traditional social and tribal structures have changed, nomadism has greatly suffered and with the development of numerous townships throughout Balochistan, a middle class has emerged on the Baloch socio-political horizon. With this change in society, the essence of nationalist leadership is also transforming; instead of tribal elders, the middle class is increasingly taking up the leadership role. The traditional religious structures, which were once responsible only for performing religious and social rituals and reflected the conservative side of society, have become a genuine socio-political force. Baloch clerics, sub-nationalist in character, have gotten a sense of empowerment because of the increasing religious influence and religious institutions in Balochistan; they lacked this empowerment within the traditional social structures. Therefore, there was an alliance between the tribal chiefs and the law enforcement agencies in Balochistan generally and Mastung particularly, in counter-insurgency measures against the religious and ethno-nationalist insurgency.

The Government finally succeeded in arresting the tide of militancy in Mastung in 2014-2015, when it started coordinated intelligence based military operations in Mastung. Few major operations in Kabo Dasht (June 2017) and other areas of Mastung, and numerous IBOs have played significant role towards normalcy.

5.10.1 Major Incidents

Since 2006, 372 persons have been killed while other 473 injured, including 29 levies, 22 police and 15 FC personnel, during the militant activities in the District. Details of some of the major incidents are listed below: -

Sr.#	DATE	LOCATION	Lev./Pol. Station	INJURED	DEAD	NATURE OF INCIDENT
1	5.2.2006	N-65 near Kolpur	Dasht	18	12	Bomb blasted in Sada Bahar passenger coach.
2	29.6.2010	Umar Dhor	Dasht	--	02	Levies personnel were targeted.
3	13.7.2010	Kabo	Dasht	--	02	Armed attack on FC personnel.
4	7.4.2010	Sarband	Kirdgap	--	04	Armed attack on Police personnel.
5	20.9.2011	Water Supply Ghunja Dhori	Wali Khan	03	26	Iran-bound shia zaireen bus was attacked with firing.
6	9.6.2011	Rangitok	Dasht	01	02	Remote controlled bomb blasted on Levies pers onnel.
7	17.8.2011	Isplinji	Dasht	--	03	Kidnapped persons were killed.
8	18.9.2012	Service area Ghunja Dhori	Wali Khan	09	02	Road side bomb blast on shia zaireen bus approaching Quetta from Iran.
9	30.12.2012	Grid Station Daringarh	Wali Khan	23	19	Iran-bound shia zaireen bus was targeted with road side bomb blast.
10	13.9.2012	Umar Dhor	Dasht	05	09	Attack on road constructing labours.
11	10.5.2013	Talkhkavi Cross	Dasht	05	02	Army personnel were attacked during visit for General Elections.
12	21.1.2014	Khushrod	Wali Khan	37	23	Road side bomb blast on Iran-bound shia zaireen bus.
13	22.1.2014	Khushrod	Wali Khan	03	06	A snipper attack on Levies personnel while escorting a foreigner.
14	29.5.2015	Kund Umrani	Kadkucha	01	21	A Karachi-bound passenger bus was attacked after passengers were kidnapped. Mostly the deceased belonged to Pishin district.
15	1.11.2015	Tera Meel Railway line	Dasht	10	03	Rawalpindi-bound Jafar Express train was targeted by an IED.
16	29.12.2015	Isplinji	Dasht	03	01	Armed attack on FC patrolling party.
17	23.4.2016	Kaftari	Kirdgap	01	02	Meer Ghulam Hasan Sarparah, ex-District Nazim was attacked and killed along with companion.
18	12.5.2017	Ghulam Prenz	Police Station City	42	27	A suicide attack on JUI leader Maulana Abdul Ghafoor Haidari during *Dastarbandi* at Jamia Aisha-tul-Banat.
19	4.6.2018	Aziz Post Tull	Kadkucha	02	03	Suicide attack on FC check post.

20	13.7.2018	Daringarh	Wali Khan	215	154	Suicide attack on Balochistan Awami Party election campaign gathering, killing party candidate Meer Siraj Raisani and others.
21	26.9.2018	Sheerin Aab	Kadkucha	10	05	Armed attack on search operation party of FC.
Total				**388**	**328**	

5.11 SHAHI BAGH MASTUNG

On 10th September 1933, Meer Ahmed Yar Khan Ahmedzai (1902-1979) assumed the throne of the princely state of Kalat, and in 1936, the Khan started construction of a Circuit House at Mastung, which was completed in 1938. The Khan also established a garden and planted fruit orchard around the Circuit House, hence the premises were named as Shahi Bagh which was expanded on an area measuring about 2231634 sq. ft. (51.23) acres. The Khan used to reside in the Shahi Bagh Circuit House for a month or two in a year. Quad -e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, also stayed here in 1945 when he visited Mastung.

Presently the erstwhile Shahi Bagh area is distributed into the following different units:

The District Complex Mastung

The Deputy Commissioner Mastung House

The Additional Deputy Commissioner Mastung House

Rest House (the Assistant Commissioner Mastung House)

Premises of the Irrigation Department Mastung Office

Premises of the Directorate of Agriculture Research Transfer Technology Mastung

Residential colony of Agriculture (Extension) Department Mastung

The Cooperative Society Mastung Office premises

Residential bungalows of Livestock and Dairy Development Department Mastung

Vacant plot adjacent to DC House

5.11.1 The District Complex Mastung

The District Complex Mastung is where the office of the Deputy Commissioner Mastung is situated. It comprises an area 441862 sq. ft. (10.15 acres). The building wherein the office of the Deputy Commissioner Mastung is situated is called the Deputy Commissioner Secretariat.

Presently, the District Complex Mastung contains the following structures:

The Deputy Commissioner Secretariat Mastung

The Superintendent of Police Office

Dilaram Circuit House

Mehboob Masjid

Officers' Club

NADRA Office

Settlement Office Record Room

Football Ground

Children Park

Old DC offices

Proposed Mastung Rest House

Yadgar-e-Shuhada

i) The Deputy Commissioner Secretariat Mastung

Mastung, after getting the status of a separate district in 1991, held the office of the first Deputy Commissioner at Shahi Bagh Mastung. The office covered an area of 1000 sq. ft. having three (03) rooms and an entrance hall. The DC Mastung, Mr. Muhammad Jalal (29-8-2000 to 22-6-2001, 23-10-2001 to 18-07-2003) in 2001, constructed a new office for the Deputy Commissioner towards south of the old office. The new office had a covered area measuring 2000 sq. ft.

In 2003, work on an extensive project of construction of Deputy Commissioner Secretariat was started at the western corner of the southern side of the District Complex, which was completed in 2005, and on 1st January 2005, Meer Ghulam Hasan Sarparah, District Nazim Mastung, inaugurated the building. Its further repair and renovation was carried out by Deputy Commissioner Mehboob Ahmed (04-12-2019 to date) in 2020, who has also added a Conference Room and DC Office Side Room to the Secretariat. The Secretariat is a two-storey building with 25 number of rooms, one conference room, eleven washrooms and three kitchens.

The following offices are situated in the DC Secretariat.

(i) Deputy Commissioner Office
(ii) Assistant Commissioner Mastung Office
(iii) Superintendent Revenue Office
(iv) Superintendent General Office
(v) Revenue Staff Offices
(vi) Levies Staff Offices
(vii) PS to DC Office
(viii) PS to AC Office
(ix) District Polio Control Room
(x) District Information Technology Office
(xi) District Auqaf Office
(xii) Conference Hall
(xiii) Security Control Room
(xiv) Computerised Local/Domicile Certificate Section

ii) The Superintendent of Police Office

The SP Mastung office is situated in the north-eastern corner of the Complex. The building is a two-story structure. District Superintendent of Police Mastung office is also situated in the same building. In 2008, a land measuring 1 acre was allotted to Police Department by the Board of Revenue Balochistan, for construction of this office.

iii) Dilaram Circuit House

This historical Circuit House was built in 1936 in the era of Khan of Kalat, Meer Ahmed Yar Khan. The building was repaired and renovated by the Deputy Commissioner Mastung, Mehboob Ahmed, in 2020 and gave it a presentable demeanor.

The building contains 2 bed rooms with dressing rooms and attached bathrooms, a sitting lounge, a dining room and a kitchen. Premises of the building contain a swimming pool, rose garden and courtyard lawns with flower beds around them. The Circuit House is named as "Dilaram Circuit House" after renovation.

iv) Mehboob Masjid

This Masjid was constructed in the year 2020 by Deputy Commissioner Mehboob Ahmed (04-12-2019 to Date). Maulana Izzatullah sahib laid the foundation stone (26-06-2020) and then inaugurated (16-10-2020) the *Masjid*. Area of the *Masjid* is 720 sq. ft. and can accommodate 85 worshippers.

v) Officers' Club

Officers' Club in a district has always remained a significant repository for the district officers to maintain their sound mental and physical health. Officers' Club Mastung comprises a badminton hall, a squash court, a lawn tennis court (all three constructed by the then District Coordination Officer Mastung, Naseebullah Khan Bazai (11-4-2005 to 26-01-2006)) and a snooker room in the old Deputy Commissioner Office building. In 2020, the Deputy Commissioner Mastung, Mehboob Ahmed, established a gym in the erstwhile squash court as it was lying unutilized since its inception. A committee in the chairmanship of Assistant Commissioner Mastung was constituted by the Deputy Commissioner in 2020 to look after the affairs of the facility.

vi) NADRA Office

With the construction of Circuit House Shahi Bagh by the Khan of Kalat, Meer Ahmed Yar Khan in 1936-38, two separate building structures were also raised northwards of the Circuit House, which were used as Guest Houses. These two structures are presently held as NADRA office (the nearest to the Circuit House having two rooms and a measured area of 5544 sq. ft.) and the Settlement Office Record Room (having two rooms and an area 1150 sq. ft.)

In 1962, when the Settlement process started in Mastung, the Settlement Officer used the building nearest to the Circuit House (present NADRA office) for his residential purpose. In 1991, Mastung was declared as a separate district and the said building used by the Settlement Officer was established as office of the Sadar Qanungo Mastung.

In the wake of the killing incident of Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti on 26th August 2006, the NADRA office Mastung, situated on Shingi Road Mastung, was set on fire by the protestors. Resultantly, NADRA services remained suspended for 9 months in the District. NADRA provincial office requested the District Administration Mastung to accommodate district NADRA office in a public building and premises for its secure service delivery. Hence the District Administration allotted the building, once used as Guest House attached to Circuit House and then residence of Settlement Officer, toset in district NADRA office for only one year. Since then the building is in use of NADRA Office Mastung In October 2020, the Deputy Commissioner Mastung, served notice on district NADRA office to evacuate the said building, since the building is to be used for official arrangements of the District Administration and further that the said building is falling in the proposed plan of the Mastung Rest House.

vii) Settlement Office Record Room

The Settlement Office Record Room is set in the second nearest northward building to the Circuit House. It has two rooms which are in a dilapidated condition. It comprises an area 1150 sq. ft. In 1962, when the Settlement process started in Mastung district, this building was in use of the Settlement Officer as his guest house.

In 2006, after the killing incident of Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti, miscreants set on fire to the Settlement Office Kalat region and a sizeable chunk of Settlement record was gutted by fire; hence the remaining record was shifted to this building which was lying vacant since 1991.

In December 2020, the Deputy Commissioner Mastung, Mehboob Ahmed, served a notice on the Settlement Office Kalat region for evacuating the said building since this building too is included in the proposed structure of the Mastung Rest House.

viii) Football Ground

It is situated near the entrance gate in the north-western portion of the Complex. It is expanded on an area measuring 79288 sq. ft. Initially it was covered with gardens and fruit orchards but was then gradually cleared from trees and was being used as site for political and non-political functions. Different heads of state have appeared here in public gatherings.

In 2007, this ground was given the shape of a football ground and standing lights were also placed around it, which got damaged with time and due to lack of care. The ground is

sometimes used for football matches between departmental football teams and also for any public function.

ix) Children Park

This park was established under the Chief Minister District Development Programme in 2017. Initially this park was proposed to be established on N-25 in the vacant premises of the C&W Department office Mastung. However, the C&W Department opposed the selection of site for this scheme, hence the present location, having an area 22171 sq. ft., was selected.

The condition of the park is deplorable; consequently, in 2020, this park, along with another park located on the opposite corner to the Deputy Commissioner House, was handed over to Municipal Committee Mastung for better maintenance, but the condition of the parks has not improved at all. This park too is included in the proposed Mastung Rest House plan.

x) Old DC Office Buildings

The first ever DC Office is in no use presently. It has three rooms and a small vestibule, whereas the second old DC Office building is currently used as part of the Officers' Club. It has three rooms wherein snooker table is placed in one of the rooms. The other rooms are used as caretaker room and a store room.

xi) Proposed Mastung Rest House

The Deputy Commissioner Mastung, Mehboob Ahmed, in November 2020, put forth a proposal to the Senior Member Board of Revenue Balochistan and Planning & Development Department Balochistan for construction of Mastung Rest House at District Complex Mastung. PC-I of the proposed plan was prepared by Engineer Sajid Lashari, Sub-Divisional Officer, Local Government and RD Department Mastung. The site selected for the plan is the south-eastern portion of the District Complex. The project carries

(i) Construction of boundary wall of the District Complex.
(ii) Widening of approach road to the District Complex.
(iii) Fixation of main gate of the District Complex.
(iv) Construction of boundary wall of the Rest House premises.
(v) Clearance of site from old structures i.e. building used by NADRA, Settlement Office record rooms, the first ever (old) DC office and few other useless room structures.
(vi) Construction of a residential block with four bedrooms, a sitting lounge and a dining hall with adjacent kitchen.
(vii) A staff residential block with kitchen, washroom and toilet.
(viii) Refurbishment of the Officers' Club.

(ix) Plantation of fruit trees and ornamental trees.

(x) Setting up of lawns and flower beds and building gazebos.

(xi) Construction of children park.

xii) Yadgar-e-Shuhada

A monument, named as *Yadgar-e-Shuhada*, was constructed in 2017 by the Deputy Commissioner Mastung, Salahuddin Noorzai (21-3-2017 to15-3-2018) to honour the sacrifices rendered by the Levies and Police Forces Mastung. It is a triangular prismatic minaret type of structure of pinkish brown colour, 16.5 ft girth (south-eastern and south-western faces are 5 ft each and the northern face is 6 ft in width) and 16 feet tall, erected on a three feet high plinth having 9 ft diameter; and located between Mehboob Masjid and Dilaram Circuit House. It has names of 24 martyrs (*Shuhada*) of Levies Force Mastung and 18 martyrs of Police Force Mastung, written on its different faces. On national red letter days, special guard of honour is presented at the *Yadgar-e-Shuhada*.

5.11.2 The Deputy Commissioner Mastung House

On 31st December 1991, the Notification vide No. 240.A.13, was issued from the office of the Secretary (Admin), Board of Revenue, Balochistan, giving Mastung status of a separate district and Orya Maqbool Jan Abbasi, an officer of District Management Group (now Pakistan Administrative Service), was appointed as its first Deputy Commissioner. There was no designated residential building as Deputy Commissioner House then. A residential quarter consisting of two (02) rooms, of Agriculture Department was used as DC House initially and then with the passage of time the structure was expanded by the Deputy Commissioners.
Ijaz Ahmed Buzdar (14-10-2007 to 06-12-2008) constructed a room with attached bathroom, Asfand Yar Khan (12-12-2008 to 11-08-2010) constructed two rooms and watch towers at the main gate and north-eastern and south-western corners of the boundary wall; and Mr. Salahuddin Noorzai (21-03-2017 to 15-03-2018) constructed the Deputy Commissioner Annexe in the southern portion of the House and a Masjid in the northern part. In 2020, the refurbishment of the whole House, including lawns, swimming pools, annexe, pathways etc. and the construction of Deputy Commissioner Camp Office in the southern side of the House were carried out by Mehboob Ahmed (04-12-2019 to date).

Presently the Deputy Commissioner House is situated on an area measuring 124818 sq. ft., wherein the residential block, annexe, camp office, masjid, kitchen block, a levies guard block, a telephone operator room, a closed car park and another car parking shed are located. The Compound also holds different types of fruitless and fruit trees and flowering plants. The

present day DC House, ADC House, Rest House (present AC Mastung residence), the District Complex Mastung and the in between Agri. & Irri. Departments land was called Shahi Bagh.

The Residential Block consists of three (03) bedrooms with attach bathrooms and dressing rooms (the dressing rooms are in two bedrooms only), a sitting lounge and attached dinning portion. Two store rooms are also there for storing routine items. The entrance door of residential block opens into a spacious vestibule which further gives passage to bedrooms and sitting lounge. The covered area of the Residential Block, inclusive of kitchen block, is 4775 sq. ft.

The Annexe consists of two bedrooms, a sitting lounge with dinning portion attached. A side room adjacent to the dinning portion can also be used as a sunroom. The dinning portion has an opening door to kitchen as well. The annexe has an entrance porch and the main door opens into a vestibule which further connects to a closed corridor that has doors to bedrooms and to siting lounge. The Annexe is expanded on an area measuring 2927 sq. f t.

The Deputy Commissioner Camp Office comprises DC Office with attach bathroom and an Assistant Office. The covered area of the structure is 616 sq. ft.

The Masjid, constructed by Deputy Commissioner Salahuddin Noorzai, with an entrance porch can accommodate 30 worshippers at a time and covers an area measuring 560 sq. ft. It has an irregular octagonal shape.

The kitchen block is adjacent to the residential block and has connecting door to the dining portion. It consists of kitchen, a dirty kitchen and a room with washroom for cooks.

The levies guard block is located near to the main entrance gate and has two (02) rooms, a kitchen, a washroom and a toilet. The rooms have a veranda and a courtyard with boundary wall. The structure covers an area measuring 2220 sq. ft.

The telephone operator room lies next to the eastward gate of the House. It measures 143 sq. ft. An attached bathroom is being constructed with it.

The closed car parking lot and parking shed are located in the central south-western part of the House, with a distance of 100 ft between them. Both spaces can accommodate ten (10) vehicles at a time. Two store rooms adjacent to the closed car parking are used for containing electricity generator, as a warehouse and for storage of relief items in times of disasters.

The DC House contains different types of fruit trees, fruitless trees, lawns and flowering plants. Apple, apricot, plum, pistachio, pomegranate and almond trees are beautifully arranged in orchards. Vineyard in the centre of the House and alongside eastern and southern edges further embellishes the House. Details of trees and plants are given as: -

Tree/Plant Name	Quantity
Grape Vine	98
Apricot	40
Plum	08
Apple	18
Peach	09
Pistachio	25
Fig	08
Almond	25
Pomegranate	05
Cherry	06
Mulberry	12
Pine	280
Deodar	20
Bottle brush	15
Oriental plane	03
Rose	58
Geranium	85
Daffodil	70

There are four (04) lawns at different places in the House, measuring 5528 sq. ft. (in front of the Residential Block), 2769 sq. ft. (at south-eastern corner of the House between Annexe and Pool), 5460 sq. ft. (in between the Annexe and Camp Office) and 2160 sq. ft. (westwards of Camp Office).

Rose Garden near to the main gate, covering an area 6937 sq. ft., is a sight to be seen when the flowers bloom. Tall pine trees alongside pathways and boundaries adorn the House.

The beautifully tiled, concrete and gravel tracks spread throughout the House adds icing on the cake. The House has a walking track of about 450 metres.

The House contains two swimming pools; one measuring 1035 sq. ft. and depth 5 ft. and other one meant for kids having an area 200 sq. ft. and depth 2.5 ft. Water need is fulfilled by a tube well.

The DC House Mastung is undoubtedly one of the best maintained DC Houses of the province.

5.11.3 The Additional Deputy Commissioner Mastung House

The ADC House is adjacent southwards to the Deputy Commissioner House and covers an area measuring 24500 sq. ft. It has been scarcely used since not many ADCs' have had a posting in the District.

5.11.4 Rest House (Assistant Commissioner Mastung House)

This building was constructed in 2008-09 as a Rest House, which is now in use of the Assistant Commissioner Mastung for residential purpose. It comprises an area measuring 24696 sq. ft.

The actual building of Assistant Commissioner House is located in Nazim Bagh premises (which are somehow adjacent to the Shahi Bagh), which was used by the Assistant Commissioner from 02nd March 1962 to 08th March 2018 by 61 Assistant Commissioners. Since the building was in a dismal condition, on 08th March 2018, the then Assistant Commissioner shifted to this comparatively new building of the Rest House. The incumbent Assistant Commissioner Mastung, Ayesha Zehri, is also using the same building as AC House. The old AC House building is now in use of the Levies Quick Response Force Mastung.

5.11.5 Premises of the Irrigation Department Mastung Office

There is about more than seven acres (precisely 7.3 acres) of land allotted to the Irrigation Department Mastung after its creation in the period 1965-66. The area is presently used for official and residential purposes of the department, with following details:

Component	Area (sq. ft.)
Existing official area (i) XEN office (ii) SDO office	22200
Existing residential area (i) XEN bungalow (ii) SDO bungalow (iii) 06 quarters	120000
Proposed area for Sub-Engineer Mastung and SDO Dasht offices	59000
Rest House area	50000
Proposed residential area	68700

5.11.6 Premises of the Directorate of Agriculture Research Transfer Technology Mastung

The Directorate of Agriculture Research Transfer Technology Mastung was established in 2014 and an area measuring 24.9 acres was handed over to it (then called the Agriculture Research Wing) in 1998 by the Agriculture Extension Department Mastung in the erstwhile Shahi Bagh area. The horticulturist bungalow is being used as office of the Director ARTT Mastung and his staff. In 2016-17, construction of Director's office, two servant quarters, a pump room and a machinery shed was started, which is completed except the Director's office unit (60 % completed).

The area comprises:

a) Horticulturist bungalow (presently used as office)
b) a tube well
c) two green houses
d) 10 acre wheat farm
e) 05 acre grape farm
f) 02 servant quarters
g) A pump room
h) A machinery shed
i) Incomplete Director's office
j) 02 acre fruit orchard

5.11.7 Miscellaneous

- **Residential Colony of Agriculture (Extension) Department Mastung**

A residential colony of Agriculture (Extension) Department Mastung, built on about 2 acres of land, is situated northwards of Deputy Commissioner House, separated by an internal closed metaled road which is used as approach road to ADC HOUSE, AC House, Directorate of Agriculture Research Transfer Technology, Cooperative Society Office, Residential Bungalows of Livestock and Dairy Development Department and eastern gate of Deputy Commissioner House.

- **The Cooperative Society Office Premises**

The Assistant Registrar Cooperative Societies office Mastung is opposite eastwards to the ADC Mastung House. It comprises an area measuring 7670 sq. ft. and has three number of rooms.

Residential Bungalows of Livestock and Dairy Development Department Mastung

Two bungalows, adjacent southwards to the AC Mastung House, are in the possession of Livestock and Dairy Development Department Mastung; one for Deputy Director LS&DD Department Mastung and one for Wool Research Officer Mastung. Presently, both the houses are vacant since both officers are locals of Mastung district. Both the structures occupy an area measuring 38392 sq. ft., collectively.

Vacant Plot Adjacent to DC House

A vacant plot measuring 78953 sq. ft. (1.8 acres) is lying adjacent to the southern wall of Deputy Commissioner House and at the back/western side of ADC and AC Houses. It is seldom used for cultivation of seasonal crops and vegetables by the Deputy Commissioner House staff.

6 HEALTH

Previously, health in Pakistan was managed jointly by the Federal Ministry of Health and Provincial Health Ministry of the respective province. After promulgation of the 18th Amendment on 19th April 2010 and 7th National Finance Commission Award (NFC), health has become purely a provincial subject. Provinces are responsible for developing their respective health strategies to address challenges of service delivery, quality of health care, skilled health workforce, governance and regulation and to ensure adequate health coverage for the poor and vulnerable populations in the province. The aim of this strategy should be to reduce morbidity and mortality rates and maternal mortality ratio; and to improve quality of services to meet targets set under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The Health Department in Mastung operates Dispensaries and Rural Health Centres (RHCs) For providing basic health facilities at rural level. The management of BHU is under the control of People's Primary Healthcare Initiative (PPHI) Balochistan, which is a not-for-profit company. The other bodies that regulate and manage health related activities in the District are District Headquarter (DHQ) Hospital and Nawab Shaheed Ghous Bakhsh Raisani Memorial Hospital.

Quality of the health care services in the health facilities/hospitals depends upon their different categories. Basically, there are different tiers of health facilities (HFs) in the District i.e., primary, secondary and tertiary care health facilities.

Primary Healthcare (PHC) facilities mainly encompass Civil Dispensaries (CDs), Basic Health Units (BHUs), Rural Health Centres (RHCs) and Tehsil Head Quarter Hospitals (THQs). Primary healthcare denotes the first level of contact between individuals and families with the health system. According to Alma-Ata Declaration of 1978, primary health care is the key to attainment the goal of Health for All. PHC aims care for mother and child which includes family planning, immunization, prevention of locally endemic diseases, treatment of common diseases or injuries, provision of essential facilities, health education, provision of food and nutrition and adequate supply of safe drinking water.

In the District, District Health Quarter (DHQ) Hospital qualifies to be considered as the secondary healthcare facility. Secondary healthcare refers to a second tier of health system, in which patients from PHC facility are referred to specialists in higher hospitals for treatment. Tertiary healthcare refers to a third level of health system, in which specialized consultative care is provided usually on referral from primary and secondary medical care. Specialized Intensive Care Units, advanced diagnostic support services and specialized medical personnel

are the key features of tertiary healthcare. In Mastung district, Nawab Shaheed Ghous Bakhsh Raisani Memorial Hospital contains the tertiary healthcare facilities

In 2004, there were 29 doctors for a population of about 192876 i.e. one doctor for 6637 persons and only 3 nurses and 4 dentists posted in the health facilities of the District. There was one bed per 3850 persons; and for every 1000 live births, 88 babies did not survive up to their first birthday and another 24 died before reaching the age of 5 years. Similarly, women, who experienced a very high fertility rate as compared to the provincial average, had poor access to skilled providers for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. The total population had MMR (Maternal Mortality Rate) of 475 per hundred thousand, infant Mortality rate 45 per thousand and a positive indicator CPR 26%.

As per 2017 census, the total population of the District is 266461, with under 15 year population of 119988 and under 5 year population is 38717. Monthly EPI target for 1 year children and pregnant women is 802. As per data of the Health Management Information System (HMIS), for every 1000 live births, 21 births do not survive up to their first birthday and another 18 die before reaching the age of 5 years due to vaccine preventable diseases. Similarly, women still have poor access to skilled providers for antenatal checkups in far flung Union Councils (Isplinji, Marov, Soro and Mal Sarparah). There are 63 doctors in district health facilities for 266461 persons i.e. 1 doctor for every 4232. The District has MMR 377 per hundred thousand, IMR 53 per thousand, CPR 30% and average growth rate 3.04%.

According to HMIS reports, a total of 269651 new cases of common illnesses visited the government health facilities during 2018 -2019. Respiratory Tract Infections, Gastro Intestinal and Diarrhea/Dysentery were the most common diseases reported from health facilities; other communicable diseases included Malaria, Meningitis, Fever and Scabies. Top ten diseases in Mastung district are Oral, Gastro Intestinal, Respiratory, Other Communicable, Neuro-Psychiatric, Injuries/Poisoning, Cardiovascular, Urinary Tract, Eye & ENT and Skin. Another 14898 new cases of common illnesses visited outpatient departments of the secondary hospital.

The PHC coverage in the District has improved significantly after the PPHI intervened, which is presently managing BHUs. Not only has the PPHI in Mastung made significant progress in rehabilitating the run down infrastructure; equipping it with required equipment and medicines, but the overall presence of health staff including doctors has also visibly improved in a short span of 4 to 5 years.

Given low presence of private sector in Mastung with the exception of Mastung city, the bulk of population relies on public health facilities. Even after better fiscal space in the post NFC

years, the situation fluctuated slightly. The total health expenditure increased at an average annual growth rate of 29%, from 2006-07 to 2011-12. Other features are: I) salary budgets constitute 75% of total spending reflecting insufficient non-salary budgets; ii) allocation for development expenditure is heavily tilted towards facility construction; iii) primary healthcare provides the most cost efficient means for disease control, however, it does not get sufficient funding; iv) proliferation of parallel vertical programmes, duplication of many activities (which if integrated can lead to cost effectiveness) all lead to inefficient spending of scarce resources.

The District Health Officer (DHO) is the custodian of Health Department as a whole in the District, whereas the District Support Manager (DSM) of PPHI-B has the management control of the BHUs of the District. There are different sets of progress indicators for the health care facilities covering a certain catchment population. The performance of these health care facilities and the healthcare providers working in it are assessed against the set indicators. Moreover, the performances of the regular incumbents of the Health Department are also assessed by their supervisors (for instance PERs/ACRs). In addition to these, the Health Department, Government of Balochistan has notified the District Health Committees (DHCs /DHMCs) in each district; where all the stakeholders of the District are members and different issues including the accountability issues are presented/assessed with recommendations to the higher authorities.

6.1 OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER (DHO) MASTUNG

Establishment of the Department

District Health Department Mastung came into existence after separation of Mastung from Kalat as a district in 1991. The Department at Mastung is headed by District Health Officer whose reporting Officer, in respect of Evaluation Report, is the Deputy Commissioner Mastung; and further reports to the Director Health Services at the divisional level.

Functions

(i) Planning, budgeting, accounting, monitoring and reporting of the District health activities.

(ii) Distribution of medicines, storage of drugs and vaccines to subordinate facilities.

(iii) Complying with Health Management Information System (HMIS) reports.

(iv) Disease Surveillance and Early Warning System.

(v) Staff capacity building and training.

(vi) Formation of Schedule of New Expenditure (SNE) for establishment of new health facilities and for upgradation of health facilities already functioning.

(vii) Making PC-Is for PSDP schemes.

6.1.1 Health Facilities under DHO Office

Though 128 posts are lying vacant including 16 posts of the Medical Officers, the District Health Office regulates the following health facilities and preventive/curative programmes;

i. Rural Health Centres (RHCs): 06
ii. Civil Dispensaries (CDs): 06
iii. Mother Child Health Centres (MCHC): 02
iv. Health Auxiliary: 01

Rural Health Centres (RHCs)

Sr. #	Name	Address	UC/Sub-Division	No. of Staff	Incharge	Status
1	RHC Kanak	Killi Nawab Raisani Kanak	Kanak/Mastung	30	Dental Surgeon	Functional
2	RHC Pringabad	Karez Kalan Pringabad	Pringabad/Mastung	26	Medical Officer	Functional
3	RHC Kirdgap	Kirdgap	Kirdgap-I/Kirdgap	12	Dental Surgeon	Functional
4	RHC Pasand Khan	Killi Pasand Khan	Soro/Kirdgap	07	Dental Surgeon	Functional

5	RHC Asimabad	Killi Asimabad Dasht	Asimabad/Dasht	21	Dental Surgeon	Functional
6	RHC Isplinji	Killi Fateh Muhammad Isplinji	Isplinji/Dasht	16	Senior Medical Officer	Functional

Civil Dispensaries (CDs)

Sr. #	Name	Address	UC/Sub-Division	No. of Staff	Incharge	Status
1	CD Kadkucha	Killi Tul Kadkucha	Nawaz Abad/Mastung	04	Nursing Orderly	Functional
2	CD Ashkhan Pirkani	Killi Ashkhan Pirkani	Kirdgap-II/Kirdgap	03	Dresser	Functional
3	CD Daringarh	Daringarh	Mobi/Mastung	05	Dispenser	Functional
4	CD Rodini	Killi Rodeni	Pringabad/Mastung	06	MT	Functional
5	CD Shapch	Killi Shapch	Mal Sarparah/Kirdgap	03	Nursing Orderly	Functional
6	CD Nouroz Dasht	Killi Nouroz Dasht	Spezand/Dasht	02	Nursing Orderly	Functional

Mother Child Health Centres (MCHC)

Sr. #	Name	Address	UC/Sub-Division	No. of Staff	Incharge	Status
1	MCH Centre, Mastung.	DHQ Hospital Mastung	Mastung- II/Mastung	04	FMT	Functional
2	MCH Centre, Mathura Dasht	Killi Mathura Dasht	Spezand/Dasht	03	LHV	Functional

Health Auxiliary

Sr. #	Name	Address	UC/Sub-Division	No. of Staff	Incharge	Status
1	Health Auxiliary	Killi Khwasam	Mastung city	01	Nursing Orderly	Functional

Preventive Programmes

The Department also works on the prevention of diseases through following preventive programmes:

i. Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) activities against the given vaccine preventable diseases (Measles, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio Myelitis, Tuberculosis (TB), Hib Pneumonia and Meningitis, Diarrhea and Hepatitis B)

ii. Malaria Control Programme

iii. Maternal and Child Health Programme

iv. National Programme for Family Planning (FP) and Primary Healthcare (PHC)
v. Polio eradication activities through campaigns (NIDs and SNIDs)
vi. Health Education Control of outbreaks and epidemics
vii. Casualty Department
viii. OPD (treatment of Pediatric, gynaecology and Obstetrics, general medicine, ENT & Eye related disease)
ix. In patient department (including pediatric, gynaecology, medicine, ENT, Eye, major and minor surgical and orthopedic services)
x. Management of Psychiatric illnesses including drug addiction
xi. Referral Services
xii. Routine investigations (laboratory, radiology including X-Ray and Ultra soundgrapy)

Performance during COVID-19 Pandemic

Health Department has been working on COVID-19 preventive programme since February 2020 along with other stakeholders in the District. Four Isolation Centres and a Quarantine Centre have been established. In addition, a Rapid Response Team (RRT) is in place which is collecting samples in the District and further dispatches them for lab tests. The RRT also carries out actions regarding the COVID-19 positive cases as per SOPs.

6.2 NAWAB SHAHEED GHOUS BAKHSH RAISANI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (NSGBRMH) MASTUNG

Establishment

Nawab Shaheed Ghous Bakhsh Raisani Memorial Hospital (NSGBRMH) Mastung was established as a tertiary level health care facility for the provision of modern medical facilities to the people of the area. It was inaugurated by the then Chief Minister of Balochistan, Nawab Muhammad Aslam Khan Raisani, on 21st March 2013. The Provincial Assembly passed the NSGBRMH Bill on 20th June 2012, which was published as an Act of the Provincial Assembly on 28th June 2012.

The facility is named after Nawab Muhammad Aslam Khan Raisani's father, Shaheed Nawab Ghous Bakhsh Raisani, a renowned politician, who was a former Governor of Balochistan and had served as a Federal Minister. It is a 50 bed hospital which is situated on an area measuring 21 acres, 1 rod and 28 pols. The facility is a body corporate, which has to become an extended part of existing teaching hospital attached with Medical Colleges. Since the present scenario of the Hospital does not fulfill the criteria of a teaching hospital, the status mentioned in the Act is still to be achieved.

Financial Status

The hospital is run on the grant-in-aid provided by the provincial government. The financial details for the year 2019-20:

Budget: (Rs: 225.00 million)
Expenditure: (Rs: 273.13 million)
Revenue generated: (Rs: 10.874 million).

6.2.1 Infrastructure Details and Services Provision

- **Building**

The Hospital building consists of the following blocks/sections:

Surgical, Medical, Pediatrics, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Coronary Care Unit, Intensive Care Unit, Operation Theatre, Laboratory, Blood Bank, Radiology, Ultrasound, Echo Section, Emergency, Dialysis Unit and OPDs.

There are 05 bungalows, 30 residential quarters and a nursing hostel consisting of 13 rooms.

- **Services Provided:**

The services provided by NSGBRMH Mastung are:

Emergency
Medical

Surgical

Cardiac

Gyne & Obs.

Dermatology

Pediatric Care

ENT and Eye

Pathology, Laboratory and Blood Bank Facilities

Radiological- X-Ray, Ultra Sound & Echo

Dialysis

Preventive Services:

EPI Programme

TB Control Programme

Malaria Control Programme

Nutrition Programme

On an average, 8500 patients per month are treated in the hospital. The facility also treats people from nearby districts.

6.2.2 Administration and Management

The administration and management of the hospital is vested in the Board of Governors that comprises the following members:

Sr. #	Members	Position	Members in Dec. 2020
1	Chief Minister Balochistan	Chairman	Jam Kamal Khan
2	Minister Health	Vice Chairman	Jam Kamal Khan
3	Additional Chief Secretary (Dev.)	Member	Abdul Saboor Kakar
4	Secretary Health	Member	Noor ul Haq Baloch
5	Secretary Finance	Member	Noor ul Haq Baloch
6	CEO/Medical Superintendent	Member	Dr. Shafi Muhammad Zehri
7	Principal BMC	Member	Prof. Naseer Khan Bangulzai
8	Three Notables from Mastung	Member	i) Sardar Noor Ahmed Bangulzai ii) Meer Samander Khan Muhammad Shahi iii)Sardar Asim Sarparah
9	Deputy Commissioner Mastung	Member	Mehboob Ahmed
Note: Nawab Muhammad Aslam Khan Raisani, being the founder of the Hospital, is lifetime member of the BoG.			

Chief Executive Officer/Medical Officer:

CEO/MO is head of the facility and looks after day to day affairs of the hospital. The following personalities have remained CEO/MO of the Hospital:

Sr.#	CEO/MO	Duration
1	Dr. Ali Ahmed	02-05-2012 to 11-12-2013
2	Dr. Sikandar Jamaldini	19-12-2013 to 24-02-2014
3	Dr. Sultan Ahmed	25-02-2014 to 18-06-2014
4	Dr. Shafi Muhammad Zehri	19-06-2014 to date

Details of Staff:

Sr.#	Staff	Strength
1	Administrative	16
2	Specialist	16
3	Medical Officer	15
4	Lady Medical Officer	09
5	Nursing	31
6	Paramedical and Support	239
Total Strength		**326**

Monitoring and Evaluation as per HMIS

Sr.#	Health Strategy System Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation	Performance (1^{ST}January 2020 to 15^{th} December 2020)
1	Outpatient attendance at each PHC facility and hospital	75799
2	Bed occupancy rate of each hospital	59%
3	Verbal autopsy rate of hospital deaths	54
4	No. of antenatal care services provided at each facility and by CMWs	3829
5	No. of postnatal care services provided at each facility and by CMWs	822
6	No. of normal deliveries conducted by SBA of each facility and CMWs	870
7	No. of EmONC cases referred by PHC facilities and CMWs	Nil

8	No. of EmONC cases managed at referral Hospitals	198
9	No. of women who received TT Immunizations	200
10	No. of children < 2 years who received measles vaccine	118
11	No. of cases of pulmonary TB detected through sputum testing	67
12	No. of TB-dots cases lost each year by district	0%
13	No. of cases of Malaria diagnosed through Microscope/RDT	121
14	No. of hospitals where gynecologist/ doctors with skills in gynecology is posted	01 FCPS
15	No. of hospitals where anesthetist/ doctor with skills in anesthesia is posted	01
16	No. of hospitals where pediatrician /doctor with skills in pediatric is posted	i. FCPS ii. DCH
17	No. of staff by category who received in-service training for skill development	i. Anesthesia Technician 02 Nos. ii. ECG Technician 02 Nos.
18	Non-salary current budget utilization rate by district	40% (for 1st July 2020 till 15th December 2020)
19	No. of un-approved projects in the public sector development programme	Nil
20	Utilization rate of development budget	Nil

Future Programmes:

Construction of 20 bedded emergency block.

Construction of 20 bedded Cardiac Unit with Catheterization Laboratory and other facilities.

Construction of 04 operation theaters.

Construction of admin block.

Construction of ware houses for medicine and dead stock items.

Construction of parking sheds for ambulances.

Installation of CCTV cameras.

Construction of 06 watch towers for security purposes.

Purchase of Angiography machine.

Purchase of Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) machine.

6.3 DISTRICT HEADQUARTER (DHQ) HOSPITAL, MASTUNG

The District Headquarter (DHQ) hospital Mastung was established as Tehsil Headquarter (THQ) hospital in 1985. It was later upgraded to the DHQ level in 1993. It is a 50-bed hospital. The average number of patients visiting on daily basis to the DHQ Mastung is around 500. There are three shifts of doctors attending the patients daily; morning, evening and night. The hospital is 24/7 functional and provides the following facilities to the people of Mastung:

6.3.1 Services Provided in DHQ Mastung

i. OPD (Outpatient Department) Services

The OPD is an important part of the overall running of the hospital. It is normally integrated with the inpatient services and manned by consultants, physicians and surgeons who also attend inpatients in the wards. Many patients are examined and given treatment as outpatients before being admitted to the hospital at a later date as inpatients. When discharged, they may attend the outpatient clinic for follow-up treatment. OPD timings are from 800 to 1400 hours throughout the week, however, emergency service is available 24/7.

ii. Minor Operation Theater Services

Minor Operation Theatre is exclusively dedicated for minor/small surgeries which are done for small wounds, cuts, fractures or burns; and these surgical procedures do not involve anesthesia or respiratory assistance.

iii. Major Operation Theater (not functional due to absence of surgeon and anesthesia doctors)

iv. Maternal and Child Care Services

These services aim at:

(i) significantly reducing infant mortality (ii) providing comprehensive care for women before, during, and after pregnancy and childbirth (iii) providing preventive and primary care services for infants, children and adolescents (iv) immunizing all children (v) reducing adolescent Pregnancy (vi) putting into community practice, national standards and guidelines for prenatal care, for healthy and safe child care, and for health supervision of infants, children and adolescents (vii) assuring access to care for all mothers and children and (viii) meeting the nutritional needs of mothers, children and families.

v. Dental Services

The hospital dental services have four main functions:

Consultation and treatment for cases of special difficulties referred to the hospital by general dental and medical practitioners, or for patients admitted to hospital as a result of trauma or disease.

Dental care including comprehensive treatment of long-stay hospital in-patients.

Dental care of short-stay patients when this is required for pain relief or other emergency or as part of, or in support of their general treatment.

General treatment of certain outpatients, where there are medical considerations which make it desirable for the treatment to be carried out in a hospital.

vi. Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

These services include ambulance services, paramedic services, urgent pre-hospital treatment and stabilization for serious illness and injuries and further transport to definitive care; these services are provided 24 hours.

vii. Radiology Services

Radiology is a medical specialty that uses imaging to diagnose and treat diseases seen within the body. The hospital has X-ray and Ultrasound facility for patients to be diagnosed.

viii. Laboratory Services

Laboratory services play a critical role in the detection, diagnosis and treatment of disease. Samples are collected and examination and analysis of body fluids, tissue and cells are carried out.

ix. Ophthalmology (Eye Department) Services

Doctors diagnose and manage eye conditions and disorders of the visual system in this section who are experts in medical treatment, surgery and microsurgery for eye conditions and diseases.

x. Free Services to Hepatitis and Tuberculosis Patients

With the collaboration of Hepatitis and Tuberculosis programmes, services to the said patients are rendered.

xi. Thalassemia Centre

There are only three hospitals in the whole province which have Thalassemia Centres; DHQ Mastung, Civil Hospital Quetta and Bolan Medical Complex Quetta. Daily around 3 to 4 patients are treated at the DHQ. There is 8.1% prevalence of Thalassemia among the Baloch/Brahvi population and 5.6% among the Pashtun's. DHQ Mastung, luckily, has this direly needed Thalassemia Centre where blood to thalassemia children is donated.

There are about 47 thalassemia patients in Mastung, however, patients from the surrounding areas too approach the facility for treatment. In summers the patients' influx reaches its maximum.

xii. Static Centre

Static centre runs with the collaboration of EPI setup. In this centre provision of vaccination to all children under 5 years and pregnant women is ensured.

Number of Patients in Each Department (Average Monthly Report)

Causality Department

OPD (1030)

Gyne Department

OPD (2500)

Labour Room (26)

Female Ward (245)

General OPD

Male OPD (1700)

Female OPD (4931)

Dental Department

OPD (466)
Workshop (64)

Eye Department

OPD (247)

Radiology Department

X-Ray (96)

Ultra Sound (211)

Laboratory (131)

Staff Details

Sr.#	Name of Post	Sanctioned	Filled
1	Medical Superintendent	01	01
2	Consultant cardiology	01	00
3	Anesthetist	01	00
4	ENT Specialist	01	00
5	Gynecologist	01	01

6	Pathologist	01	00
7	Physician	01	00
8	Pediatrician	01	01
9	Resident Medical Officer	01	00
10	Surgeon	01	00
11	Assistant Optometrist	01	01
12	Dental Surgeon	06	06
13	Head Nurse	01	00
14	Lady Medical Officer	06	06
15	Medical Officer	12	03
16	Pharmacist	04	02
17	Assistant	01	00
18	Computer Operator	01	01
19	Stenographer	01	01
20	Male Nurse	02	02
21	Staff nurse	06	06
22	Dental Technician	02	01
23	ECG Technician	01	00
24	ECG Technician Female	01	00
25	Lady Health Visitor	02	02
26	OT Technician	01	01
27	X-ray Assistant	02	02
28	Dispenser	04	03
29	OT Assistant	01	01
30	Laboratory Assistant	02	02
31	Driver	04	04
32	Generator Driver	01	01
33	Nursing Orderly	04	03
34	Dai	02	02
35	Ward Boy	04	04
36	Baishti	01	01
Total		**83**	**59**

Annual Budget, FY 2020-21

Annual Budget Allocation:	Rs. 65971000
Medicine Budget:	Rs. 21902000
Maintenance Budget:	Rs. 1041000
Staff Salaries Budget:	Rs. 43028000

Activities During COVID-19 Pandemic

During Pandemic of COVID-19, the Hospital has managed the following activities:

- Establishment of Isolation Ward with deployment of trained medic and paramedic staff.
- Establishment of sample collection point for COVID-19 cases.
- Purchase of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) of Rs. 2400000.
- Arranging special training classes for staff deployed in Isolation Centres.
- Arranging precautionary training sessions for district heads of line departments.

o **New Additions in the Hospital are:**

- Construction and renovation of 10 (ten) bed Causality Ward.
- Construction and renovation OT and OPD wards.
- Solarization of the hospital.

Issues/Requirements:

The hospital faces the following issues which are hampering it to render all out good to the local masses:

Shortage of male doctors. There are only three male doctors which are not enough to perform morning, evening and night duties.

Up-gradation of laboratory facilities by equipping it with new equipment [Complete Blood Count (CBC) Analyser and Chemistry Analyser].

There is no digital X-ray machine, which is a latest machine to do Ultrasound.

Shortage of consultants.

Hospital building is in deplorable condition, which needs to be repaired or constructed from the scratch.

No Electrocardiography (ECG) technician.

Posting of well trained nurses and technical staff.

Arrangement of refresher courses for doctors and paramedical staff.

Arrangement of advanced OT apparatus.

6.4 PEOPLE'S PRIMARY HEALTHCARE INITIATIVE (PPHI) MASTUNG

Introduction

The PPHI Balochistan was established in 2006-2007. Pakistan initiated "Primary Health-care Model 1999" (later known as PPHI) in district Rahim Yar Khan in 2003 on pilot basis, which was an instant success. This did not only reinforce the Federal Government's confidence in the effectiveness of the project, but also gave it hope that the ailing PHC sector could be reinvigorated through a partnership arrangement.

In the following years, the Government began contracting out the management and execution of primary health services to the People's Primary Healthcare Initiative. The 18 Constitutional Amendment enhanced provincial autonomy by transferring, inter alia, the subject of health to the provinces. Having the health sector in its purview and considering PPHI's previous performance, the Government of Balochistan decided to renew the agreement with PPHI for delivery of PHC services in 2006. So far, over 653 Basic Health Units and Health Facilities (BHUs/HFs) across thirty-three districts of Balochistan have been taken over by PPHI-B under the renewed agreement. PPHI Balochistan now operates as a not-for-profit registered company with an eminent Board of Directors.

Vision

PPHI-B has followed the National Health Vision Pakistan 2016-2025, which was unveiled and endorsed by all Federal and Provincial Ministers on 30th August 2016, "*to improve the health of all Pakistanis with focus on Balochistan, particularly women and children, through universal access to affordable quality essential health services, and delivered through resilient and responsive health system, ready to attain Sustainable Development Goals and fulfill its other global health responsibilities*". Its Mission is **"FIGHTING POVERTY THROUGH HEALTHCARE".**

Structure at District Level

For executing the PHC activities at the district level, PPHI has established administrative and implementation unit office called District Support Unit (DSU), which is responsible for the planning, execution, monitoring, supervision and evaluation of PHC activities in the District. DSU is also responsible for close coordination with the District Administration, DHO office, community and other stakeholders for the smooth functioning of the PHC activities in the District. DSU is headed by a District Support Manager (DSM). Each DSU consists of the following staff: -

i. DSM
ii. Monitoring and Evaluation Officer

iii. Finance Officer
iv. Finance Assistant
v. Monitoring Assistant
vi. Admin Assistant
vii. Store Keeper
viii. Two Social Organizers
ix. Five Support Staff

6.4.1 Contributions of PPHI for the Provision of PHC Services in the District

PPHI had established its District Support Unit office in the District in 2007 by hiring a private building. As per agreement with the Health Department, Government of Balochistan, PPHI took the charge of 16 functional BHUs from DHO office in the District and started providing PHC services to the masses of the District.

i. Provision of PHC Services

Presently, there are 16 functional BHUs in the District and the catchment population of these BHUs is about 75000 individuals. PPHI is providing medicines amounting to Rs.32000 per month per BHU. In addition, it ensures to provide missing facilities like electricity, water, furniture, medical equipment and infrastructure in the BHUs for better PHC services to the people. There are eight non-functional BHUs and efforts are underway to make them functional.

Details of BHUs

Sr.#	Name	Address	UC/Tehsil	No. of Staff	Incharge	Status
1	BHU Kadkucha	Killi Injiri Kadkucha	Kadkucha/ Mastung	05	Dispenser	Functional
2	BHU Sheerin Aab	Killi Sheerin Aab	Sheerin Aab/ Mastung	03	Medical Technician	Functional
3	BHU Muhammad Shai	Killi Muhammad Shai	Mastung-I/ Mastung	06	Medical Technician	Functional
4	BHU Ghulam Prenz	Killi Ghulam Prenz	Ghulam Prenz/ Mastung	09	Medical Officer	Functional
5	BHU Karez Noth	Killi Karez Noth	Karez Noth/ Mastung	10	Medical Officer	Functional

6	BHU Faiz Abad	Killi Faizabad	Karez Noth/ Mastung	06	Medical Technician	Functional
7	BHU Mastung Road	Killi Mastung Road	Pringabad/ Mastung	10	Medical Officer	Functional
8	BHU Surgaz	Killi Surgaz	Surgaz/ Mastung	06	Dispenser	Functional
9	BHU Dasht Kumbela	Killi Dasht Kumbela	Spezand/Dasht	06	Medical Technician	Functional
10	BHU Spezand	Spezand Dasht	Spezand/Dasht	08	Medical Officer	Functional
11	BHU Basham	Killi Basham Kanak	Muhammad Waris/Mastung	04	Medical Technician	Functional
12	BHU Babri	Killi Babri Daringarh	Sheikh Wasil/ Mastung	05	Medical Technician	Functional
13	BHU Ashkhan Rodeni	Killi Ashkhan Rodeni	Kirdgap-II/ Kirdgap	08	Medical Technician	Functional
14	BHU Pasand Khan	Killi Pasand Khan	Soro/Kirdgap	07	Medical Technician	Functional
15	BHU Marov	Killi Marov	Marov/Dasht	02	Medical Technician	Functional
16	BHU Jalab Gandan	Killi Jalab Gandan	Asim Abad/ Dasht	02	Dispenser	Functional
17	BHU Lidi Dasht	Killi Lidi Dasht	Kirdgap-II/ Kirdgap			NF. SNE not approved
18	BHU Muheem Alizai	Killi Sheikh Taqi	Mastung-I/ Mastung			NF. SNE not approved
19	BHU Kungarh	Killi Kungarh	Ghulam Prenz/ Mastung			NF. SNE not approved
20	BHU Umar Dhor	Killi Umar Dhor Dasht	Kumbela/Dasht			NF. SNE not approved
21	BHU Sikozai	Killi Sikozai	Kumbela/Dasht			NF. SNE not approved
22	BHU Pingov	Killi Taj Muhammad	Asim Abad/ Dasht			NF. SNE not approved
23	BHU Gondain	Killi Gondain Dasht	Asim Abad/ Dasht			NF. SNE not approved
24	BHU Patki	Killi Patki	Soro/Kirdgap			NF. SNE not approved

ii. Establishment of EPI Static Centres

For better coverage of EPI Programme in the District, PPHI has established static centres in all BHUs with the support of DHO office and has also appointed 15 vaccinators on contract basis in these static centres. PPHI vaccinators are also involved in Enhanced Outreach Activity (EOA) and mobile vaccination campaigns to ensure that no children remain unvaccinated.

iii. Provision of HR (Technical and Non-Technical) Staff

To fill the vacant positions of staff in the BHUs, PPHI has appointed 73 staff, both technical and non-technical, in 16 BHUs. It is making an effort to appoint staff from the same village and UC where the BHU is located, as local staff can perform better than the outsider due to certain factors. PPHI has effective monitoring system to ensure the presence of the staff in the health centres. PPHI has established health support groups to ensure the participation of the local community in the health services delivery mechanism. These support groups also keep check on the performance and punctuality of the staff.

iv. Establishment of Tele-Health Centre

Tele-health is the remote delivery of health services such as health assessments and consultations, over the telecommunication infrastructure. It allows health care providers to evaluate, diagnose and treat patients using common technology, such as video conferencing and smart phones, without the need for an in-person visit.

Primary Healthcare System in Balochistan is affected by deficiency of general and specialist health care providers. Taking advantage of the modern technology, PPHI Balochistan had initiated telemedicine at two BHUs, in Quetta and Gwadar, with collaboration of COMSATS Islamabad.

To improve PHC services, PPHI Balochistan in coordination and support of COMSATS Internet Services, started 04 tele-health facilities in the following areas on 14th July 2020.

Washuk Town, Washuk district

Nasarabad, Dukki district

Gandawah, Jaffarabad district

Kirdgap, Mastung district

v. Mother and Child Health Centres (MCHC)

Higher Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates are one of the major issues of health sector in the District as there is a lack of MCH Centres in the health facilities in remote areas. To address this issue, PPHI has established three 24/7 MCH centres in BHUs and has provided necessary

medicines and equipment. Overall performance of these centres is good, which increased trust of the local community on public facilities.

vi. **Establishment of Laboratories**

Two diagnostic centres have been established in BHUs to give relief to the patients. Six common diagnostic tests are being conducted in these centres. PPHI is providing lab equipment and medicines required for the testing. With the support of BRSP, microscopy and Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) centres have been established in all BHUs for malaria testing.

vii. **Ambulance Services**

There is an acute problem of non-availability of ambulances and private transport facilities in most of the HFs in the District. To cater this issue, PPHI Mastung office has provided three ambulances to three BHUs in remote areas.

6.4.2 Establishment of Medical Emergency Response Centre (MERC)

Government of Balochistan has approved establishment of Medical Emergency Response Centres on all major highways of the Province through PPHI-B. The purpose of the project was to establish 25 centres over a period of 3 years to cater for high rate of road accidents and provide first aid and ambulance services to Road Traffic Accident (RTA) victims. To cover the Karachi-Chaman Highway (N-25) with a beat size of 50 km, there was need of 14 centres. PPHI has already established 8 centres, including one in Mastung district near Lak Pass. Central control room is in MERC Head Office at Quetta with 1122 as UAN. MERC setup is established in containers (where no public buildings are available). One fully equipped ambulance is placed at MERK Lakpass.

Issues and Problems

The major issues and problems faced by the PPHI Mastung office are as under:

a. **Lack of Technical Staff**

There is shortage of technical staff especially LMOs, MOs and LHVs in the BHUs. There is one LMO, four MOs and seven LHVs in sixteen BHUs. Due to strict monitoring mechanism of PPHI, MOs and LMOs prefer to join regular government jobs in DHQ or RHCs. There is shortage of LHVs in remote areas because of illiteracy and less exposure of females.

b. **Shortage of Medicine Quota**

PPHI also provides medicine quota per BHU per month amounting to Rs. 32000, however, this amount viz-à-viz the monthly average receiving of 450 patients per BHU is not enough and stock ends within fifteen days.

c. Lack of MCH Centres

Due to shortage of LHVs, PPHI is facing difficulty in establishing MCH 24/7 centres in remote areas of the District. Non-availability of MCH Centres is one the major reasons responsible for death of mothers and child in complicated delivery cases in remote areas.

d. Lack of Rooms in BHUs

The existing structure of the BHUs hinders the provision of all required services. There is shortage of rooms and washrooms in most of the BHUs as most of the buildings consist of two rooms and one washroom. There is little space to provide all required services like, MCH Centre, laboratory and EPI static centre in a building of two rooms.

e. Shortage of Ambulance Services

Having sixteen BHUs, PPHI has three ambulances in the District. Most of the BHUs are located in remote areas and have no ambulance service facility; in case of an emergency, the patients have to face difficulty to access hospitals.

f. Lack of Diagnostic Centres

Currently, there are two laboratories in BHUs, whereas the need is at least of ten. The setup is encountering difficulties in hiring trained human resource as there are no trained lab-assistants available in most of the areas.

6.5 PRIVATE CLINICS IN MASTUNG DISTRICT

There is no private hospital in the District, probably because of proximity to Quetta city and availability of basic services in NSGBRM and DHQ Hospitals. However, the following private clinics are operating in the District; mainly in Mastung city:-

Sr.#	Clinic	Doctor	Address
1	Khwaja Medical Store and Clinic	Dr. Malik Muhammad Hasan	Masjid Road Mastung
2	Babul Faheem Medical Store and Clinic	Dr. Yahya Shah	Masjid Road Mastung
3	Faisal Medical Store and Clinic	Dr. Abdullah Jan	Masjid Road Mastung
4	Maqbool Pharmacy and Clinic	Dr. Muhammad Wafa	Quetta Road Mastung
5	Zafran Medical Store and Clinic	Dr. Noor Ahmed	Adalat Road Mastung

There is a presence of quacks in the District, especially in areas distant from the city, running medical stores and also carrying out minor treatments. The District Administration in coordination with the DHO Mastung, carries out actions against these setups on regular basis.

6.6 DISEASES REPORTED IN MASTUNG DISTRICT

Data from January 2020 to December 2020:

DISEASE	NSGBRM HOSPITAL		DHQ HOSPITAL	
	Screened	Positive	Screened	Positive
Hepatitis B	5348	161	1335	20
Hepatitis C	5221	120	1335	21
HIV (AIDS)	3765	ZERO	35	ZERO
AFB(Acid Fast Bacillus) Tuberculosis	101	24	37	ZERO
Malaria ICT	4346	215		

DISEASE	BHUs	RHCs	CDs	DHQ	MCHCs	NSGBRMH	TOTAL
Acute (Upper) Respiratory Infections	10954	1334	1674	3376	31	7031	24400
Pneumonia >5 yrs.	2334	635	500	861		515	4845
Diarrhea/ Dysentery > 5 yrs.	8785	1444	1739	4451	53	3576	20048
Suspected Malaria	3581	204	427	-	-	4346	8558
Scabies	927	288	105		26	431	1777
Enteric/ Typhoid Fever	901	-	36		-	313	1250
Worm Infestations	306	455	177	1516	--	1740	4194
Trachoma	-	-	1	-	-		1
TB Suspects	282					101	383
Dermatitis	29	51	-	-		1543	1623
Sexually transmitted disease	-	-	-	-	59		59
RTA	-	-	-	-		1815	1815
STROKE	-	-	-	-		25	25

MI (Myocardial infarction)	-	-	-	-		73	73
Pediatric OPD	-	-	-	-		14321	14321
General OPD	-	-	-	-		17543	17543
Orthopedic OPD	-	-	--	-		1070	1070
ENT	-	-	-	-		6711	6711
Gynaecological OPD	-	-	-	-		13212	13212
NICU Admissions	-	-	-	-		671	671
Total	**28099**	**4411**	**4659**	**10204**	**169**	**75037**	**122579**

6.7 POLIO ERADICATION PROGRAMME IN MASTUNG

Polio, or poliomyelitis, is a disabling and life-threatening viral disease caused by the poliovirus. The virus spreads from person to person and can infect a person's spinal cord, causing paralysis. In about 0.5 per cent of cases, it moves from the gut to affect the central nervous system and there is muscle weakness resulting in a flaccid paralysis. This can occur over a few hours to a few days

The poliovirus spreads most often from fecal-oral contact. Usually, this occurs from poor hand washing or from consuming of contaminated food or water. Sneezing or coughing also spreads the virus.

6.7.1 Background

The Pakistan Polio Eradication Programme has been fighting to end the crippling poliovirus for over 25 years. The initiative is driven by up to 260000 polio vaccinators, the largest surveillance network in the world. The programme incorporates quality data collection and analysis, state of the art laboratories, and some of the best epidemiologists and public health experts in Pakistan and from across the globe.

Pakistan is one of the two remaining countries in the world where poliomyelitis (polio) is still categorized as an endemic viral infection, the other one being Afghanistan. There have been 84 documented cases in Pakistan in 2020 and 147 in 2019.

Though the polio immunization campaign in the country started in 1974, the efforts for eradication officially started in 1994. The infection remains endemic despite over 100 rounds of vaccination being carried out in the past decade. Pakistan had the world's highest number of polio cases in 2014.

The Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) was begun in Pakistan by the World Health Organization (WHO) in the 1970s to combat deaths from six vaccine-preventable diseases. In 1980, the EPI had vaccinated just 2% of the population against polio; by 1990, the coverage had increased to 54%. In 1994, the Centres for Disease Control (CDC) officials predicted total polio eradication in Pakistan within two to three years, however, the World Health Organization (WHO) projected total eradication by the year 2000.

Pakistan could have been virus-free by the end of 2000. As of 2004, when there were 30 million children in Pakistan under five, about 200000 health workers were required for a vaccination campaign, that was carried out eight times a year. A documentary, Polio True

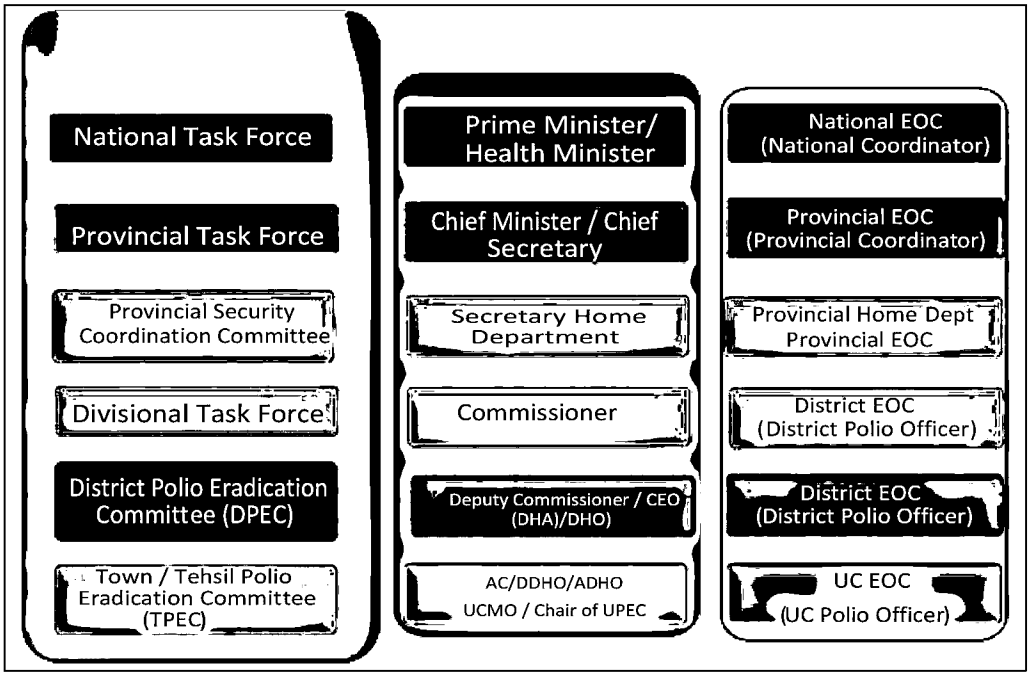
Stories, was aired on several television channels to make people aware of the problems facing people affected by the disease.

In August 2015, the country launched an injectable polio vaccine intended to treat four million children and bring Pakistan closer to its goal of eradication by 2016. While the new vaccine is pricier than the traditional oral polio vaccine (OPV) and requires a doctor or a nurse to administer it; the injection needs only one dose, not repeated doses, to generate immunity.

Factors Affecting Eradication

Some of the reasons which affect the eradication of polio are security unrest, below par health infrastructure, misinformation campaigns, misconceptions of the parents and children malnutrition. The most afflicted areas are those where polio eradication campaigns are not fully conducted due to security and approach issues; transmission of the virus from such areas then lead to spread it to other parts of the country .

Pakistan Polio Eradication Initiative (PEI) oversight and management structures



6.7.2 Important Forums

i) District Polio Eradication Committee (DPEC)

The District Polio Eradication Committee (DPEC) is constituted to oversee polio eradication activities and essential immunization activities at the district level; and coordinate with all line departments and local partners to ensure high-quality implementation of vaccination campaign strategies and plans to achieve all targets set out against National Emergency Action Plan (NEAP) KPIs.

Composition:

a.	Deputy Commissioner	Chairman
b.	District Health Officer	Secretary
c.	District Police Officer	Member
d.	District Education Officer	Member
e.	District Revenue Officer	Member
f.	District Support Manager PPHI	Member
g.	Medical Superintendent DHQ	Member
h.	District Khateeb,	Member
i.	District EPI Manager	Member
j.	District LHW Manager	Member
k.	District Polio Manager	Member
l.	District Polio Deputy Manager	Member
m.	Members of DEOC/DPCR	Members

ii) District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC)

The District Polio Control Room (DPCR) has been renamed as the District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC). As a PEI management body at the district level, each DEOC shall be led by one dedicated Government Officer (ADC or DHO/DDHO Preventive or any other as nominated by the respective PEOC). The District Polio Lead shall be responsible for quality implementation of Supplementary Immunization Activities (SIAs) in the District, while each District Polio Lead shall be assisted by a District Polio Deputy Lead who will take responsibility for technical management. The performance management system will be defined to ensure accountability and clear deliverables from staff, in addition to their organizational affiliation.

Other functional areas of DEOC are: delivery and operations, communication, monitoring, surveillance and risk assessment, data usage and EPI–PEI Synergy and Integrated Services.

iii) Town or Tehsil Polio Eradication Committees

As is observed, management gaps between the district and UC level exist, the programme has proposed to fill such gaps with the involvement of Tehsil Administration and Health Department to ensure closer supervision and monitoring support for the UCs. It is therefore, imperative that the Tehsil Polio Eradication Committee (TPEC) is fully functional at tehsil level. It is headed by the respective Assistant Commissioner.

Iv) Union Council Polio Eradication Committees

The Union Council Polio Eradication Committee (UPEC) is the implementation body at the UC level. The Government nominates a full-time Health Department representative (Medical Officer, Incharge of the Health Facility, Lady Health Supervisor) as UC Polio Manager. The UC Polio Manager is assisted by UC Polio Deputy Manager in technical management of polio eradication activity implementation and achieving the quality standards. Each UCPM is assisted in performing the assigned tasks by the Administration and other relevant quarters. The UC Polio Manager can also co-opt other stakeholders as members of UPEC after approval of DPEC. The UC Polio Manager will be responsible for ensuring that SIAs and other polio eradication activities are well planned and carried out effectively. The progress towards achieving the targets is measured against all indicators.

6.7.3 Operational Overview of Polio in Mastung

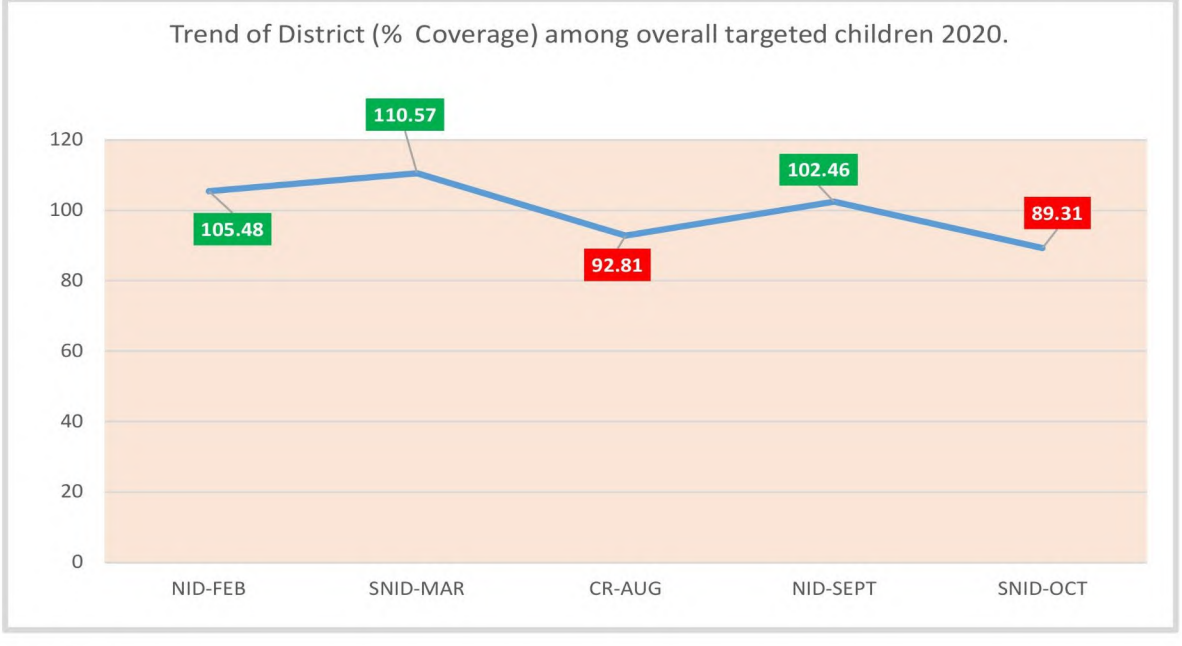
Mastung district is one of the tier-3 districts included in National Emergency Action Plan (NEAP) 2019-2020 of Balochistan province. Next to Quetta block, there are more chances of the District getting infected due to frequent movement of people from Quetta to Mastung. Recent confirmed polio case in Mastung has been reported positive on 28-12-2020 in UC Karez Noth-II. It is very important to conduct quality campaigns in Mastung district to achieve EPI/PEI goals.

Mastung district demographic profile, EPI/PEI 2020:

Total Population	266461
Target Population Under 5 years (Nov. 2020)	45332
No. of Union Councils (polio based)	26
High Risk Union Councils	Mastung-I,-II,-III, Karez Noth-I,-II, Spezand-I,-II, Muhammad Waris
Number of EPI Centres	18
Routine EPI Coverage for panta–iii Antigen	54%

No. of Functional EPI Centres/Total PEI Fixed Sites	18/21
No. of AFP Surveillance Sites	37
No. of Temporary Transit Points/PTPs	15/0
No. of confirmed polio cases	4 (since 2004)
Number of Mobile Teams	236
Number of UCMOs/AICs	26/54
Number of UCPOs/TTSPs	3/15

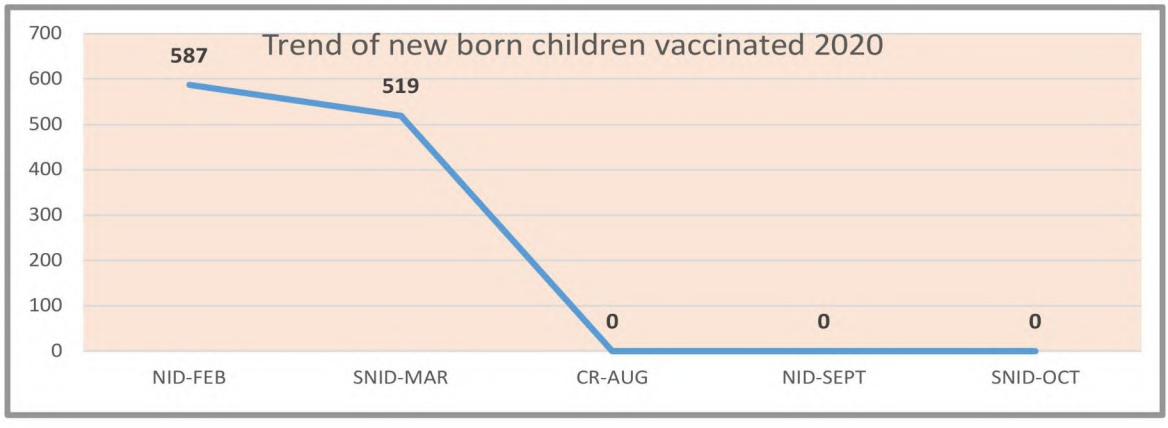
6.7.4 TREND ANALYSIS OF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS, POLIO CAMPAIGNS 2020



Findings:

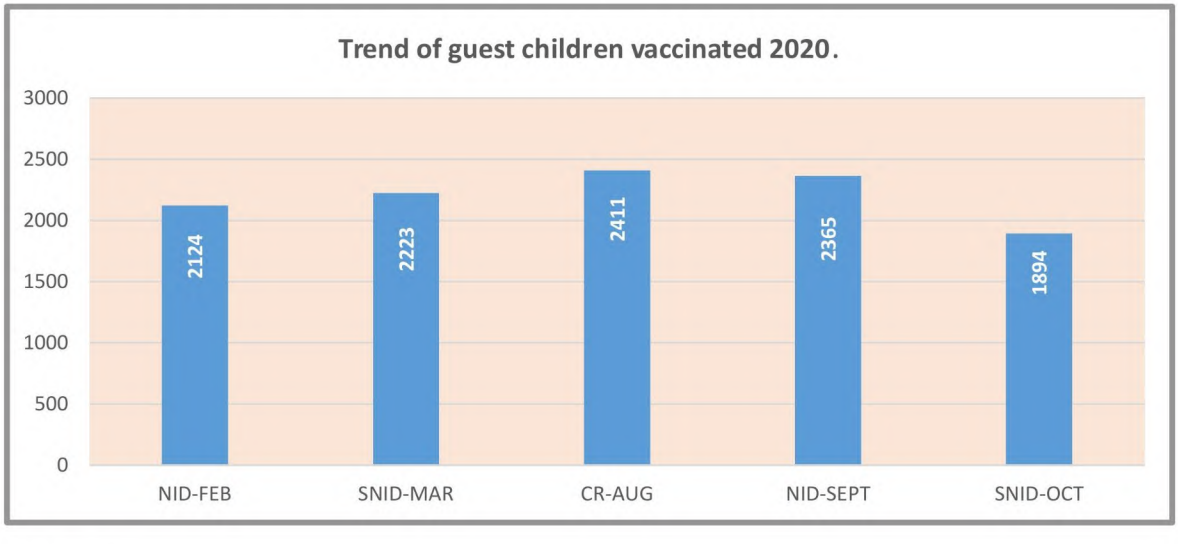
Overall coverage before COVID-19 pandemic, for National Immunization Days (NID) campaign, February and March 2020, was found up to the bench mark; required is 95%. No polio campaign was conducted from March to July 2020 due to 1st wave of COVID-19 pandemic, but campaigns resumed in August 2020.

In Case Response campaign in August 2020 and Sub-National Immunization Days (SNID) in October 2020, the overall coverage was found below bench mark due to recorded high number of refusals (R), child away (not available/NA) and still missed children, following the misconceptions propagated in the whole country in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic.



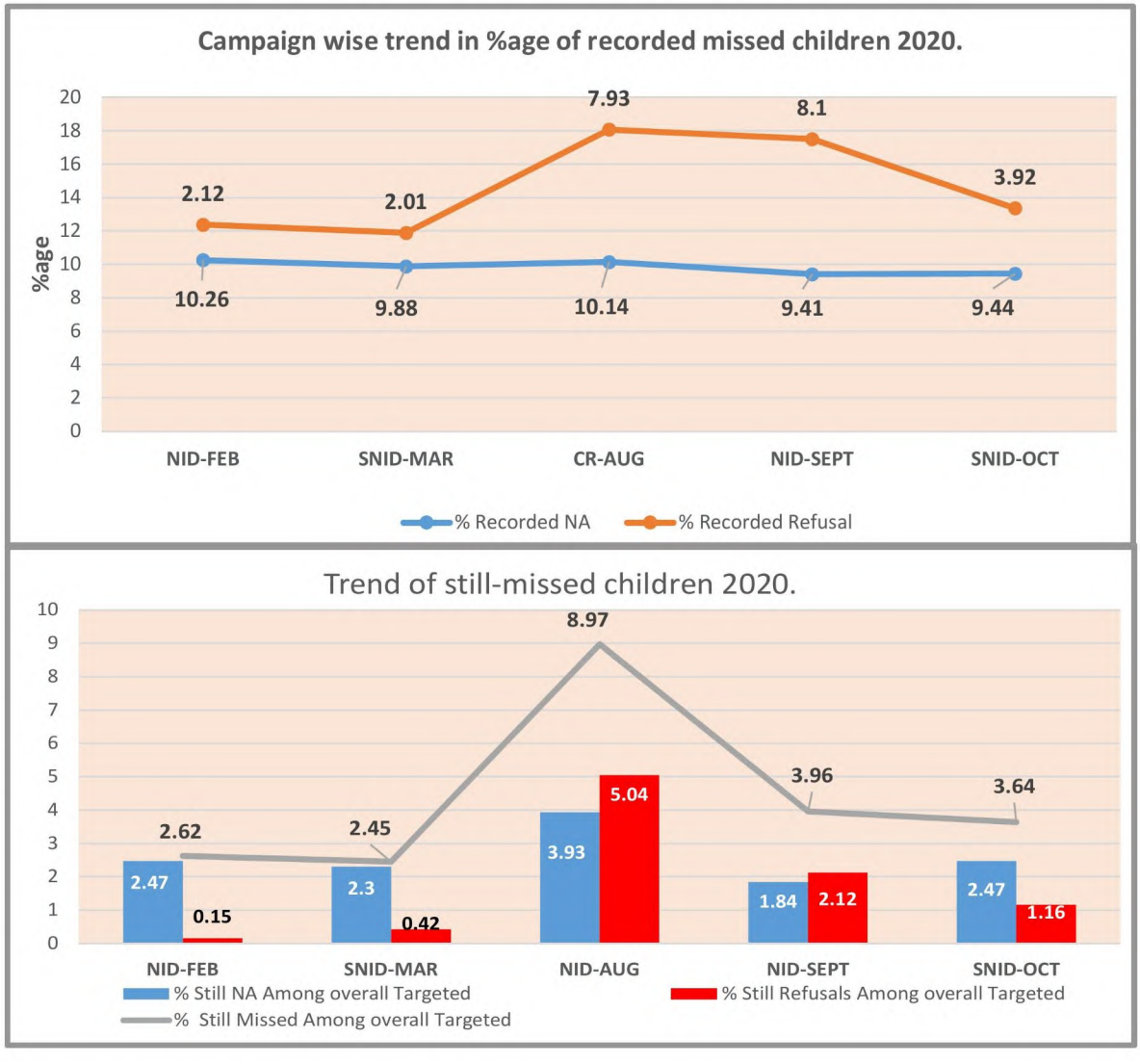
Findings:

As per NEOC guidelines shared with DEOCs and tally sheets revision in Aug. campaign newborn children column has been excluded from tally sheet that is why recorded new born children CR-Aug. to SNID-Oct. is nil.



Findings:

The trend during Feb. campaign to SNID-Oct. is fluctuating in between 1800 to 2500.

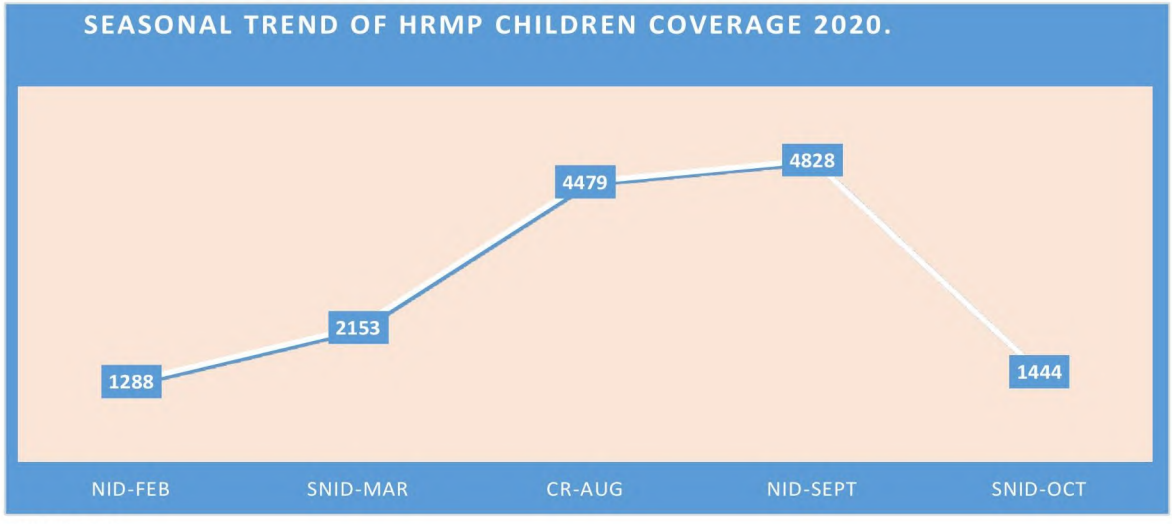


Findings:

As per NEAP, still-missed children should be ideally 0.75% or below against targeted children under 5 years but the District never achieved set goal across the year 2020, due to reasons already mentioned.

The above figure shows that the trend of still-missed children, NA and R increased from 2.62% to 8.97% in NID-Aug (because of the misconceptions spread in the communities especially through social media) and then declined to 3.64% in Oct. due to community acceptance.

In the above chart, the number of refusals recorded in Feb.2020 are 0.15% against targeted children while trend is reaching to get peak 8.1% in NID. Sep. 2020, which clearly indicates fear of vaccination following COVID-19 pandemic.



FINDINGS:

PEI programme is much more focusing on High Risk Mobile Population to eradicate polio. HRMP groups include: nomadic population, seasonal migrants, agriculture workers, brick kiln lobourers, guests visiting from another districts with environmental sample positive or from high risk districts of Pakistan and Afghanistan.

As far as the district HRMP coverage is concerned, its coverage increases in summers as migration start in February and getting its peak in August, subsequently trend declines in November as the winter season starts.

6.7.5 Polio Campaign in Mastung

Polio eradication campaign formally started in the District in 1994, however, it is quite unfortunate that complete data of polio campaigns are not available with the concerned quarters despite the fact that polio campaigns have been carried out with all sort of facilities and protocols provided by the Government and International health organizations. The available data shows that 57 campaigns have been conducted since 2014 and there have been four confirmed polio cases reported from the District since 2004; two in 2011 and one each in 2019 and 2020; and here we have information of the latter two confirmed cases. The eradication campaign has definitely been affected to some extent by the law and order

situation in the District, especially during 2006 and 2018, however, campaigns were conducted to their maximum possibility. Details of the available confirmed cases are given as:

Name	F/Name	Gender	Age (months)	Address	UC	Date of Confirmation
Ambreen	Sher Ahmed	F	48	Tul Darray Khan	Karez Noth-I	18-12-2019
Ammara	Muhammad Yousuf	F	14	Padda	Karez Noth-II	28-12-2020

AFP Cases Reporting

Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) is a clinical syndrome, which refers to a collection of signs and symptoms, instead of a diagnosis and is the acute onset of weakness or paralysis with reduced muscle tone in children. AFP cases upto the age of 15 (both in males and females), are traced for the probable case of polio disease through proper laboratory tests. AFP surveillance network is part and parcel of the polio eradication campaign and all the concerned quarters i.e. public and private health facilities, *hakeems*, faith healers and UCPOs are part of this network. AFP cases reported by sites during 2017-2020 are:

Reporting Site	2017	2018	2019	2020
DHQ	03	04	06	03
RHC/BHU/CD	03	02	04	02
Private Sector	03	04	04	03
Teams and UCPO	-	03	06	04
Cross notified from other district	-	02	02	05
Faith Healer	--	--	--	03
Total	9	15	22	20

Communication and Social Mobilization for Polio Eradication Initiative (PEI) Programme, Mastung District

"Objective of the Communication & Social Mobilization activities in district is to increase acceptance in community for all antigens EPI/PEI".

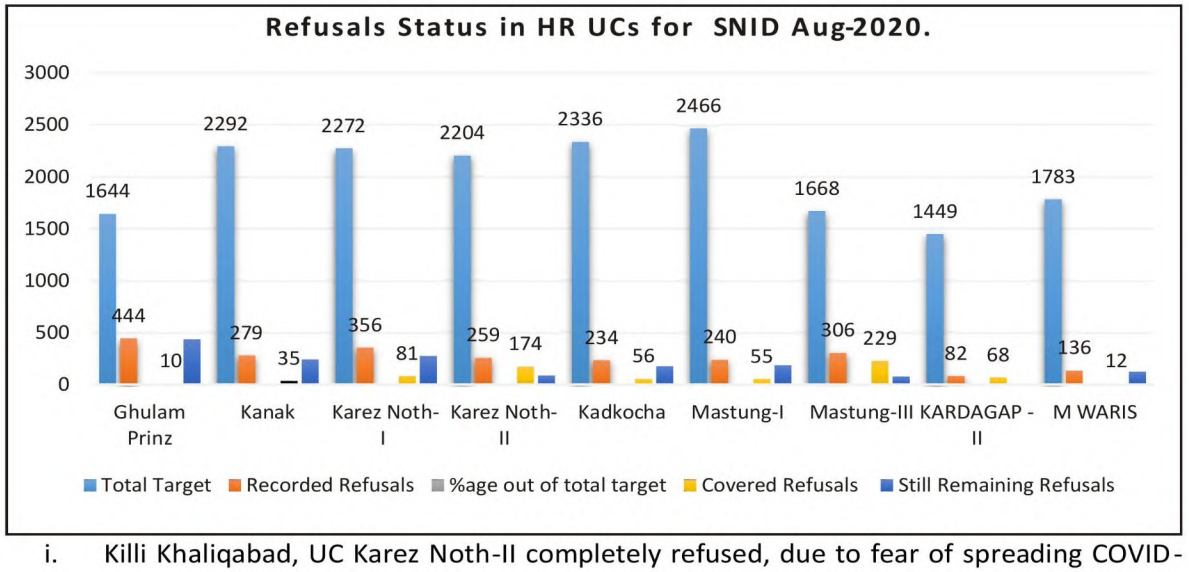
Despite the fact that the polio eradication campaign has been on ground for the last 25 years, yet social mobilization and convincing community on the purposes behind the task are required for a successful conduct of campaign. All constituents of the society need to be engaged and special mobilization teams have been constituted for achieving this end. Mobilization meetings arranged by DEOC and supervised by the District Administration are key

pre-campaign activities in the whole District wherein prime religious and political figures, tribal influencers, refusal parents, paramedical staff association and *masajid pesh imams* are sensitized about the severity of the disease, its social implications and need of the eradic ation campaign. District Health Communication Support Officer (DHCSO), Syed Iftikhar Ahmed, Polio Eradication Officer (WHO), Dr. Naveed Badini and N-STOP Officer, Dr. Muhammad Waheed indulge quite actively in the process, in addition to other pre and post campaign activities.

6.7.6 Impact of COVID-19 on PEI Programme in Mastung

As COVID-19 became endemic in the District, a total of 251 cases were tested positive. Maximum number of cases were reported from Union Councils Ghulam Prenz, Karez Noth and Mastung city (i.e. Mastung I, II and III). Its impact was observed during SNID-Aug., NID-Sep. and SNID-Oct. 2020; where the community from mentioned UCs refused taking polio drops and the coverage percentage dropped drastically. The negative propaganda on COVID -19 clinical management was also a factor in dropped coverage. The community, due to COVID-19 precautionary measures, didn't allow teams in their houses to vaccinate children. Further, due to closure of BHUs during COVID-19 1st Wave (March to July 2020), AFP (Acute Flaccid Paralysis) surveillance activities were badly affected.

Refusal/NA Status



i. Killi Khaliqabad, UC Karez Noth-II completely refused, due to fear of spreading COVID-19 and there were large number of COVID-19 positive cases reported from the UC.

ii. Almost 30 HRMP huts directly refused to vaccinate their children in UC Muhammad Waris.

iii. Direct refusal; Killi Babkani, Killi Durjalal, Killi Syedan, Killi Meer Hakmal Raisani and a huge number of HRMP huts, completely refused in UC Kanak.

iv. Thalabi, Khurgi and the near the bordering area with Afghanistan in Ashkhan Pirkani, UC Kardigap-II completely refused vaccination due to fear of COVID-19 spread.

v. Town UCs especially Mastung-I and UC Mastung-III recorded a large number of refusals due to COVID-19 pandemic and also due to propagated misconceptions in Killi Sheikh Taqi, Killi Qazian and Killi Abardo.

vi. 444 refusals were recorded in UC Ghulam Prenz; reason was fear of COVID-19 spread, as the said surroundings were affected by the corona virus.

In CR-Aug.2020 campaign, the following villages refused polio vaccination for their children:

Killi Zalli Guli, UC Ghulam Prenz

Killi Babkani, UC Kanak

Killi Durjalal, UC Kanak

Killi Meer Hakmal Raisani, UC Kanak

Killi Syedan, UC Kanak

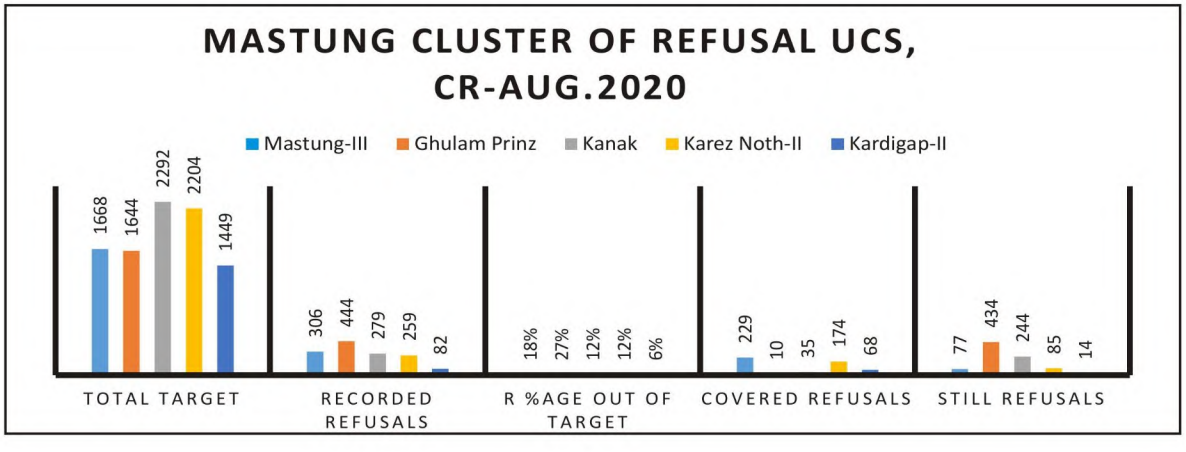
Killi Qazian and Killi Sheikh Taqi, UC Mastung-III

Killi Khaliqabad, UC Karez Noth-II

Killi Ashkhan Pirkani, UC Kirdgap-II

Remedial Steps

In the communication plan, DPCR focused on all the above villages and conducted meetings with influencers, community members, refusal parents and also engaged religious leaders. The impact of the social mobilization activities was observed in NID-Sep-2020 and almost all problematic areas were successfully covered with maximum coverage.



Impact of communication interventions in pre-campaign phase (SNID-Oct.2020)

- Sensitized community elders about circulatory wild polio virus and polio vaccination.
- Community acceptance for polio vaccination in cluster of refusal areas increased.
- Refusal ratio dropped from 914 to 308.
- Optimal coverage achieved due to communication interventions.

Refusal Status (Before Communication Intervention)	Refusal Status (After Communication Intervention)
UC Mastung-I: 173 refusals, 7% against total target	130 refusals, 5% against total target
UC Ghulam Prenz: 321 refusals, 14% against total target	189 refusals, 11% against total target
UC Surgaz: 217 refusals, 14% against total target	68 refusals, 4% against total target
UC Muhammad Waris:355 refusals, 20% against total target	122 refusals, 7% against total target
UC Karez Noth-I: 489 refusals, 22% against total target	231 refusals, 10% against total target
UC Isplinji: 170 refusals, 21% against total target	86 refusals, 11% against total target

6.7.7 A Success Story

Kabo area of tehsil Dasht, south of Spezand, is situated in a mountainous region in UC Isplinji and is approached through Isplinji-Johan road. It has remained an inaccessible/missed area since the inception of polio eradication campaigns in the country and with the advent of militant wave in the area after 2006, the area converted into a security compromised zone and the security forces had to carry out operations in the area. Polio vaccination campaigns were a failure in the suburb areas of tehsil Dasht and to make it a success story, local youth were highlighted in levies sepoys recruitment process. Ultimately the decision was taken by the Deputy Commissioner Mastung Mehboob Ahmed,and a team was deployed in the supervision of N-STOP Officer and DHCSO DPCR in the CR-Jan.2020 campaign to enter Kabo and vaccinate the children. Wing Commander FC 86 Wing Lt. Col Zahid Husain also took keen interest and arranged clearance of the route by a BD team. The polio team successfully vaccinated 34 zero dose children. The residents of the area migrate to Kachi district in winter season, that is why

the number of children available was less than usual. Thus the polio eradication activity started in the area and now the area is in the fold of regular polio eradication campaigns.

6.7.8 Predictive Analysis and Recommendations

After going through and conducting multiple campaigns, it has been assessed that the following points can further ameliorate the quality of the campaigns and can help in the early elimination of the virus from the District and the region:

Sensitization of paramedical staff and indulging faith healers in the AFP surveillance setup would improve the detection mechanism of probable cases; otherwise the cases might go unnoticed.

By focusing on quality trainings of supervisors and team trainings, district polio profile would improve.

Micro-plans, especially team route maps are poorly managed and are one of the main causes behind team inefficiencies.

Intra-campaign monitoring in the District is not much effective due to small number of trained HR (UCPOs and TTSPs); this results in the deficiencies and irregularities on the part of the field teams which go unnoticed.

Committing Lady Health Workers (LHWs), Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) and District Health Department employees to the maximum will enhance accountability, which will ultimately result in high ranked campaigns.

Community engagement sessions should be strengthened where refusal clusters are reported, prior to the next campaign to overcome fatigue.

Targeted population status should be updated in IDIMS quarterly as per targets given by DPCR/DHMT to enhance actual coverage in SIAs to minimize resource wastage.

6.8 COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN MASTUNG DISTRICT

In late 2019, a novel coronavirus, now designated as COVID-19 and SARS-CoV-2, was identified as the cause of an outbreak of acute respiratory illness in Wuhan, a city in the Hubei province of China, which created havoc at the global level. Due to that pandemic, Pakistan too declared emergency in the entire country, in which Polio Control Rooms were declared as COVID-19 emergency centres for surveillances of the affected cases. The setups were urgently created at district level wherein the district team was led by the Deputy Commissioner and the District Health Officer, who implemented all the measures identified in the National Action Plan.

In Mastung, there were regular meetings at 2-levels of the District Team for data management, surveillance, infection prevention & control, trainings, contact tracing and other operational deliverables. The first level was in District Polio Control Room Mastung under the supervision of Deputy Commissioner Mastung. There were 16 meetings from March to October 2020. In the second level, there were 54 meetings focused on the COVID-19, facilitated by N-STOP (National Stop Transmission of Polio) Officer.

Forums

a. SOPs Implementation Committee at and Sub-Divisional/Tehsil Level

The Service and General Administration Department (BCOC Wing) constituted a committee at District and Sub-Division level in the district. The committees are composed of the following members:

District Level COVID-19 SOPs Implementation Committee

Deputy Commissioner Mastung	Chairman
DPO	Member
DHO	Member
ADC (G)	Secretary

Sub Divisional/Tehsil COVID-19 Implementation Committee

Assistant Commissioner	Chairman
Head of Tehsil HQ Hospital	Member
The DSP Concerned	Member
AD L.G	Secretary

These Committees are responsible to ensure SOPs compliance in all sectors and submit Report to Balochistan Command and Control Centre (BCOC) on their day to day activities.

b. DISTRICT RAPID RESPONSE TEAM (DRRT)

In the wake of COVID-19 pandemic, the National Command and Operational Centre decided to constitute Rapid Response Team at provincial and district levels.

COMPOSITION

District Health Officer (DHO)	Team Leader
N-STOP Officer	Focal Person
Polio Eradication Officer (PEO)	Member
District Support Manager, PPHI	Member
Chief Medical Officer (CMO)	Member
Medical Officer (MO)	Member
Malaria Superintendent	Member
M&E Officer, EPI	Member
District Health Coordinator, EPI	Member
District Health Communication Support Officer (DHCSO)	Member
Lab. Assistant	Member

TOR

To ensure the data flow from UC level to National level.

To implement the SOPs in community.

To detect and investigate COVID-19 cases timely and to ensure contact tracing.

To save the community from COVID-19 pandemic through communication and awareness sessions.

Monitor corona virus trends in the District.

Provide technical support to District Health Management Team in implementation of district preparedness and response plans.

Support (DHMT) to establish coordination and manage trainings for disease response.

Facilitate the inter-district exchange of corona various related information.

Conduct field visits as and when required.

Compile and submit daily report to Provincial COVID-19 Centre.

The following other measures were taken in order to contain COVID-19 in the District: -

6.8.1 Establishments of Screening Points

The Administration set up a screening point In UC ShaikhWa sil, adjacent to the levies check post at Barak Top since 23rd March 2020, in order to screen people coming from Iran. The

team also screened 262 members of the *Tableeghi Jamaat* and 730 others, but none of them was COVID positive. The team also dispatched 1687 samples to Public Health Laboratory at Fatima Jinnah Chest Hospital Quetta (1572) and Shaikh Zayed Hospital Quetta (115).

6.8.2 Logistics/Stockpiles

One of the major challenges for the District Administration was the procurement of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and disinfection inventory items during the COVID-19 crisis, since there were limited suppliers and the demands were rocketing from all around. A Committee (DHC/DHMC) was formed with the Deputy Commissioner Mastung as its Chairman, wherein all stakeholders were included; funds at the disposal of DHO office and MS DHQ were utilized and the required items were arranged. The distribution of acquired items was made through the DHO office. The DHO office not only supplied PPE and disinfection items to the Rapid Response Teams but also equipped all health facilities under its jurisdiction, including the front-line workers who were involved in EPI/PEI outreach activities including the EPI Technicians and the lady health workers in Polio. PPE were also provided to those departments engaged in COVID-19 activities including Police Department and BISP staff.

Initially it was extremely hard to find PPE stocks as the demands were sky high from all quarters, however, things calmed down with the passage of time. As of 30th May 2020, peak COVID-19 period, the following key PPE stocks were in the District: -

Items	Stock
N-95 Masks	2000
Surgical Mask	5000
Gloves	2000
Goggles	1250
Gowns/PPE	2000
Shoe Covers	5000

The DHO office also supplied cold chain equipment for sampling and Viral Transport Media (VTM), used in the sampling process, was requested from the Health Department Balochistan.

6.8.3 Risk Communication

The District Management also disseminated essential preventive communication messages like washing hands, keeping social distances and limiting movement during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, to the general public, using various means of communication like banners, posters, social media, print media and electronic media. In addition, advocacy

meetings with key influencers, especially the representatives of various trade owners and religious leaders were also convened regularly. The Administration prominently carried out the following activities in this connection: -

Meeting with religious leaders for adopting social distancing during routine daily *Namaz* and *Salat-e-Taraweeh*.

Display of posters, banners, distribution of handouts and mass community announcements regarding COVID-19 precautionary measures.

COVID-19 precautions announced in Friday *khutbat* across the District.

Community influencers were approached for adopting COVID-19 precautions in their respective communities.

6.8.4 Establishment and Maintenance of Isolation Units in Different Hospitals

The District Administration successfully managed to establish isolation units in different hospitals for confirmed and suspected COVID-19 patients. Staff from different health facilities was posted as stop-gap arrangement in shifts to handle the scenario smoothly and efficiently. Special security of the units and wards was ensured by deploying levies and police personnel there.

Isolation Centre: this arrangement separates COVID-19 affected people from others who are not sick.

Quarantine Centre: this setup separates and restricts the movement of people who may have been exposed to COVID-19 to see if they become sick. These people may have been exposed to the virus and do not know it, or they may have the disease but do not show symptoms. Generally, two-week period was required for getting out of these separations. The following isolation units were established in the District: -

16 bed Isolation Ward in NSGBRM Hospital.

20 bed Isolation Unit in DHQ Hospital.

10 bed Isolation Ward in RHC Kirdgap and RHC Asim Abad, each.

30 bed Quarantine Centre at Special Education Complex building Mastung.

6.8.5 Infection Prevention and Control Measures

The Deputy Commissioner Mastung, Mehboob Ahmed and DHO Mastung, Dr. Ameer Muhammad Gichki, ensured the availability of PPE and disinfection materials across the District. The DC Mastung was himself supervising the IPC activities at district level while the Assistant Commissioners were looking after these at sub-divisional level. Teams of Municipal Committee

Mastung, Municipal Committee Spezand and Local Government and Rural Development Department Mastung were effectively engaged in the disinfection campaign at hospitals, bazars, *masajid*, infected houses and vicinities, crowded sites and offices. Line departments' officials were also engaged, particularly in relief activities.

Some major activities in this regard are described here: -

i. Trainings of Staff

In order to enhance the District's capacity to counter the challenge of COVID-19, the DRRT has facilitated 31 training sessions for staff of hospitals, quarantine/isolation centres, LEAs personnel, Tiger Force and school teachers on COVID-19 SOPs. More than 300 officials on COVID-19 SOPs were trained, including medical staff to obtain Nasopharyngeal Swabs (preferred method of obtaining samples from suspected COVID-19 patient). The DHO office nominated/recommended Lab Technicians from all sub-divisions who got orientation on sample collection and use of PPE; a total of 5 sample collectors were trained to add strength to the whole process.

ii. Human Resource Management

Considering the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic, all offices including that of the Deputy Commissioner, District Health Officer and the District Polio Control Room have been made functional 24/7 for performing essential tasks. The DPCR daily routine was changed to three shifts. 01 officer, 01 focal person, 02 class IV employees and a driver with ambulance were on standby in two shifts (morning and evening). The morning shift operated from 9 am to 5 pm. The evening one was from 5 pm to 10 pm. The night shift was also available on call from 10 pm to 9 am.

iii. Quarantine and Isolation Centres

The total numbers of active cases during 2020 were 251, which included people quarantined at home and Isolated. There were 211 cases who were home isolated and the rest got treatment in different arrangements in Quetta. The need for *Masjid* Quarantine arose during the month of April 2020, as a precautionary measure to keep the virus outbreak curtailed among the Muslims attached with *Tableeghi Jamaat* in various parts of the country. Hence the *masajid*, wherein the *Jamaat* members were staying, were declared as quarantine centres and with the completion of the specified period, the members were sent back to their home towns after giving clearance certificate and travel NOC by the District Administration. In Mastung, 24 *masajid* in different parts of the District were declared as quarantine centres, which had 242 people of *Tableeghi Jamaat* in them.

iv. Contact Tracing

The District Administration enhanced mobilization of its Rapid Response Teams and its capacity to respond to alerts 24/7 within the shortest possible time . Contact Tracing was carried out by members of the District RRT or the respective Tehsil RRT. The total number of contacts tracked and investigated for the various positive cases was 451.

v. Institutions (Schools) SOPs Surveillance

Surveillance of COVID-19 involved both active and passive surveillance and response, though the educational institutions remained closed for major part of the year. Active surveillance included monitoring of active COVID-19 cases. In toto, 667 suspected teachers and students were screened out, of which only 07 tested positive for COVID -19. Random inspection of 35 schools was carried out by DRRT to ensure institutional SOPs compliance. Passive reporting of COVID-19 included weekly inspection of 15 schools.

vi. Monitoring and Evaluation

In order to achieve synergy and implement effective measures for the COVID-19 response: supervision, monitoring and evaluation was entrusted upon the respective administrative heads. The District Administration was directed by the Government to ensure a supervisory and supportive role with the aim to maximize the response efforts using the available resources (especially human resource) in the best interest of the public at isolation centres.

vii. Data Management

One key challenge in the COVID-19 response has been the maintenance of data. No guidelines were issued in the National Action Plan; the line list, the reporting format and software were kept changing. The number of variables required for each person were around 120, which was not sustainable. At first the IDIMS (Integrated Disease Information Management System) was adopted as the software for reporting, which was later replaced by the Chief Minister Data Unit (CMDU). The later was designed as an administrative tool and did not cater the surveillance needs of COVID-19. The N-STOP Officer was nominated as Focal Person for the data management which did bring a positive feedback in the data chain, and regular interaction with the CMDU was made possible using the existing DHO, DPCR and PEI staff.

viii. COVID-19 Tests Analysis Data 2020

Mastung district was one of the most COVID-19 infected districts of Balochistan due to the following reasons: (i) its geographical location, which makes it a gate way to the provincial

capital regarding south-eastern part of the country (ii) frequent movement of people from Mastung to Quetta (iii) route of shia zaireen to and from Iran.

The first COVID-19 infected case in Mastung came from Hyderabad Sindh. The suspected family, residents of Zarkhelan, Mastung city, moved from Hyderabad Sindh to Mastung on 3rd April 2020. The family had signs and symptoms of COVID-19 but were not reported. On 12th April, the father developed dry cough and mild fever; he went to hospital for check-up, where he was reported COVID-19 positive.

The total number of samples collected in the District during 2020 is 1842 out of which 251 tested positive while the rest 1591 tested negative. Whereas samples collected of Mastung locals in other districts were 358 and the cross-notified Covid-19 cases are 48 in number. Thus, COVID-19 positive cases belonging to Mastung in toto are 299. By the end of 2020, Mastung stood 5th among the 33 districts of the province in most number of COVID-19 cases. Officially, 08 COVID-19 caused deaths are reported of the Mastung district, of which 7 were reported from Quetta while 1 was confirmed from Karachi.

ix. Lockdown

As per guidelines of the Provincial Government, the District Administration put in place several measures to curtail the spread of the virus in the District. For this purpose, complete lock down, area lock down, smart lock down, intra and inter-district movements of people, implementation of social distancing and SOPs and imposing ban on social gatherings were adopted. People over the age of 50 and patients with bad immune system were restricted from leaving their homes.

Mass awareness campaigns were profusely run through community awareness sessions, safety message announcemen ts in local and national languages across the District through speaker bound vans, electronic and print media, banners and pamphlets and spreading of video messages of prominent religious personalities *(Ulama).*

On 13th March 2020, the Government of Balochistan through Home and Tribal Affairs Department, issued its first order of imposing ban on gathering of ten or more than ten persons, sit-ins/processions/rallies at public places, markets, hotels/restaurants and on weddings/*walima*s, parties, sports gatherings, cinemas, educational gatherings, conferences and seminars in the province for one month, exercising power under sub-section (6) of section 144 CrPC 1898. On 17th March 2020, the Government further took shrines, gyms, sports complexes and parks into the fold of the aforementioned ban. Enhancing the restrictions with the hike in COVID-19 cases, the Government on 20th March 2020 conveyed the instructions of closure of all shopping malls, crowded markets, sitting serving restaurants, inter-provincial

public transport and intra-city public transport (buses), for a period of three weeks. The District Administration Mastung zealously followed the directions passed by the Government in order to minimize the dissemination of the virus. Labourers and working lot of Quetta and the surrounding districts left Karachi in bulk, due to lockdown, and faced great difficulties in reaching their homes; also creating issues for the Mastung Administration as these hapless people were thronging from all possible directions to reach Quetta and their hometown; they were indeed between the devil and the deep blue sea.

The Government kept on extending the period of lockdown, keeping in view the intensity of the virus spread; unnecessary movements, not wearing of masks and non-compliance of SOPs were strictly prohibited. Offices were closed for almost all officials; only head of the office/department along with few support staff, and that too of important offices/departments, were to attend offices, rest were directed to run official affairs from home. In Mastung the Deputy Commissioner Office, Health offices and BISP functions were carried out without any interruption. General exemptions were issued amid lockdown by the Government for patients, public officials, food providers, senior citizens and grocery stores. And on 8th August 2020, with some decrease in the intensity of the pandemic, the Government of Balochistan lifted the restrictions on timings of all markets, shops/stores, outlets and other major/minor business components, in the province.

Education setup suffered a lot during the year 2020 as almost all year long the campus academic activities remained disrupted. In private sector schools, the parents of students and school administrations remained at loggerheads throughout the year on fees payment; even the matter was discussed in Court of law. In Mastung, the private schools including Taaleem Foundation Grammar School badly suffered and the District Administration even provided ration to the private school teaching staff.

x. Smart Lockdown

Subsequent to the complete lockdown phase, the Government of Balochistan resorted to smart lockdown in areas which were potential threats in the spread of the deadly virus. Initially, in Mastung, Zarkhelan locality was affected which was locked down for two weeks, and all its patients successfully recovered. However, two areas, Bacha Abad and Killi Jan Muhammad with positive cases 15 and 11, respectively, were proposed to be put under smart lockdown in the month of June 2020; these areas' patients too restored to health.

6.8.6 Relief Measures Taken for COVID-19 Lockdown Affectees

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a dramatic loss of human life worldwide and presents an unprecedented challenge to public health, food systems and the professional

world. The economic and social disruption caused by the pandemic is devastating: tens of millions of people are at a risk of falling into extreme poverty worldwide. Financial uncertainty, decrease in income, fear of job loss and food insecurity were some major challenges that local communities envisaged during the lockdown imposed due to the outbreak of coronavirus in the region. The Government, seeing the difficulties of the masses engaged in petty and daily wages jobs, announced emergency relief packages to maintain lifeline.

Ehsaas Emergency Cash Programme (EECP)

Ehsaas Emergency Cash Programme, executed through Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), was planned in the context of economic hardships experienced by the vulnerable, due to the ongoing coronavirus crisis. Within this context, the Ehsaas Emergency Cash initiative was designed for simple and easy rollout, using the existing at-scale digital payment capacity of the Government of Pakistan, which has been developed within the Poverty Alleviation Division.

Categories of EEC:

Ehsaas Emergency Cash was distributed in five categories.

Category I: Existing beneficiaries of BISP

Category II: Registered through SMS by sending CNIC number at 8171.

Category III: Lists were prepared and shared through District Administration.

Category IV: Beneficiaries of Ehsaas Emergency Cash comprise individuals that had applied through the web-based portal hosted on the Prime Minister's website.

Categories V: affected labourers.

Establishment of Camp Sites:

Initially 9 camp sites were suggested by the DC Mastung at different areas of the District, for ease of the poor and efficient running of the programme, however, due to certain limitations, BISP established only two camp sites in Mastung city. EECP in Mastung was started from 7th April 2020 and it lasted till 15th September 2020.

Following are the details of cash distribution through EECP: -

Category	No. of Beneficiaries	Paid	Remaining	Percentage %
C- I	2635	1976	659	75%
C- II	4027	3493	534	86.7%
C- III	4360	3813	547	87%
C- IV	287	253	34	88%
C- V	1261	750	511	59.4%

	12570	10285	2285	81.8%

Total amount paid	Rs. 123420000

The remaining beneficiaries did not come to receive their payments.

Ration/Food Packages

The Government of Balochistan placed an amount of Rs. 15 million at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner Mastung for distribution of ration/food packages among the COVID-19 lockdown affectees of the District.

To keep the distribution process fair and efficient, a committee was constituted by the Government of Balochistan with the following composition:

Deputy Commissioner Mastung	Chairman
Deputy Director, Agri. And Cooperatives Dept.	Member
Deputy Director, Livestock and Dairy Dev. Dept.	Member
Deputy Director, Labour and Manpower Dept.	Member

The Committee worked day and night to serve the purpose with utmost commitment. The funds Rs. 15 million were released by the Government for 3000 packages @ Rs.5000 per 57 kg package, however, the Committee expanded the amount so diligently that the same 57 kg package costed Rs. 4425 (130 packages purchased from Utility Store Mastung for Muhalla Zarkhelan affectees of lockdown), Rs. 4270 (1000 packages purchased from Head Office Utility Stores Quetta through Mastung Office) and Rs. 4600 (1323 packages purchased from private vendor after Utility Store Office declined to provide further packages due to unavailability of items). The earlier purchased 600 packages of weight 75 kg were also provided by the Utility Store Mastung and were adjusted in the same funds as per Government directions.

weight of Food Package (kg)	Cost per Package (Rs.)	No. of Packages	Total cost of Food Packages (Rs.)
75	6780	600	4068000
57	4425	130	575250
57	4270	1000	4270000
57	4600	1323	6085800
Total		**3053**	**14999050** (Bal. Rs.950)

Second Wave of COVID-19 Pandemic and Preventive Measures, Upto Dec.2020 Mastung

With the start of the winter season 2020-21, an abrupt rise in the COVID-19 positive cases has been observed; hence the Government took immediate action to contain transmission of the corona virus among communities. Fortunately, Mastung remains safe in this fresh wave of the pandemic. Samples are forwarded to the testing laboratory on daily basis but luckily positive cases have not been reported yet in the available results. The Government took some urgent decisions, for instance: -

i Educational institutions are ordered to be closed till 15th March 2021.

ii Boosted testing activities for Covid-19 at healthcare facilities.

iii Random screening of Government employees working from offices.

iv Implementation of covid-19 SOPs in crowded places like offices, bazars, fruit markets etc.

6.9 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OVERVIEW OF MYSTERIOUS SKIN DISEASE IN MASTUNG

Background

On 18th May 2019, an outbreak of mysterious skin disease occurred among the students of Government Girls High School Killi Muhammad Shahi, which is situated in town (Union Council Mastung-I). It initially affected only 3 students of the same class when they started feeling itching, skin rashes and shortness of breath (dyspnea), but it soon spread in the entire class. The Principal rushed them to the nearby BHU, where they were referred to DHQ Hospital and NSGBRM Hospital Mastung for further treatment. The Deputy Commissioner Mastung, Mumtaz Ali Khetran, directed PPHI Team to spray insecticides and pesticides on surrounding trees in order to control allergens. After 5:00 pm on the same day, most of the students were medicated and discharged from the hospital; 27 students were admitted in DHQ Mastung. Secretary Health and Director General Health Services Balochistan took notice of the ailment and constituted a Provincial Medical Team to investigate the matter. On 22nd May 2019, another school in the same UC (Mastung-I), Government Girls High School Killi Ishkina, reported 62 cases with same signs and symptoms; and after 5 days, the incident with similar symptoms was observed in Girls High School Shamsabad, on 27-5-2019.

The Team constituted by the Government consisted of the following members:

Dr. Shoukat Baloch, Director Public Health at DGHS Office Quetta

Mr. Shoukat Baloch, Public Health Specialist Quetta

Dr. Ehsan Ahmed, TSO PDSRU at DGHS Office Quetta

Dr. Ibrahim Mandokhail, Dermatologist SPH Quetta

Dr. Ilayas Baloch, Psychiatrist BMCH Quetta

Dr. Tariq Marri, Physician BMCH Quetta

Dr. Mehmood, Pulmonologist FJC & GH Quetta

Dr. Jan Inayat, Fellow FELTP PDSRU Quetta

Dr. Zubair Jan Bugti, Fellow FELTP PDSRU Quetta

Dr. Khair Mohammad, Fellow FELTP PDSRU Quetta

The Provincial Medical Team started investigation and sent the samples to National Institute of Health (NIH) Islamabad, but found nothing substantial. The Team concluded that Irritant Contact Dermatitis may be caused by a chemical exposure. Team suggested some preventive measures in order to control the disease. On the recommendations of the team, Environmental Protection Agency experts were asked to detect chemical allergen or agent. The

team visited sites but could not find any chemical irritant in the environment, hence it became a mysterious skin disease that did not have any visible or chemical cause.

On 25th June 2019, for the 2nd time, Government Girls High School Killi Mohammad Shai reported 27 cases with same irritant. This time DC Mastung and DHO Mastung demanded a trained team from NIH Islamabad to investigate the disease. In the meanwhile, another Girls Public School Babu Muhalla also got affected and reported 7 cases including teachers. The team arrived on 29th June 2019. The Environmental Protection Agency and Field Epidemiology and Laboratory Training Programme (FELTP) Team also joined them. The teams collected various samples from the affected schools which were sent to DEXTRO Islamabad for further investigation.

The team conducted descriptive investigation and the three affected schools, DHQ hospital and NSGBRM Hospital were visited for collection of samples and history. Investigation included face to face interviews to collect socio-demographic data and presenting symptoms, physical examination of cases, neighboring street visits, interviews with school authorities and the attending doctors; environmental assessment was conducted in the schools and surrounding streets. Fifteen blood and nine urine samples were collected and dispatched to NIH Laboratory Islamabad for analysis. Four blood and four Oropharyngeal samples were sent for culture and sensitivity tests.

Analytical Results

A total of 221 cases of irritant contact dermatitis identified. Mostly cases were females 98.2% ((217) as compared to males 1.8% (4). The mean age was 11 years with age range of 4 to 18 years. The most affected age group was 10-12 years i.e. 34.4.1% (76) followed by 13-15 years 27.6% (61). The school absent children did not develop any symptom. Details are given as:

School	Cases	School strength	Attack Rate (%)
Govt. Girls High School Killi Mohammad Shai	120	450	26.6
Govt. Girls High School Killi Ishkina	62	320	19.4
Govt. Girls High School Killi Shamsabad	39	78	50

7 EDUCATION

Article 25 (A) of the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan makes free and compulsory education for children between age 5 to 16 as a fundamental right. The constitution allows each province to prepare its own laws for implementation of the same. The Government of Balochistan passed an Act in this regard 'The Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2014'. This Act makes the Government responsible for bearing all the education-related costs inclusive of stationery, schoolbags, school meals and transport for the children falling in the aforementioned age group. This bill further stipulates that free and compulsory education be imparted to every child regardless of sex, nationality or race in a neighborhood school. Thus, Mastung district unit is responsible to ensure delivery of education on ground as per requirements of Article 25 (A) of the Constitution and the consequent legislation on compulsory education. The major stakeholders in the education sector in the District include: District Education Department, District Administration, Community, Policy, Planning and Implementation Unit (PPIU), Political Leadership and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) including the Private Schools Association working at district level.

7.1 ESTABLISHMENT AND EVOLUTION OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

In order to manage the rendering of quality education in the province, the provincial Government had created the posts of Director of Education at provincial and Inspector of Schools at district level. Later, the post of Inspector of Schools was re-designated as District Education Officer. In 1972, the Directorate of Education was bifurcated into Directorate of Education Schools/Colleges and Directorate of Education Bureau of Curriculum and Extension Centre. Afterwards, in 1982, the former Directorate was further divided into; Directorate of Schools, and Directorate of Colleges. Moreover, subordinate Directorates of Schools were setup at divisional level at Quetta, Kalat, Sibi, Makran, Zhob, and Naseerabad. The mission of the department was to undertake all initiatives in order to improve the quality of education with utmost commitment and effort.

The first primary school for boys in Mastung was established in 1904 in the city and was upgraded to the middle level in 1918. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah visited the school in 1945 and left his remarks about the school. In 1960, the school was upgraded to the level of high school and named as Ahmed Yar Khan High School. Later, in the same year, it was renamed as Govt. Pilot High School Mastung. Similarly, the first Girls Primary School was established in 1946 and was upgraded to High School in 1952.

7.2 GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF EDUCATION

Management of the education sector in Mastung is carried out by various departments and bodies: the Department of Secondary Education, the Department of Colleges and Higher Education, the Balochistan Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (BTEVTA) and the University of Balochistan. The Department of Secondary Education has the responsibility for education of all school age children in the District. Office of the District Education Officer functions as the secretariat for implementation and monitoring of policies targeting primary and secondary level education at the district level. Colleges are independent of any district level management body and come under the Secretary Colleges and Higher Education Department, whereas the University sub-campus is headed by the University of Balochistan Quetta. A growing private sector has become a significant stakeholder in education. *Madaris* also contribute significantly to the education sector and need to be included in education reforms and management.

Generally, the governance structure of education in the province is divided into Secretariat and Directorate. The former, headed by a Secretary, has the role of overall supervision and policy making, while the latter functions as the main technical unit responsible for education service delivery and is headed by a Director. The Directorate has three functional levels in the hierarchy in order to manage the education in the province: the provincial headquarters, divisional directorates and the district education offices. The traditional structure at the district level consists of a District Education Officer (DEO) who heads the district education system. The DEO is supported by a number of officers including separate officers for male and female school management. The aim of DEO is to improve management of schools in the District.

7.3 DISTRICT EDUCATION OFFICE MASTUNG

Prior to the year 2001, the management of education in Mastung district was arranged from district Kalat. In August 2001, the office of Executive Officer of Education was shifted to Mastung and Mr. Abdul Haq Bangulzai was appointed as the first Executive Officer of Education. A total of 08 Executive DOEs served in the office till 2010. Afterwards, the post was altered to District Education Officer and Mr. Muhammad Rafiq was appointed as the first DEO Mastung.

Mastung has the same structure of governance as in other districts of the province. The district education system has gone through a number of changes over the last 15 years. In 2002, education as a subject, was devolved to districts and then reverted in 2009 when the devolution law of 2002 was replaced with the new Local Government Act. Provincial level control in the past often led to centralisation of routine operational decisions like transfers, postings and financial expenditure, which badly affected the smooth functioning of schools in peripheries. Recently, the provincial education secretariat has made some critical changes to delegate operational decisions to the district level and below. It has created three bodies to facilitate the process at the District and cluster levels.

District Education Group (DEG)
District Education Authority (DEA)
School Clusters (SC)

7.3.1 District Education Group

Education Department, Government of Balochistan, has developed Balochistan Education Sector Plan (20013-18) which envisages governance and accountability as its main thematic areas to improve education quality through governance reforms and ensuring accountability in education sector. In order to implement its agenda, a Performance Management System has been developed.

Composition:

i	Deputy Commissioner	Chairman
ii	District Education Officer	Secretary
iii	District Officer Education (Male)	Member
iv	District Officer Education (Female)	Member
v	The Principle Govt. Degree College (Boys)	Member
vi	The Principle Govt. Degree College (Girls)	Member
vii	The Principle Elementary College	Member

viii	The Representative of Local NGOs	Member
ix	The Social Welfare Officer	Member
x	The District Health Officer	Member
xi	The District Account Officer/Treasury Officer	Member
xii	The Representative from Teachers Union	Member
xiii	Two Representatives from Civil Society	Member

TOR:

To review performance of Real Time School Monitoring System.

To promote educational awareness at district level.

To plan, coordinate and support in increasing student enrolment and retention at district level.

To monitor absenteeism of officers, officials and teachers.

To monitor and ensure proper functioning of educational institutions.

To discuss and resolve grievances of teachers and employees at district level.

To discuss and resolve grievances of public regarding educational affairs.

To mobilize community and encourage their participation in educational matters.

To support and ensure proper implementation of Balochistan Education Sector Plan.

To recommend rationalization of schools and posts.

7.3.2 District Education Authority

This body was notified in February 2014 with the objective of providing support to the District Education Officer in difficult decisions with potential political ramifications. Composition of DEA is as follows:

i)	District Education Officer	Chairman
ii)	Representative of the Deputy Commissioner	Members
iii)	District Accounts Officer or his Representative	Members
iv)	District Officer Education (Male)	Members
v)	District Officer Education (Female)	Members
vi)	Deputy District Officers (Female or Male) (with regard to issues of their respective jurisdiction)	Members
vii)	The Head Master/Mistress (with regard to issues related to the school staff in their respective schools).	Members
viii)	Female/Male Education Coordinators (with respect to issues of teachers posted in their respective jurisdiction)	Members

Terms of reference of DEA have not been notified officially. Practically DEA has been involved in decisions of long leave of teachers (e.g. study leave) or out of country leave. DEA has also been involved in decisions of transfers and postings.

7.3.3 School Based Clusters

As part of delegation of powers, clusters have been formed at school level. A high school functions as the central point (or head) of the cluster which caters for all primary and middle schools in a nearby range. Head teacher/master of the high school functions as the head of the cluster. The cluster has a number of uses: firstly, a number of financial powers for procurement have been delegated to these clusters; secondly, these clusters are expected to be at the centre of the Continuous Professional Development Programme developed by Department of Education and Provincial Institute of Teacher Education.

Recent Progress of Education Department:

Providing free of cost education without discrimination to 28802 students in 396 schools of the District with a human resource strength of 1610.

Trained all SSTs for COVID-19 SOPs implementation.

Provision of drinking water and toilets in schools (PSDP scheme No. 2699/2016.0801).

Distribution of free textbooks.

In 37 High/Higher Secondary schools, water tanks, wash schemes and preventive stuff regarding COVID-19 were provided through UNICEF.

With the support of Islamic Relief (IR), water tanks and other facilities have been provided in 15 schools.

7.3.4 State of Education in the District

State of Education in Mastung district is similar to the situation in other districts in Balochistan. Access and quality indicators of the District are very challenging. The District suffers from multiple issues in the backdrop of poverty and cultural constraints. The education sector in the District comprises public and private schools with varying quality.

Literacy Rate

A person was treated as literate in the 1998 Census, if he could read a newspaper and write a simple letter in any language. The concerned quarters have not issued literacy rates of the District of the recent years. The literacy rates of the District as recorded in the previous years is given in order:

Year	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
1998	37.66	15.7	27.58
2007	65	22	45
2013 (15+)	61	20	40.5
2013 (10+)	66	29	48

The trend in literacy rates exhibits ups and downs owing to different factors keeping the peculiar nature of the District:

Regular migrations of the rural communities.

Drop out of children especially girl students.

Unhealthy financial position of the rural lot.

Early marriages especially of females.

Parents Teachers School Management Committees (PTSMCs) and Local Education Committees (LECs) low performance.

7.3.5 Access of Education Indicators

Access and quality of education in the District is somewhat not very advanced. Low population density leaves a lot of settlements without school and within the existing schools there are enrolment gaps. The Access Indicators include; Net Enrolment Rate (NER), Gender Parity Index (GPI), Out of School Children, School Availability and Equity and Inclusiveness. Missing facilities like water and toilet adversely affects the enrolment and retention. School availability bottleneck that appears at the primary to middle and secondary to higher secondary level further hampers the access situation. Teacher learning quality is a key concern in Mastung district.

a) Net Enrolment Rate (NER)

The Net Enrolment Rate as recorded in 2013, at primary level was 84%, at middle level was 45% and at the secondary level was 22%; whereas in 2018, the NER at primary level was around 90%.

b) Gender Parity Index (GPI)

The gender gaps in the enrolment rate are assessed through calculating Gender Parity Index (GPI). At all levels, since 2005, GPI is heavily in favour of males, except in the 2006 when GPI was in favour of females at secondary level. There is presence of girls students in boys middle and high schools and vice versa, because of two reasons:

i) Admission of opposite gender students in primary section of the schools.

ii) Securing the admission for exam purposes (in case of unavailability of same gender schools).

Details of total students and teaching staff in schools in Mastung district.

Sr.#	Name/Grade	Male Students	Female Students	Total Students	Male Teaching Staff	Female Teaching Staff	Male Non-Teaching Staff	Female Non-Teaching Staff
1	Govt. Boys Higher Secondary School	331	00	331	26	00	04	00
2	Govt. Boys High Schools	5796	37	5833	283	00	91	00
3	Govt. Boys Middle Schools	2567	176	2743	192	00	30	00
4	Govt. Boys Primary Schools	7233	1510	8743	288	01	02	01
5	Govt. Girls High Schools	173	4730	4903	00	287	43	31
6	Govt. Girls Middle Schools	378	2912	3290	00	179	14	09
7	Govt. Girls Primary Schools	648	2311	2959	00	141	00	00
	Total	**17126**	**11676**	**28802**	**789**	**608**	**184**	**40**

Gender Parity Index= 0.7

c) Out of School Children

There is no clear data relating to the exact number of out of school children due to various factors. As per record in 2013, there were approximately 13324 number of out of school children of age 6 to 15. This constituted 24% of the total 56623 children of school going age 6-15. Level wise 6% of the 'primary school going age children' are out of school. The percentage of out of school children increases at the middle and secondary school level, where 45% and 68% are out of school, respectively. Gender wise 19% boys and 36 % girls of 6-15 age group are out of school. The percentage increases beyond primary where 57% girls, 34% boys of age 11-13 and 83% girls and 53% boys of age 14-15 are out of school. The data reveals that more boys complete primary, middle and secondary classes. The out of school children not only include children who never enrolled but also take in those who drop out of school.

d) School Availability and Utilization

Due to the low population density in the District, there are a lot of settlements without schools or do not qualify to have school due to their size. As of 2013, compared to 293 primary schools, there were only 45 middle and 27 secondary schools, while there was only 1 higher secondary school in the District. Overall ratio of the primary to middle was 7:1, for boys it was 8:1 and for girls it was 4:1. The District had 103 (35%) primary schools with single teacher and 67 primary schools with single room. Low utilization and lack of some basic facilities in the

existing schools further added to the problem at that time. The enrolment gaps are huge in certain schools and continue to exist even in populations and settlements with accessible primary schools. The teacher-student ratios vary across schools but overall average is low.

Teacher Student Ratio

Section	Appointed Teacher-Student Ratio			Sanctioned Teacher- Student Ratio		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	30	39	33	27	32	29
Middle	15	16	15	12	08	10
High	10	08	09	07	05	06
1 teacher : 19 students				1 teacher : 15 students		

e) Equity and Inclusiveness

Like other districts in Balochistan, marginalization of certain groups exists in the District. In most of the rural areas, the common marginalization is of women, which result in wider gender gaps. There are ethno-linguistic differences which impact social cohesion. The likelihood of familial inequity must be high in the District because of high poverty incidence. Students belonging to unprivileged families having no literate elders in the households or belonging to family units where incidence of violence is high, often remain unable to excel in studies. The District does not seem to suffer from staffing inequity as the schools have small teacher-student ratio of about 1:20. However, the poor quality of teaching-learning process creates instructional and programmatic inequity and affects the students' performance.

Quality and Relevance of Education in the District

Quality of teaching-learning process remains a key concern in Mastung district. According to the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2014, only 16.7% children of grades 5 can read a story in Urdu and 5.7% children can read a sentence in English. In Arithmetic, only 1.9% children can do 2 digit divisions and 74% can recognize numbers. Thus, the learning skills of the children are very poor. This cannot be blamed on the teacher alone, other factors like the general policy on quality, choice of language of instruction, textbooks and examinations are all factors that lead to poor learning outcomes.

District Limitations and Strengths

The quality indicators include; teacher-student ratio, survival and completion rate, textbooks dissemination and feedback and assessment/learning outcomes. District officials have a number of limitations as per the structure of education, in ensuring quality of education. Among others, they do not control the quality of curriculum, textbooks and teacher training.

After the 18th Amendment, the curriculum responsibility has been shifted to the Provincial Government from the Federal. At present, it lies with Bureau of Curriculum and Extension Centre. The Balochistan Textbook Board prepares textbooks. Pre-service teacher education is the responsibility of Government Colleges of Elementary Education and the private sector universities. In-service teacher training is the responsibility of the Provincial Institute of Teacher Education (PITE). Classroom teaching and learning remains the direct responsibility of the district tier as an extension of the Directorate of Schools (DOS).

7.3.6 Primary and Secondary Level Educational Institutes in the District

At present, there are a number of schools (public and private sector) at primary, middle and secondary level, one Cadet College, four Inter Colleges, two Degree Colleges, one Elementary College, a Sub-Campus of University of Balochistan, a Technical Training Centre and several *Madaris* are functioning throughout the District. However, the concentration is higher in the city as compared to peripheries (Dasht, Kadkucha and Kirdgap). The details of the educational institutes are listed as under:

a) Public Sector Schools

No. of Schools	Total Employees	Number of Students
396	1680	28561

Details of Schools

Gender	Number of Schools (HS/H/M/P) Level				Total
	Higher Secondary	High	Middle	Primary	
Boys	01	20	22	208	251
Girls	00	17	29	99	145
Total	**01**	**37**	**53**	**307**	**396**

Details of Students

Gender	Number of Students (HS/H/M/P) Level				Total
	Higher Secondary	High	Middle	Primary	
Boys	331	5969	2945	7881	17126
Girls	-	4767	3088	3821	11676
Total	**331**	**10736**	**6033**	**11702**	**28802**

Teaching staff in schools; Cadre and Gender Wise

Sr.#	Cadre/Post	Male	Female
1	JDM	33	22
2	EST	02	01
3	HEAD MASTER/ MISTRESS	11	12
4	IT TEACHER	01	00
5	JET(GENERAL)	92	78
6	JET(TECHNICAL)	03	00
7	JVT	454	343
8	JUNIOR ARABIC TEACHER	23	19
9	MUALIM-UL-QURAN	27	17
10	PET	29	23
11	SENIOR PET	05	01
12	SST (GENERAL)	47	50
13	SST (SCIENCE)	62	41
14	SST (TECHNICAL)	05	01
	Total=1402	794	608

b) Private Schools in Mastung District

There are 25 private schools functioning in Mastung district. The Government of Balochistan has passed an Act, namely the Balochistan Private Educational Institute Registration and Regulation Authority (BPEIRRA) Act, 2015, for registering and regulating the private schools in the province. The BPEIRRA Act, 2015 has been passed by the Provincial Assembly Balochistan on 12th October, 2015, and the Balochistan Education Foundation shall be the Authority for the purposes of the Act. Section 11 of the said Act includes that no institution shall be established or continued except in accordance with the provision of the Act and the rules made there under; 'Provided that any institution which is operative on the commencing day of this Act but unregistered for a period of more than six months shall be liable for sealing by the Registration Authority or by the Deputy Commissioner of the district concerned or any other officer so authorized by the Authority'.

Hitherto, 16 out of 25 private institutes in Mastung district have applied for and are registered with the Authority.

Male/Female Ratio (Private Schools)

- Teachers:

  Male 30% Female 70%

- Students:

  Male65% Female 35 %

7.4 TAALEEM FOUNDATION GRAMMAR SCHOOL (TFGS) MASTUNG

Introduction

Taaleem Foundation Grammar School is a private school in Mastung district, which works under the umbrella of Taaleem Foundation (TF); initially called Pakistan Academy for the Promotion of Education and Research (PAPER), and later on in 1998 renamed as Taleem Foundation, a non-profit and non-government community support organization, headed by Dr. Zafar Iqbal Qadir. TF is a Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy (PCP) certified organization and is also a major non-profit female employer in Pakistan; which is a women-run setup. TFGS was established in Mastung on 06th January 1993, where the first Deputy Commissioner Mastung Orya Maqbool Jan Abbasi (18-2-1992 to 14-08-1993) offered to bring his brainchild 'Sarawan Public School' in the fold of TF. TFGS is run on the basis of co-education system. Hitherto 08 such Grammar Schools are established in Balochistan by Taleem Foundation i.e. Kohlu, Zhob, Loralai, Killa Saifullah, Muslimbagh, Sui, Pishin and Mastung. The mission of Taaleem Foundation is development of a socially responsible and economically empowered local community for global peace and prosperity. The School follows the curriculum of the Punjab Text Book Board.

7.4.1 The Board of Directors and Syndicate

The School is managed through a model of Public Private Partnership under the guidance of Board of Directors (BoD), which consists of 12 members with Dr. Zafar Iqbal Qadir as its Chairman. The School has a Syndicate to decide on routine matters and has the following members:

Deputy Commissioner Mastung	Chairman
Lady Medical Officer	Member
Principal TFGS	Member
VP TFGS	Member
Two Parents' Representatives	Member

Location and Building

TFGS Mastung is located on main N-25 near Shaheed Nawab Ghous Bakhsh Raisani Memorial Educational Enclave in city area. It has 26 class rooms, a Principal office and two residential lodges (an old and a new one). The said building was constructed by Directorate of Small Industries Balochistan on State land (land in the name of Sericulture Department), for the purpose of Wool Centre Mastung, which later on got defunct; and the said building was acquired on payment (Rs. 1357084, being value of land and building) by the Directorate of Labour and Manpower Balochistan from the Directorate of Small Industries on 05th April, 1988,

for establishment of Vocational Training Centre (VTC) Mastung. Since the VTC Mastung did not get functional in about three-year period, therefore, Orya Maqbool Jan Abbasi started a school namely Sarawan Public School in the said building, which was later on taken into the fold of Taaleem Foundation Grammar School Mastung.

Directorate of Manpower Training (earlier Directorate of Labour and Manpower) was continuously trying to get back the building, it had acquired on payment, from Taaleem Foundation Grammar School until it got a fresh building in SNGBRME Enclave Mastung.

Enrolment

There are 25 female teachers in the school who conduct classes from Nursery to 10th class. Prior to the spread of Covid-19 pandemic, total strength of the school was above 800; however, post pandemic situation, regarding enrolment, when schools were opened in September 2020, was not that encouraging as there was visible decline in the school going students. Enrolment as of September 2020 is given as: -

No. of Students	Boys	Girls
Nursery	13	14
Prep	49	31
One	45	29
Two	44	30
Three	62	29
4th	32	29
5th	34	23
6th	33	17
7th	25	12
8th	19	15
9th	00	00
10th	05	00
Total	361	229
Total No. of Students	**590**	

Tuition Fee

LEVEL	FEE STRUCTURE 2020 (Rs.)	
Class	Boys	Girls
PLAYGROUP/NURSE RY	1300	1000
PREP	1300	1000
GRADE 1	1500	1200

GRADE 2	1500	1200
GRADE 3	1600	1300
GRADE 4	1600	1300
GRADE 5	1700	1500
GRADE 6	1700	1500
GRADE 7	2000	1700
GRADE 8	2000	1700
GRADE 9,10	3000	2500

7.4.2 Difference between TFGS and a Local Private School

TFGS has a peculiar way of teaching and thus maintains a reputed status among public. The major differences between a TFGS and other local private education institutions can be pointed as:

The deliverance of education through technology recourses that includes learning material system (LMS), wherein there is a tech browser in Karachi and E-labs are established in each TF station. Students attend regular classes in these Labs, where their concepts especially in science subjects improve. All their difficulties are covered in real time through various means in E-labs.

A centralised head office system unlike other private schools exists, which supervises and monitors academic excellence through various means e.g. MCQs based tests are arranged by the Head Office and students solve these papers online in computer lab.

A monitoring unit is also established by Head Office which visits every station from time to time and analyses the education quality.

Use of technology in managerial affairs. An online system named as Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), where a portal is established and the entire information regarding enrolment rate, fee collection, students' strength, default amount and fee structure can be checked in real time by head office.

Provision of scholarships to orphans and position holders.

Formations of BoD and Syndicate, through which educationists and public officials are engaged to run the affairs of the school smoothly.

7.5 CADET COLLEGE MASTUNG (CCM)

The project of establishing a Cadet College in Balochistan was conceived in March 1976, when the Federal Government extended help for establishing a Cadet College in the province, bringing it at par with other provinces, thus providing equal opportunities to the talented and brighter students from the region. The President of Pakistan approved the project in 1979 and its PC-I was approved in 1981. Present site was selected in 1982 and the construction of first two phases started in 1983. The College started functioning on 09th April 1987, with the induction of its first Entry of 60 cadets.

Cadet College, Mastung is situated on the Chaman-Karachi Highway (N-25) in Mastung city area. It covers an area of about 120 acres. Professor Irfan Ahmed Khan was the first Principal of Cadet College Mastung, who remained in office from 02nd October 1984 to 30th June 1987.

Strength of Students, Teachers and Administrative Setup

Students:

Class 7th to 2nd year: Total 391 Cadets

Teachers:

	Sanctioned	Held
Teaching Staff	35	33

Administrative setup:

Post	Sanctioned	Held
Medical Officer	01	-
Admin Officer	01	01
Bursar	01	01
ME-cum-EO	01	01
Adjutant	01	01

Staff BPS-16 and below: 171

Budget

For Financial Year 2020-21: Rs. 260.50 million.

Admission Policy and Eligibility Criteria

College admissions are opened only once in a year, i.e. in class 7th, subject to fulfillment of the criteria by the applicant.

i. Admission once granted cannot be withdrawn by the Parents/Guardian other than academic, discipline and medicals grounds for which sole authority is the Cadet

College for deciding the grounds of termination/withdrawal. When admission is granted to a candidate, it is against the quota of district, therefore, parents/guardian will give an undertaking on a stamp paper duly attested that they will not withdraw the son/ward from College.

ii. No refunds in fees/security is admissible to the cadets who are leaving the College on their own request, they will deposit the complete fee of six years as per undertaking mentioned above, as they have occupied a quota seat, which will remain vacant till class 2nd year Intermediate.

Age and Qualification

Candidates must not be under 11 and over 13 years of age as on last date of February of the year of admission. Age relaxation is not permissible in any case.

Candidate must have passed at least class 6th at the time of admission. However, applications of such candidates, who are attending class 6th in winter zone only, are acceptable.

Entrance Examination

Selections are made after written test and interview. Written test is conducted through Testing Service Agency. Weightage of written test is 80% and of interview is 20%, followed by medical examination. Written test is of the standard of class 6th (Balochistan Text Book Board syllabus) for admission in class 7th. Minimum 40% marks in written are compulsory for qualifying the test. Failing candidates are not eligible for further interview/admission.

Interview and Medical Test

a) Those who qualify the written tests are called for interview and medical examination.
b) The Interview Board is constituted by the Commandant Cadet College Mastung.
c) The College Medical Officer conducts the medical examination according to the prescribed medical standards.

Achievements of the Institute

i. Passed out Entries 28 (1884 cadets).
ii. 310 cadets are serving in Armed Forces.
iii. 275 cadets are performing their duties in medical setups all over Pakistan.
iv. 383 cadets have completed Engineering.
v. 80 cadets have joined Civil Services.

Lt. Masood-ur-Rehman S/O Abdul Sattar, resident of Kalat district, kit No. 512, has the honour of being the first *Shaheed* (martyr) of this College. He was selected in class 7th in Cadet College Mastung on 29.03.1995 (9th Entry) and passed out in 2000. He joined PMA and was passed out in 2003. He sacrificed his life for the motherland on 09.11.2004,which

indeed is a matter of pride for the institute whose cadet has fought gallantly and offered his life for the nation.

Students of Cadet College Mastung regularly stood in top ten positions of Balochistan Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education from 1993 to 2007.

Result of last four years:

S.S.C	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Pass %	100%	100%	100%	100%
F.Sc	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Pass %	95%	100%	100%	100%

7.6 GOVERNMENT BOYS INTER COLLEGE KANAK

Establishment

The Government Boys Inter College Kanak is a newly established (under-construction) institute which is aimed to provide education to the masses of Kanak and its nearby population. This part of Mastung lies westwards of the Chiltan mountain. Proper classes in the college were started in 2011.

Structure

The construction work on the College started in 2011 and hitherto 90% of the building work has been completed. The campus is extended on an area measuring 13 acres, which carries 08 class rooms, 04 laboratories, 01 bachelor lodge, a Principal bungalow, Examination hall, *masjid* and a cafe. The completion of College construction is delayed due to non-availability of funds.

Groups

General FA/FSc and Humanity/Arts courses are offered to the students.

Administrative Set Up

College Council:

A body constituted to resolve routine issues of the College, with Principal as Chairman and two other faculty members included.

Admissions Committee:

This Committee too is headed by the Principal and has two teachers as members. The Committee manages the admissions and also provides counselling to the admission-taking students.

Purchase Committee:

The Purchase Committee too is led by the Principal with two teachers as members. It is constituted annually for purchase of laboratory equipment.

Enrolment

Total students: 179

Year	Pre-Engineering	Pre-Medical	Arts
1st	04	71	02
2nd	06	87	09
Total	**10**	**158**	**11**

Faculty:

Post	Sanctioned	Filled
Associate Professor (B-19)	02	02
Assistant Professor (B-18)	03	03
Lecture(B-17)	11	08
Total	**16**	**13**

Budget for FY- 2020-21

Salary Budget: Rs. 9718000

Non-salary Budget: Rs. 1442000

Distinction

Mr. Hasan Baig: a lecturer in Physical Education and a Kung Fu master, a cyclist, a poet and writer of Brahvi language. His achievements include:

Bronze Medalist in International Kung Fu Competition held in 2007.

Gold Medalist (Kung Fu) in National Games in 2004.

Author of four books in Brahvi language.

'Manzil Na Rand At' (short stories): awarded with Allama Iqbal Provincial Award.

'Cheehant' (short stories).

'Aasiab' (unpublished novel).

'Bahoter' (unpublished short stories).

7.7 GOVERNMENT GIRLS INTER COLLEGE KANAK

Government Girls Inter College Kanak is a newly established (under-construction) institute which is intended to provide education to the female students of Kanak and its nearby population. This part of Mastung lies westwards of the Chiltan mountain. The College has no sanctioned faculty members and funds, thus the girl students are administered by Government Boys Inter College Kanak management and taught by the teaching faculty of GBIC Kanak.

In 2011, classes for girl students were started but discontinued after that one batch admissions. Later on in 2017, girl admissions were restarted but as students of GBIC Kanak.

Structure

The construction work on the College started in 2011 and hitherto 90% of the building work has been completed. The completion of College construction is delayed due to non-provision of funds. The campus is extended on an area measuring 08 acres, which carries 08 class rooms, 04 laboratories, 01 bachelor lodge, a Principal bungalow, examination hall and a cafe.

Enrolment

Total students: 38

Year	Pre-Engineering	Pre-Medical	Arts
1st	--	14	--
2nd	--	24	--
Total	--	**38**	--

Faculty

Presently, no posts have been sanctioned for the College. Services of teachers from the faculty of Government Boys Inter College Kanak have been hired for the classes of GGIC Kanak.

Budget

Hitherto no budget has been sanctioned for the College.

7.8 GOVERNMENT GIRLS INTER COLLEGE KIRDGAP

Government Girls Inter College Kirdgap was established in sub-division Kirdgap in the year 2016, and formal classes were commenced in the Institute in July 2017.

The building structure is situated on an area of 4.6 acres, wherein the covered area consists of: Principal office, staff room, Assistant office,08 class rooms, examination hall, library, 04 laboratories, computer room, Principal lodge and a servant quarter.

The Institute has arrangement of classes for FSc (Pre-Medical) and FA (Arts and Humanities), however, the College is not running FSc (Pre-Engineering) classes because the students have not opted for the programme. There is only one girls high school in sub-division Kirdgap, hence the strength in the College is quite low.

Enrolment

GROUP	1st YEAR	2nd YEAR
FA	02	--
FSc	12	14

Teaching Staff

Total: 9 teachers

Available: 5 teachers

Budget 2020-21

Salary: Rs. 10760000

Non-Salary: Rs. 731000

7.9 GOVERNMENT BOYS INTER COLLEGE KIRDGAP

Government Boys Inter College Kirdgap was established in sub-division Kirdgap in the year 2016 and formal classes started functioning in the Institute in July 2017.

The building structure is spread across an area of 08 acres and the covered area consists of: Principal office, staff room, Assistant office, 08 class rooms, examination hall, library, 04 laboratories, computer room, Principal lodge, bachelors lodge, two servant quarters and a *masjid.*

Enrolment

FA/FSc	1st Yea r 2020-22	2nd Year 2019-21	Total
Medical Group	16	09	25
Engineering Group	03	09	12
Arts Group	23	31	54
Total	**42**	**49**	**91**

Strength of Teaching Staff

Posts	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Lecturer	Total
No. of Posts	01	03	10	14
Filled	01	01	08	10
Vacant	00	02	02	04

Strength of Non-Teaching:

There are 08 posts which are filled.

Budget Financial Year 2020-21:

Salary (Rs.)	Non-Salary (Rs.)
21009000	1433000

Distinction/Achievements:

The following student got 2nd position in a provincial level competition in 2019:

Name of Student	Class	Event	Position
Ali Asghar	2nd Year	Calligraphy	2nd position

7.10 GOVERNMENT GIRLS DEGREE COLLEGE MASTUNG

The Government Girls Degree College Mastung was established in March 1991 as Government Girls Inter College Mastung. The College was upgraded to degree level in 2016. Later in 2018, BS (Bachelor of Study) programme was started in the institute in two disciplines i.e. Chemistry and Political Science. BS is a four-year degree programme which is equivalent to Master's degree. After the first semester of BS programme, the students of Political Science rejoined BA (Bachelor of Arts: 2-year degree), since BA and BSc (Bachelor of Science: 2-year degree) programmes were simultaneously offered in the institute along with BS programme. Now since BA/BSc programme is discontinued in the institutes by the Higher Education Commission in November 2020, hence BS programme will be started in different disciplines subject to the immediate availability of faculty.

GGDC Mastung is located on main N-25 highway in city area. It comprises an area measuring 10 acres. The building contains one sports hall, 13 rooms, four laboratories, one library, ministerial staff office, Principal office and a staff room. Principal is the Head of the Institute, who presently, is Shabana Khuda Bakhsh.

Enrolment

Total: 780

FA/FSC		**BA/BSc**	**BS(1st semester)**	
1st Year	2nd Year	4th Year	Urdu	Chemistry
258	**264**	**186**	**56**	**16**

Teachers Strength

Sanctioned Posts: 45

Occupied Posts: 25

Budget for FY 20-21

Salary: Rs. 54259000

Non Salary: Rs. 13183000

7.11 GOVERNMENT BOYS DEGREE COLLEGE MASTUNG

Government Boys Degree College Mastung was established in the year 1974, in premises measuring 27 acres, located on main Chaman-Karachi highway (N-25) in city area.

In 2011, the vacant premises of the College were converted into an education compound, namely Shaheed Nawab Ghous Bakhsh Raisani Memorial Educational Enclave Mastung, wherein, inter alia, new infrastructure was developed for GBDC. It included main block, library, four residential quarters, canteen/tuck shop and a *masjid*. The College has also occupied the building constructed for Institute of Information Technology and Management Sciences Mastung, for conducting classes, since the newly constructed block does not suffice the needs of the College and the old building too is in deplorable condition with only half of the structure useable, which is used by the clerical staff and for examination purposes. The old Students Hostel too, is unsafe and unworthy of living in, so the College now has no facility of boarding for students.

Admissions are offered in following classes:

Fundamental of Arts (FA):	(02 years)
Fundamental of Science (FSc):	(02 years)
Bachelor of Arts (BA):	(02 years)
Bachelor of Science (BSc):	(02 years)
Associate Degree in Arts (ADA):	(02 years)
Associate Degree in Science (ADS):	(02 years)

Number of Students in Different Programmes

Total: 1348

Year	FA	FSc	
		Pre-Medical	Pre-Engineering
1st year	48	318	39
2nd year	55	324	52

The Colleges where Bachelor of Science (BS) programme is not being run presently, have announced admissions in the Associate Degree (AD) programmes for the year 2020, instead of BA/BSc programmes, which have been discontinued by the Higher Education Commission in 2020. ADA and ADS programmes are run on annual system.

YEAR	BA	BSc
3rd	Programme discontinued in 2020	
4th	142	165

YEAR	ADA	ADS
3rd	47	158
4th	The Programme started in 2020	

Teaching Staff

Sanctioned: 63

Available: 35

Non-Teaching Staff

Sanctioned: 35

Filled: 32

Budget Financial Year 2020 -2021

Salary: Rs. 86299000

Non Salary: Rs. 12303000

Distinction/Achievement

A student of FSc 2nd year, Fazal-ur-Rehman, got 1st position in divisional level Urdu Speech Competition on 21st September 2020, which was organized by Directorate of Colleges and Higher Education Balochistan in collaboration with National Accountability Bureau Balochistan.

7.12 UNIVERSITY OF BALOCHISTAN SUB-CAMPUS MASTUNG

The Sub-Campus of University of Balochistan at Mastung has been established in April 2017, under the umbrella project of Higher Education Commission, 'Establishment of Sub-Campuses at District Level Phase-I', giving shape to HEC's Vision 2025. The Sub-Campus does not have its own building, rather it is adjusted temporarily in the buildings of Higher Secondary School for Boys and Higher Secondary School for Girls, located in Shaheed Nawab Ghous Bakhsh Raisani Memorial Educational Enclave Mastung on main N-25, Mastung city.

Budget

The annual budget of the Sub-Campus University of Balochistan Mastung is allocated by HEC.

Development cost: Rs. 78.253 million

Operational cost: Rs. 88.279 million

Departments

Sr.#	DEPARTMENTS	COURSES
1	Pharmacy	Pharm-D (Doctor of Pharmacy)
2	Education	B.Ed. (Hons. 1.5 years) (for MA/MSc) B.Ed. (Hons. 2.5 years)(for BA/BSc) B.Ed. (Hons. 4 years) (for FA/FSc)
3	Management Sciences	BBA (Bachelor of Business and Administration) BPA (Bachelor of Public Administration)
4	Computer Sciences	BS CS BS IT

Administration

The Campus is administratively run by Director Sub-Campuses, University of Balochistan, through Coordinator as Head of the Sub-Campus. Presently Dr. Ghulam Mustafa Shahwani is working as the Coordinator Mastung Sub-Campus.

Faculty

Number of teaching staff (regular): 13

Assistant Professor: 01

Lecturers: 12

Out of these 13 faculty members:

Male members: 08

Female members: 05

Number of teaching staff (visiting): 11

Male members: 06

Female members: 05

Non-Academic Staff

Clerical Staff: 02

Class-IV Employees: 07

Number of Students

Total number of students: 275

Male students: 210

Female students: 65

Out of 275 students, only 127 students hail from Mastung.

Building

It is adjusted temporarily in the buildings of Higher Secondary School for Boys and Higher Secondary School for Girls located in SNGBRME Enclave, and has a capacity of 14 lecture rooms and two offices and a library.

Challenges

The Sub-Campus is definitely facing copious challenges, keeping in view the limited resources and lack of its own building structure. In addition, the Sub-Campus has constraints in these sectors as well: -

Qualified permanent faculty members

Transport facility for staff and students

Trained and qualified support and technical staff

Scholarships for students

Future Plans

As per plan, the Sub-Campus needs to be converted to a full-fledged university, which again demands some mammoth endeavors to fulfill this task. An unsettled piece of land measuring 250 acres, situated in mouza Ghunja Dhori, has been proposed for the establishment of UoB Sub-Campus building.

7.13 GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION MASTUNG

The Institute was established on 1st February 1964 as Government Teacher Training School and later on it was upgraded as College of Elementary Education on 1st July 1980. It is situated near Government Pilot Secondary School Mastung. The incumbent Principal of the College is Sadr Uddin Lashari.

Purpose

Elementary Education Colleges are established:

To educate teachers.

To train the teachers according to the content (syllabus).

To enhance teachers' capacity in methodology (way of teaching).

To enhance teachers' ability in the field of assessment (test, exams, paper setting etc.)

Area and Structure

Total area of the College is 133544 sq. ft. and the covered area is 32925 sq. ft.

The infrastructure contains the following units: -

Class rooms:	05
Principal office:	01
Staff room:	01
Computer lab:	01
Library:	01
Superintendent office:	01
Auditorium:	01
Science hall:	01
Photocopier room:	01
Sports room:	01
Hostel (48 rooms):	01
Residential quarter:	01

Offered Courses

Presently, the Institute has been offering a two-year semester based programme 'Associate Degree in Education' (ADE) since 2012. Previously, the Institute also offered courses namely Primary Teaching Courses (PTC), Certificate of Teaching (CT), Senior Vernacular (SV), Junior Vernacular (JV) and Diploma in Education. These discontinued courses comprised nine-month duration certificate programme, however, for not meeting HEC's guidelines, were ceased.

Enrolment

As per admission policy, there is one-time admission in a year, so only two semesters run simultaneously i.e. 1st and 3rd semesters, and 2nd and 4th semesters. Since only ADE programme is being offered in the Institute, all students pertain to the same course.

No. of students

Semesters	Male	Female	Total
2nd Semester	17	43	60
4th semester	02	38	40
Total	**19**	**81**	**100**

Faculty

Sr.#	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
1	Principal	19	01	01	-
2	Senior Subject Specialist	18	04	-	04
3	Subject Specialist	17	07	07	-
4	Secondary School Teacher (SST)	17	03	03	-
5	Senior Physical Education Teacher (SPET)	17	01	01	-
6	IT Teacher	17	01	-	01
7	Senior Drawing Master	17	01	-	01
8	Librarian	17	01	-	01
9	Junior English Teacher	14	02	02	-
10	Arabic Teacher	14	01	01	-
TOTAL			**22**	**15**	**07**

Staff Details

Sr.#	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
1	Superintendent	17	01	-	01
2	Assistant	16	01	01	-
3	Senior Clerk	14	01	01	-
4	Junior Clerk	11	01	01	-
5	Video Operator	08	01	01	-
6	Electrician	08	01	01	-
7	Lab Assistant	07	02	02	-
8	Store Keeper	07	01	01	-
9	Library Assistant	07	01	01	-
10	Pump Driver	05	02	01	01
11	Driver	05	03	02	01
12	Class-IV	01	22	19	03
Total			**37**	**31**	**06**

Budget of FY 2020-21

Salary: Rs. 52108000

Non-salary: Rs. 2003000

Total: Rs. 54111000

7.14 TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRE (TTC) MASTUNG

Purpose of Technical Training Centres

The purpose of Technical Training Centres is to create skilled persons, equipped with knowledge and practical work in different technologies such as; Computer Science & Information Technology, Electrical Works, Auto Mechanic Works, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Systems, Welding, Plumbing and Pipe Fitting.

Establishment of TTCM

The Directorate of Labour and Manpower Balochistan, in the year 1988, selected the site/building of defunct Wool Centre Mastung which was adjacent to the Government Boys Degree College Mastung and located on Chaman-Karachi Road (now N-25) for establishment of new Vocational Training Centre Mastung. For that reason, the Directorate paid an amount of Rs. 1357084 to the Director Small Industries Balochistan on 05th April 1988, being value of land and building. Though some furniture was shifted to the acquired site by the VTC staff, the machinery was not provided for years afterwards. Therefore, the first Deputy Commissioner Mastung Orya Maqbool Jan Abbasi (18 February 1992 to 14th August 1993) started a school, namely Sarawan Public School in the said building, which was later on taken into the fold of Taaleem Foundation Grammar School Mastung in 1993.

Directorate of Manpower Training (earlier Directorate of Labour and Manpower) was continuously trying to get back the building, it had acquired on payment, from Taaleem Foundation Grammar School but did not succeed. Later on, another building of Choto Woolen Mill Mastung was handed over to the VTC but that building was in deplorable condition and thus was not occupied.

Eventually, a piece of land, about two acres, was selected for Technical Teaching Centre (TTC) in the premises of Government Boys Degree College Mastung (now Shaheed Nawab Ghous Bakhsh Raisani Memorial Educational Enclave) and construction work, under PSDP No. 37 (2010-11), was started in the year 2011; with an estimated cost Rs. 119.998 million having following scope of work:

i) Main Building
ii) Residence (G15-17): 01
iii) Residence (G11-14): 02
iv) Residence (G1-4): 02
v) Other necessary items and equipment

TTC Mastung is designed for technical teaching purposes having different laboratories/halls (08) and store rooms (12). The construction work was completed in 2015 and from August 2015 the classes were commenced.

Note: VTC offers three technical field courses, whereas TTC offers twelve (more than three) technical field courses to the students/trainees.

Diplomas and Courses

Diplomas and short courses are offered to the students/trainees in following fields:

i) Computer Science/Information Technology
ii) Electrical Technology (General Electrician)
iii) Electrical Technology (Industrial Electrician)
iv) Mechanical Technology (Welder)
v) Automobile Technology (Auto Mechanic)
vi) Plumbing / Solar Water Heating Technology
vii) Mechanical Technology (Heating, Ventilating, Air Conditioning and Refrigerating)

The duration of short courses is 06 months and of diploma is 01 year, which is called Grade -III.

Detail of Diplomas (1 Year Programme):

Sr.#	Trade	Duration
1.	Electrical Technology (G)	1 Year
2.	HVACR	1 Year
3.	Computer Science/IT	1 Year
3.	Automobile Technology	1 Year
4	Mechanical Technology (W)	1 Year
5.	Plumbing	1 Year

Detail of Short Courses (6 Month Programme)

Sr.#	Trade	Duration
1	Electrical Technology (I)	6 Months
2	HVACR	6 Months
3	Computer Science/IT	6 Months
4	Automobile Technology	6 Months
5	Mechanical Technology (W)	6 Months
6	Plumbing	6 Months
7	Motor Winding	6 Months

Admission Criteria

Matric/SSC qualification is the criteria for all courses and diplomas.

Enrolment of Students/Trainees per Trade

Skill/Trade	Number of Students/Trainees
Computer Science/IT	50
Electrical Technology (G)	100
Electrical Technology (I)	40
Automobile Technology	25
Mechanical Technology (W)	25
Mechanical Technology (HVACR)	25
Plumber/SWH Technology	25

Enrolment over the Past Years

Year	Total Enrolment
2020	290
2019	197
2018	305
2017	275
2016	215
2015	55

Teaching Staff

Total Posts	Filled Posts
19	17

The recruitment of staff is made under recruitment policy of Balochistan Public Service Commission and Government of Balochistan.

Breakup of Posts

Sr.#	Technology	Posts	Filled	Vacant
1	Computer	Senior Instructor(B-16)	01	00
		Instructor (B-14)	02	00
2	Electrical	Chief Instructor (B-17)	00	01
		Senior Instructor (B-16)	01	00
		Instructor (B-14)	02	00
3	Auto	Chief Instructor (B-17)	00	01
		Senior Instructor (B-16)	01	00
		Instructor (B-14)	02	00
4	RAC	Senior Instructor (B-16)	01	00

		Instructor (14)	02	00
5	Welder	Chief Instructor (B-17)	01	00
		Senior Instructor (B-16)	01	00
		Instructor (14)	01	00
6	Plumber	Instructor (B-14)	02	00

Detail of Administrative Posts

Sanctioned: 11

Filled: 08

Break-up of posts:

Sr.#	Posts	Filled	Vacant
1	Principal(B-18)	00	01
2	Office Assistant(B-16)	01	00
3	Junior Clerk (B-11)	00	01
4	Shop Assistant (B-6)	01	01
5	Shop Attendant (B-5)	02	00
6	Naib Qasid (B-2)	02	00
7	Chowkidar (B-1)	01	00
8	Sweeper (B-1)	01	00

Budget Financial Year 2020-21

Salary	Non-Salary
Rs. 2206000	Rs.1267000

Distinction of Students

Trainee Mumtaz Ahmed, got 1st Prize in Provincial Competition of Welder Trade Mechanical Technology in 2018.

Trainee Muhammad Ashraf, got 1st Prize in Provincial Competition of Plumber/Pipe Fitter Trade Mechanical Technology in 2018.

7.15 SHAHEED NAWAB GHOUS BAKHSH RAISANI MEMORIAL EDUCATIONAL ENCLAVE

The Shaheed Nawab Ghous Bakhsh Raisani Memorial Educational Enclave was planned to provide a conducive environment for educational facilities in Mastung district, in the financial year 2010-2011. The scheme was to establish different building structures for different educational institutes in the same compound. The project construction was started in 2011 with an estimated cost of Rs. 153 million and was financed by the Government of Balochistan.

The compound is named after the then Chief Minister Balochistan, Nawab Muhammad Aslam Khan Raisani's father, Shaheed Nawab Ghous Bakhsh Raisani, a renowned politician, who had formerly served as the Governor of Balochistan and a Federal Minister.

The land selected for the establishment of this Educational Enclave was the vacant premises of the Government Boys Degree College Mastung, which was expanded on an area measuring 27 acres. The education enclave includes the following infrastructures, as per PC-I:-

1. Degree College main block
2. Residence (grade 15-17): 01
3. Residence (grade 11-14): 01
4. Residence (grade 1-4): 02
5. Higher Secondary School for Boys
6. Higher Secondary School for Girls
7. Information Technology Institute (IMS)
8. Library
9. Canteen/Tuck shop
10. Masjid
11. Entrance gate and boundary wall
12. Road and internal paths/landscaping
13. External electrification/transformer

(The scheme also had construction of 10 shelterless schools which were constructed in different areas of the District.)

Presently, the occupation status of the above buildings/infrastructures is such that:

a) Serial # 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9 are in use/occupation of GBDCM.
b) Serial # 5 and 6 have been temporarily handed over to University of Balochistan, Sub-Campus Mastung.
c) Masjid is managed by the GBDCM.

The central Enclave road is connected to the N-25 by passing it through the land of Sericulture Department, presently in use of Taaleem Foundation, thus two residential lodges in use of TFGS now fall in the Enclave area.

Another addition to the above quoted infrastructures under SNGBRMEE project is the construction of building of Technical Teaching Centre Mastung, which was established here under the project titled Construction of Technical Training Centre Mastung, with an estimated cost Rs. 119.998 million, in the FY 2010-11. The building is in the use of TTC which is functional and imparting technical training to the students/trainees in six fields.

Furthermore, the Educational Enclave is equipped with another beneficial structure, the Auditorium, which was constructed during FY 2010-11. The building is yet to be provided with sound system by the contractor. The Deputy Commissioner Mastung, Mehboob Ahmed visited the Enclave on 28th December 2020 along with C&W SDO and directed to complete the missing facilities of the structure and further decided that the Auditorium will be taken over by the District Administration for better management. (Note: the missing facilities i.e. sound system, standing air conditioners etc. have been installed now and the facility is functionalized).

Management of the Enclave

There is no collective setup for maintenance of the Enclave; instead, each entity is concerned and limited to its own belongings, which is why the Enclave gives a shabby and deserted look with no greenbelts and cleanliness or any security infrastructure.

The Deputy Commissioner Mastung, Mehboob Ahmed, constituted anEncla ve Management Committee, headed by the Assistant Commissioner Mastung and members from all entities in the Enclave and other relevant departments, for looking after the overall management of the Enclave.

7.16 MADARIS IN MASTUNG

Islamic seminaries (*Madaris-e-Deenia*) form an important part of our education system. There are about 8500 students studying in the religious seminaries of Mastung and these are all registered, with the exception of very few, with their respective boards. The number of teachers engaged in these *madaris* is 358. Most of the *madaris* i.e. 93 out of 100, are affiliated with the Wifaq-ul-Madaris-al-Arabia Pakistan, which is the Education Board for Deobandi school of thought seminaries; whereas the remaining 7 seminaries are having their affiliation with the Tanzeem-ul-Madaris Ahle Sunnat Pakistan, which is the Education Board for Barelvi school of thought seminaries. These 99 *Madaris* include seven girls *Madaris* as well.

With the transition towards urbanization, the number of enrolments in the rural seminaries has gone considerably down, whereas the urban seminaries are now overcrowded compared to the past. Since the facilities of boarding and contemporary education in urban seminaries are far better than in the rural ones, parents and students themselves prefer the distant institutes for attaining the religious education wherein they are facilitated with contemporary education as well.

Details of all the religious seminaries (*madaris*) of Mastung district are listed here: -

Sr.#	Name and Address of Madrassa	Locality	Rector/ Principal	Date of Establishment	Registered/ Un-registered	Sect	No. of Teachers	No. of Students
1	Miftah-ul-Uloom, Aingran Mastung	Mastung city	Mufti Abdul Sattar	1969	Registered	Deobandi	17	300
2	Jamia Islamia Rehmania, Killi Fateh Abad Ghulam Prenz	Mastung city	Maulana Abdul Qadir Qureshi	1/2/2016	Registered	Deobandi	01	25
3	Jamia Arabia Baqia Near Hilmand.	Mastung city	Maulana Naik Nazar	2007	Registered	Deobandi	04	40
4	Meezan-ul-Uloom Naqshbandia, Farooqia Mehrab Road	Mastung city	Muhammad Iqbal	12/11/1964	Registered	Barelvi	04	35
5	Jamia Islamia Khwaja Ibrahim Yakpasi, Madina Masjid.	Mastung city	Mufti Saeed Ahmed	11/12/2000	Registered	Barelvi	03	75
6	Jamia Arabia Rabbania, Chungi Dand Mastung	Mastung city	Maulana Muhammad Azam	1/9/2015	Registered	Deobandi	02	13
7	Shams-ul-Huda Hammadia, Ghulam Prenz	Mastung city	Maulana Hammadullah	1986	Registered	Deobandi	04	200
8	Dar-ul-Uloom Raheemia, Killi Bacha Abad	Mastung city	Maulana Abdul Manan	2015	Registered	Deobandi	03	26
9	Jamia Arabia Khair us Saqalain SA, Near Killi Datho, N-25	Mastung city	Maulana Bashir Ahmed	18/8/2015	Registered	Deobandi	04	35
10	Jamia Mahmoodia Abu Bakar Siddique RA, Ghulam Prenz	Mastung city	Maulana Muhammad Yousuf	2011	Registered	Deobandi	02	30
11	Jamia Arabia Farooqia, Near Bus Stop Mastung	Mastung city	Maulana Saeed ur Rahman Farooqi	1983	Registered	Deobandi	05	75
12	Jamia Arabia Jamiat-ul-Uloom, Karez Shaozai Choto	Mastung city	Maulana Faizullah	1966	Registered	Deobandi	02	40
13	Dar-ul-Uloom Naseeria, Mastung	Mastung city	Maulana Shabbir Ahmed	26/8/1984	Registered	Deobandi	03	56
14	Madrassa Ayesha Siddiqi RA Lil Banat	Mastung city	Maulana Maula Bakhsh	1974	Registered	Deobandi	04	80
15	Jamia Imam Abu Hanifa RtA, near DC House Mastung	Mastung city	Maulana Allah Bakhsh	18/8/2015	Registered	Deobandi	08	200
16	Jamia Arabia Hisabu Shifa, Killi Pir Kano Mastung	Mastung city	Maulana Ata ur Rahman	2011	Registered	Deobandi	02	65
17	Tafheem-ul-Quran, Jamia Al-falah Masjid	Mastung city	Maulana Abdul Kareem	1980	Registered	Deobandi	02	175

18	Jamia Arabia Taleem-ul-Quran, Bus Stop Mastung	Mastung city	Maulana Abdul Khaliq	1987	Registered	Deobandi	02	50
19	Qasim-ul-Uloom Usmania Mahmoodia, Major Chowk	Mastung city	Maulana Saifullah	31/7/ 2007	Registered	Deobandi	06	50
20	Taleem-ul-Quran, Killi Faiz Abad Mastung	Mastung city	Maulana Abdul Ghafoor	30/5/09	Registered	Deobandi	02	100
21	Taleem-ul-Quran, Killi Shaikhan	Mastung city	Maulana Ghulamullah	11/7/2012	Registered	Deobandi	05	450
22	Madani Markaz (Tableeghi Markaz), N-25 Mastung	Mastung city	Mufti Ijaz Ahmed	2002	Registered	Deobandi	02	40
23	Tahfeez-ul-Quran Imdadia Muhalla Hafiz Abad, Cadet College Road Mastung	Mastung city	Qari Muhammad Anwar	1/7/2015	Registered	Deobandi	02	50
24	Dar-ul-Huda Killi Kungarh	Mastung city	Maulana Saifullah	2009	Un-Registered	Deobandi	02	40
25	Madrassa Arabia Manba-ul-Uloom, Ishkina	Mastung city	Maulana Muhammad Tahir	2019	Un-Registered	Deobandi	04	150
26	Jamia-ul-Uloom Islamia Killi Noza Kanak	Wali Khan	Maulana Abdur Razzaq	17/7/2 007	Registered	Deobandi	14	210
27	Madrassa Dar-ul-Uloom Taleem-ul-Quran Killi Babri	Wali Khan	Maulana Abdus Samad	1982	Registered	Deobandi	06	40
28	Jamia Madrassa Khadijat-ul-Kubra RA Karez Kandki	Wali Khan	Maulana Inayatullah	07/6/2011	Registered	Deobandi	03	35
29	Madrassa Arabia Siraj-ul-Uloom Imdadia Killi Daringarh near Grid Station	Wali Khan	Maulana Abdul Ahad	10/2/2011	Registered	Deobandi	03	45
30	Madrassa Arabia Qasmia Tajveed-ul-Quran, Muhalla Shahozai Pringabad	Wali Khan	Maulana Ameer Muhammad	1981	Registered	Deobandi	07	585
31	Misbah-ul-Uloom Killi Budazai Pringabad	Wali Khan	Maulana Mahmood-ul-Hasan	1980	Registered	Deobandi	03	35
32	Madrassa Arabia Taleem-ul-Quran Mahmoodia, Killi Daringarh	Wali Khan	Maulana Sher Muhammad	1/4/2008	Registered	Deobandi	01	8
33	Madrassa Tafheem-ul-Quran, Killi Rodeni	Wali Khan	Maulana Ghulam Mustafa	17/3/1986	Registered	Deobandi	01	20
34	Madrassa Islamia Dar-ul-Quran Imdadia, Ghunja Dhori	Wali Khan	Maulana Nasrullah	2015	Registered	Deobandi	02	13
35	Madrassa Taleem-ul-Quran, Faqeer Abad Surgaz	Wali Khan	Maulana Qudratullah	2015	Registered	Deobandi	01	20
36	Madrassa Arabia Madinat-ul-Uloom Raheemia, Chaman Hotel Surgaz	Wali Khan	Maulana Abdul Fatah	1/9/2015	Registered	Deobandi	02	35
37	Madrassa Bilal Sadiq-ul-Uloom, Killi Karim Abad	Wali Khan	Maulana Hameedullah	2007	Registered	Deobandi	01	40
38	Bahar-ul-Uloom Hanafia, Surgaz	Wali Khan	Maulana Abdullah	1999	Un-Registered	Deobandi	01	30

39	Madrassa Arabia Shams-ul-Huda, Killi Shair Khan	Wali Khan	Maulana Wahid Bakhsh	2004	Registered	Deobandi	04	35
40	Madrassa Haq Baho, Jame masjid Ghosia Intezar Gah	Wali Khan	Maulana Ameer Hamza	1973	Registered	Barelvi	03	70
41	Madrassa Dar-ul-Uloom Rehmania, Ghunja Dori	Wali Khan	Maulana Muhammad Khair	7/4/20 15	Registered	Deobandi	02	30
42	Madrassa Dar-ul-Uloom Basham, Kanak	Wali Khan	Maulana Zain-ul-Abideen	11/9/2014	Registered	Deobandi	02	30
43	Madrassa Zia-ul-Uloom, Sadiq Abad, Ghunja Dori	Wali Khan	Maulana Ali Muhammad	1/5/1979	Registered	Deobandi	07	85
44	Madrassa Arabia Dar-ul-Ewaz, Killi Yar Muhammed	Wali Khan	Maulana Abdul Haq	8/6/1981	Registered	Deobandi	03	30
45	Madrassa Arabia Misbah-ul-Uloom, Pringabad	Wali Khan	Maulana Mahmood-ul-Hasan	1950	Registered	Deobandi	04	50
46	Madrassa Ayesha Siddiqa RA Lil Banat, Surgaz Killi Faqeer Abad	Wali Khan	Maulana Dost Muhammad	2010	Registered	Deobandi	02	92
47	Madrassa Habibia Rizvia, Jame Masjid Killi Daringarh	Wali Khan	Maulana Abdul Quddoos	7/12/2000	Registered	Barelvi	02	75
48	Dar-ul-Kareem Jamia Islamia Miftah-ul-Uloom, Kanak	Wali Khan	Maulana Munir Ahmed	1985	Registered	Deobandi	02	30
49	Madrassa Arabia Dar-ul-Quran, Killi Gul Abad	Wali Khan	Maulana Gul Jan	1988	Registered	Deobandi	04	40
50	Madrassa Arabia Anwar-ul-Quran, Chashma Dullay	Wali Khan	Maulana Khalil Ahmed	15/8/2012	Registered	Deobandi	01	15
51	Madrassa Arabia Khulafa-e-Rashideen RA, Killi Jalil Abad Kanak	Wali Khan	Maulana Shah Nawaz	18/3/2015	Registered	Deobandi	03	40
52	Dar-ul-Uloom Killi Basham Kanak.	Wali Khan	Maulana Zain-ul-Abideen	11/9/2014	Registered	Deobandi	02	30
53	Jamia Islamia Meyar-ul-Islam, Babri Patak	Wali Khan	Maulana Abdul Manan	12/4/2012	Registered	Deobandi	01	8
54	Madrassa Islamia Ahya-ul-Uloom, Killi Masood Kanak	Wali Khan	Maulana Younus	1992	Un-Registered	Deobandi	03	45
55	Madrassa Arabia Taleem-ul-Quran, Yalli Kadkucha	Kadkucha	Maulana Abdul Hafeez	24/6/1984	Registered	Deobandi	03	80
56	Madrassa Arabia Dar-e-Arqam, Shahwani petrol Pump Kadkucha	Kadkucha	Maulana Ilahi Bakhsh	18/8/2015	Registered	Deobandi	05	80
57	Madrassa Arabia Tajveed-ul-Quran, Tull near Al Hasan Hotel	Kadkucha	Maulana Sanaullah	20/5/2014	Registered	Deobandi	01	48
58	Madrassa Shams-ul-Uloom, Injiri Qamar Kadkucha	Kadkucha	Maulana Usman	22/2/20 01	Registered	Deobandi	03	80
59	Jamia Rashidia Riaz-ul-Janna, karez Amanullah Kadkucha	Kadkucha	Maulana Abdur Rasheed	23/6/2015	Registered	Deobandi	05	30
60	Madrassa Islamia Karimia,	Kadkucha	Maulana	7/4/20 15	Registered	Deobandi	07	80

	near MashaAllah Hotel Kadkucha		Saifullah					
61	Madrassa Jamia Arabia Dar-ul-Quran Rahmania, Rekibuz Kadkucha	Kadkucha	Maulana Hafiz Abdul Qayyum	27/5/1984	Registered	Deobandi	05	179
62	Madrassa Arabia Hasan-ul-Uloom, Guroo Kadkucha	Kadkucha	Maulana Shad Muhammad	31/3/20 06	Registered	Deobandi	05	120
63	Madrassa Jamia Rashidia, Karez Amanullah Kadkucha	Kadkucha	Maulana Abdur Rasheed	18/8/2015	Registered	Deobandi	05	65
64	Dar-ul-Uloom Rahmania, Sheerin Aab Kadkucha	Kadkucha	Maulana Abdul Qayyum	25/6/2001	Registered	Deobandi	05	113
65	Madrassa Dar-ul-Uloom Farooqia, Kadkucha	Kadkucha	Mufti Ghulam Farooq	1/7/2015	Registered	Deobandi	03	50
66	Madrassa Siraj-ul-Uloom, Killi Langov Abad	Kadkucha	Maulana Abdullah	1/7/2015	Registered	Deobandi	04	45
67	Dar-ul-Uloom Nomania Lil Baneen Wal Banat, Near Al Hasan Hotel Kadkucha	Kadkucha	Maulana Atta-ur-Rahman	1/9/2015	Registered	Deobandi	02	65
68	Madrassa Muhammadia Isplinji	Dasht	Maulana Abdul Malik	30/12/2005	Registered	Deobandi	04	150
69	Madrassa Abbasia, Garh Marov Dasht	Dasht	Maulana Abdul Ghafoor	18/4/1982	Registered	Barelvi	03	95
70	Madrassa Dar-ul-Uloom Saeedia, Hasani Dasht	Dasht	Maulana Mahmood	1984	Registered	Deobandi	03	90
71	Madrassa Dar-ul-Uloom Rabbania, Spezand Dasht	Dasht	Maulana Amanullah	1/4/1997	Registered	Deobandi	12	180
72	Madrassa Islamia Arabia Miftah-ul-Quran, Tera Meel Dasht	Dasht	Maulana Abdul Quddoos	22/2/2012	Registered	Deobandi	03	40
73	Madrassa Arabia Qasmia, Umar Dhor Dasht	Dasht	Maulana Ghulam Haider	7/5/20 11	Registered	Deobandi	08	180
74	Madrassa Dar-ul-Uloom Tohidia, Kirri Dhor Dasht	Dasht	Maulana Abdul Jabbar	23/6/2011	Registered	Deobandi	02	30
75	Madrassa Zia-ul-Uloom, Kirri Dhor Dasht	Dasht	Maulana Ilmuddin	30/5/2000	Un-Registered	Deobandi	03	30
76	Madrassa Badar-ul-Uloom, Kumbela Dasht	Dasht	Qari Khush Muhammad	5/1/2006	Registered	Deobandi	04	180
77	Madrassa Jamia Madania Hashmia, Dasht	Dasht	Qari Nazir Ahmed	1990	Registered	Deobandi	01	45
78	Madrassa Arabia Dar-ul-Uloom Imdadia, Tera Meel Dasht	Dasht	Maulana Saeed Ahmed	1998	Registered	Deobandi	03	70
79	Madrassa Anwar-ul-Quran Rahmania, Tera Meel Dasht	Dasht	Maulana Kareem Dad	20/10/2005	Registered	Deobandi	04	75
80	Madrassa Arabia Shams-ul-Uloom, Isplinji Dasht	Dasht	Maulana Shams-ud-Din	16/9/1987	Registered	Barelvi	05	200
81	Madrassa Badar-ul-Uloom, Kumbela Dasht	Dasht	Qari Khush Muhammad	5/1/2006	Registered	Deobandi	04	180
82	Madrassa Shams-ul-Uloom Imdadia, Tera Meel Dasht	Dasht	Maulana Imdadullah	3/6/2011	Registered	Deobandi	04	100

83	Jamia Umar Bin Khattab RA, Matura Dasht	Dasht	Maulana Muhammad Tahir	11/5/2015	Registered	Deobandi	03	110
84	Jamia Umra-ul-Quran Karimia, Killi Haji Muhammad Dasht	Dasht	Maulana Khalid Mahmood	2009	Registered	Deobandi	01	35
85	Madrassa Jamia-ul-Furqan, Dasht	Dasht	Maulana Hammadullah	1/7/2009	Registered	Deobandi	01	35
86	Madrassa Arabia Dar-ul-Uloom, Tera Meel Dasht	Dasht	Maulana Sanaullah	1998	Registered	Deobandi	03	70
87	Madrassa Islamia Faiz-ul-Uloom, Kumbela Dasht	Dasht	Maulana Muhammad Ibrahim	23/9/2 005	Registered	Deobandi	02	160
88	Madrassa Ainul Uloom, Tera Meel Dasht	Dasht	Maulana Muhammad Ibrahim	2011	Registered	Deobandi	01	27
89	Madrassa Ghosia Faiz-ul-Uloom Anwar Baho, Isplinji Dasht	Dasht	Maulana Abdur Rasheed	2009	Registered	Barelvi	02	170
90	Madrassa Jamia-ul-Uloom Islamia Karimia, Madina Petroleum	Dasht	Maulana Attaullah	2011	Registered	Deobandi	02	70
91	Madrassa Arabia Taleem-ul-Quran Siddiqia, Tera Meel Dasht	Dasht	Maulana Muhammad Ismail	2012	Un-Registered	Deobandi	01	30
92	Madrassa Arabia Zia-ul-Uloom, Tera Meel	Dasht	Maulana Shafa Ullah	2008	Registered	Deobandi	08	120
93	Madrassa Arabia Dar-ul-Huda, Killi Patki Kirdgap	Kirdgap	Hafiz Abdul Nasir	31/8/1968	Registered	Deobandi	03	90
94	Madrassa Zia-ul-Uloom, Killi Mal Husainzai Kirdgap	Kirdgap	Maulana Abdul Ahad	20/3/1980	Registered	Deobandi	03	80
95	Madrassa Karimia, Killi Shaikh Kirdgap	Kirdgap	Maulana Abdus Sattar Azad	23/3/1983	Registered	Deobandi	03	70
96	Madrassa Arabia Riaz-ul-Uloom, Killi Pasand Khan Kirdgap	Kirdgap	Maulana Khalil-ur-Rahman	24/6/1980	Registered	Deobandi	06	70
97	Madrassa Arabia Shams-ul-Mahmoodia Padain Kirdgap	Kirdgap	Maulana Wali Muhammad	14/10/2014	Registered	Deobandi	03	35
98	Madrassa Arabia, Killi Imam Bakhsh Pirkani, Kirdgap.	Kirdgap	Maulana Zain-ul-Abideen	18/8/2015	Registered	Deobandi	02	34
99	Madrassa Arabia Taleem-ul-Quran, Killi Khargi Ashkhan	Kirdgap	Maulana Abdul Malik	18/8/2015	Registered	Deobandi	03	40
100	Madrassa Arabia Jamia Khalid Bin Waleed RA, Killi Kirdgap	Kirdgap	Maulana Ubaidullah	17/6/2014	Registered	Deobandi	10	210

8 SOCIAL WELFARE AND ACCOUNTS

The concept of social welfare is as old as humanity itself. The spirit of doing good to the fellow human-beings and the enthusiasm for taking part in activities for the well-being of the under-privileged can be traced back to times immemorial. The principles of social welfare activities are inherent in our society which are concerned with the welfare and uplift of the community at large and the vulnerable groups in particular.

Social welfare is a process of social development through which the potential of the people is utilized to stimulate and promote effective participation in the process of social change and improvement of life quality. The concept of social welfare in our country is drawn from the cardinal principles of Islam based on *Adl-o-Ehsan* and *Huqooq-ul-Ibad*; making the state and society together responsible for the welfare of the people. The Constitution of Pakistan also urges upon the state to alleviate the sufferings of all citizens irrespective of their gender, caste, creed or race.

Social welfare is a vital phenomenon of societal development focusing on the quality of life. The focused areas/interventions include: livelihood promotion and economic development of extreme poor communities, inclusive development and social reintegration, special education and care for the disables, facilitating the minorities, family planning, mother and child healthcare, early childhood development, promotion of housing condition, protection of street children, psycho-social care and establishment of justice and peace. In order to achieve these goals, a number of departments and programmes have been established which are functional in the District, these include: Social Welfare Department, Religious Affairs Department, Population Welfare Department, Sports Department and Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP).

8.1 SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Establishment

The Department of Social Welfare in Mastung was established in 1971, when Mastung was a sub-division of Kalat district, as Community Development Project, headed by a Social Welfare Officer. Initially, the said project carried out activities like Adult Education and Industrial Home and Recreational Activities. Among recreational activities table tennis, badminton and football tournaments were funded by a Council. In 1984, an All Pakistan Tournament was conducted by the Social Welfare Department Mastung at Nouroz Stadium Mastung.

After establishment of Zakat Department in Balochistan; centres for training people in different skills were established. One such centre in Mastung city was also established in 1984, which started imparting training in wood work, electrical work, typing and tailoring (for females). There were 30 trainees admitted in each session. An amount of 4% of Zakat fund was reserved for these training centres of Social Welfare. Stipends, cost of raw material and payment to part-time staff of the centres were arranged by Zakat Department.

8.1.1 Social Welfare Institutions in Mastung District

Sr.#	Name of Institution	Location	Status/Remarks
1	Urban Community Centre	Mastung city	(Functional) Registration of disable persons Supervision and control of NGOs in the District Community development, through organization at village level Protection of human rights through advocacy Child protection
2	Rural Community Centre	Killi Muhammad Shahi	(Non-Functional) (due to unavailability of building and staff)
3	Training and Rehabilitation Centre	Aziz Abad, Mastung city	(Functional) Dress Making Computer Course Beautician Course Tailoring (Male) Showpiece Making [Provision of stipends from Zakat Department was there for poor trainees of TRC(in past)]

4	Medical Services	Nawab Shaheed Ghous Bakhsh Raisani Memorial Hospital	(Non-functional) SNE approved in 2018-19, however, no further progress is made.
5	Community Development Centre	Dasht	(Functional) Staff appointed but no building available, hence no progress is seen.
6	Complex of Special Education	Chungi Cross, Mastung city	(Non-functional) Meant for education classes for deaf, dumb, blind and mentally retarded people, from class 1 to 5.

Structure of Urban Community Centre in Mastung District

Deputy Director Social Welfare Department Mastung has no separate office in the District, and merely the post of DD is created and placed at the strength of Urban Community Centre; which seems somewhat a stop-gap setup. The Deputy Director, who is the incharge of the Department at the district level, faces multiple problems in carrying out his functions efficiently.

Sr.#	Nomenclature of the post	Grade	Number of Posts	Filled
1	Deputy Director	18	01	01
2	Social Welfare Officer (Male)	17	01	00
3	Social Welfare Officer (Female)	17	01	00
4	Junior Clerk	11	01	01
5	Social Worker	08	03	02
6	Chowkidar	01	01	01
7	Naib Qasid	01	01	01
TOTAL			**09**	05

8.1.2 Complex for Special Education Mastung District

In the year 2011-12, Chief Minister Balochistan approved a sum of Rs. 20 million for the establishment of a complex for special education; the project was executed by Communication and Works Department and the Deputy Commissioner was the Project Director. The building was constructed on main N-25 at Chungi Cross Mastung city.

The aim of Special Education Complex Mastung was to provide education and awareness to the special children, help them develop their potential to the fullest, achieve as much independence as they are capable of and become well-adjusted individuals in the community. It adhered to the philosophy that each individual of the District with a disability is entitled to receive necessary support to maximize his/her potentials in the given resources of the Complex.

The Complex was functionalized by arranging staff of general cadre only on stop-gap basis and admissions were opened in November 2016, wherein 24 special children of the

District were admitted. Unfortunately, this important Complex was not run due to mismanagement and the structure still stands unutilized.

Some major bottlenecks in dysfunctionality of the Special Education Complex Mastung are: -

Non availability of technical staff.

Non availability of contingency budget to run the routine activities.

Non availability of syllabus books.

Staff details of the Special Education Complex

Sr.#	Nomenclature of Post	Grade	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
1	Principal	19	01	01	-
2	Child Psychologist	17	01	-	01
3	Physiotherapist	17	01	-	01
4	Senior Special Education Teacher	17	01	01	-
5	Speech Therapist	17	01	-	01
6	Junior Special Education Teacher	14	04	-	04
7	Computer Instructor	12	01	-	01
8	Junior Clerk	11	01	01	-
9	Music Teacher	09	01	-	01
10	Physical Training Instructor	09	01	-	01
11	Vocational Teacher	09	01	-	01
12	Canning Instructor	06	01	-	01
13	Dispenser	06	01	-	01
14	Class-IV	04	06	05	01
Total			**22**	**08**	**14**

Facilitating the Persons with Disabilities

As a large number of persons with disabilities are part of our society, Social Welfare Department carries out registration process to help them in getting their due rights. A District Medical Assessment Board comprising Medical Superintendent DHQ Hospital as Chairman, Deputy Director Social Welfare as Member/Secretary, one Senior Doctor as Medico-Technical Expert, District Health Officer and District Education Officer as members, has already been notified by the Secretary Social Welfare, Special Education & Human Rights Department, Government of Balochistan, to examine the cases of persons with disabilities, however, no tangible progress is seen hitherto. The process to apply for the disability assistance is as follows: A person with disability has to submit an already printed application to the office of Deputy Director SW. The Deputy Director will process the case before the Medical Board in the monthly meeting. After declared disabled, the person will be provided a certificate of disability. On this basis, NADRA will issue him a special CNIC having mark of disability without charging any fee. They are exempt from any educational fee. They will pay half fare charges in all kinds of

transport either private or government and also in PIA. A total of 273 males and 50 females have so for been registered by this department as persons with disabilities.

Health Welfare Committee

Previously a Health Welfare Committee was established to help the poor and needy patients for which 6% of Zakat was reserved. It was supervised by the Medical Superintendent DHQ and Social Welfare Officer, the said Committee is now non-existent.

Distribution of Items

In 2006, worth Rs.1.6m sport items were distributed in schools throughout the District by the Executive District Officer Community Development. The cost of these items were paid by District Government.

In 2020, several motorcycles were also distributed to the persons with disabilities (PwDs).

NGOs Registration

Various national and international NGOs worked in the District and the department registered around 60 NGOs. However, majority of these NGOs did not undergo a re-registration process under the Ordinance 1961 with EDOCD Mastung, except a few. Therefore, a lot of them have ceased to function currently.

8.1.3 Poverty and Child Labour

Owing to the agro-rural profile of the District, children are mostly involved in agricultural and livestock activities of their families. According to 1998 Census the average poverty rate of Mastung district is 48.46% and in the district rankings by poverty status, Mastung has been ranked in vulnerable districts with 29.98% poor, in 2010. However, only a few cases of child labour have been observed with children working in private enterprises like motor cycle repair shops, tailor shops, shoe-maker shops, motor garages, *chainaki* (teapot) hotels, *tandur* or blacksmith shops.

Issues Faced by the Department

Unavailability of office building for Urban Community Centre Mastung.

No building for office of the Deputy Director, Social Welfare Department, Mastung.

Unavailability of funds and staff for Complex for Special Education Mastung.

Unavailability of office building and staff for Rural Community Centre, Killi Muhammad Shahi.

Staff shortage in Medical Services Centre NSGRMH, Mastung.

Future Plans

In addition to the fulfillment of requirements in the already existing setups of the Department in the District, some future endeavours will definitely make the Department a true service delivering entity in the area, i.e.

Establishment of Rural Community Centre at Kirdgap.

Establishment of Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre for drug addicts, Mastung.

Establishment of Medical Services Centre at DHQ Hospital Mastung.

Establishment of Women Economic Development Centre at Mastung.

Establishment of Computer Literacy Centre at Mastung.

8.2 DISTRICT POPULATION WELFARE OFFICE MASTUNG

Establishment

The Population Welfare Programme aims to bring about the country's social and economic development through rational choices about family size and reproductive behavior. The focus of the Programme is to consistently improve and enrich the lives of individuals, families and communities in accordance with the Reproductive Health Programme. In 2010, the Ministry was devolved, hence the Programme Has been handed over to the provinces. The Balochistan province has been successfully runing the Programme since mid-2015. The Office of Population Welfare Mastung was established in 1991. Its service rendering centres have been increased from 2 to 9 in number over the course of time. These centres provide family planning awareness and commodities to clients.

District Office

The District Population Welfare Office Mastung is the administrative unit of Population Welfare Department Balochistan. Its function is to monitor activities in the District and coordinate with the Directorate. Its Family Welfare Centres (FWCs) and Mobile Service Units (MSUs) carry out different activities to promote family planning in the masses. They hold awareness programmes in the district peripheries and provide contraceptives to the couples interested in family planning. The Mobile Service Unit is not a fixed outlet. Its staff is responsible to carry out activities across the District where centres cannot reach out easily.

Goals, Objectives and Strategies

The main goals of the Population Welfare Department in the District are:

Stabilize population growth through family planning (FP).

Mass access to quality reproductive health care through integrated service delivery.

Universal provision of reproductive health care services aimed at promoting general welfare of population.

The Department is aimed to achieve the following objectives:

Reducing family size through an effective population communication.

Actively promote healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy messages to reach out to all women.

Ensure necessary contraceptive security at all service delivery outlets.

Access to safe and quality family planning and reproductive health services across the District.

Raise contraceptive prevalence rate which will definitely have positive impact on the Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) situation and have positive signs for Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR).

In order to achieve the above objectives, the department has incorporated the following strategies;

Develop and launch advocacy campaigns.

Reduce unmet needs for family planning services by making available quality family planning and reproductive health services to all married couples who want to limit or space their children.

Ensure provision of quality services especially to the poor and un-served populations in rural and urban areas.

Coordinate and monitor a comprehensive network of family planning and reproductive health services.

Strengthen contribution to population activities by civil society players, particularly NGOs and media.

Maintain standards in family planning by providing assistance/guidance through advocacy, training and monitoring.

Structure of the District Population Welfare Office

Sr.#	Name of Post	BPS	Sanctioned	Filled
1	District Population Welfare Officer (Medium Density)	18	01	00
2	Deputy District Population Welfare Officer (Admin)	17	01	00
3	Deputy District Population Welfare Officer (Technical)	17	01	01
4	Lady Medical Officer	17	02	00
5	Assistant	16	01	00
6	Stenographer	14	01	01
7	Senior Clerk	14	01	00
8	Junior clerk	11	02	02
9	Trainer	11	01	00
10	Class-IV	08	05	05
Total			**16**	**09**

8.2.1 Family Welfare Centre

Family Welfare Centre (FWC) is the cornerstone of Balochistan's Population Welfare Programme. It constitutes the most extensive institutional network in the province to promote and deliver family planning services in the urban and rural areas. A typical FWC operates in a rented building and serves as a static facility through satellite clinics and outreach facilities, Covering an entire Union Council. The functions of a FWC includes provision of FP and Maternal Health and Child Care (MHCH) services and treatment of minor ailments. The scope of FWC also includes several elements of reproductive health, like safe motherhood, infant health care, management of RTIs/STIs, HIV and AIDs. The specific functions are:

Family planning information, counseling services and follow-up for all conventional family planning methods.

Ante-natal and post-natal services and coverage of infant health care.

Availability of contraceptives, medicines for general ailments and other supplies, and to maintain equipment in good working condition.

Referrals of hardcore cases of family planning, infertility, HIV/AIDs and those seeking contraceptive surgery/implants to appropriate facility

Structure of Family Welfare Centre (FWC), 09 in Number:

Sr.#	Name of the Post	Grade/BPS	No. of Posts Sanctioned	Filled
1	Family Welfare Worker/Counselor	08	09	09
2	Family Welfare Assistant (Female)	05	09	09
3	Family Welfare Assistant (Male)	05	09	09
4	Lady Health Worker *(Aya)*	01	07	07
5	Security Guard (Chowkidar)	01	09	08

Mobile Service Unit (MSU)

Mobile Service Unit provides FP/RH services at the doorstep to underserved communities in the rural areas through pre-determined camping schedule. The specific objectives pursued through this component include the following:

To make family planning information and services accessible in destitute rural communities.

To reduce the unmet need of family planning by making services more accessible, particularly the clinical methods including IUD and injectable.

To provide RH services including curative services to women and children.

To facilitate the work of social mobilizers with regard to enhancing men's role and responsibilities.

Structure of Mobile Service Unit (MSU), 02 in Number:

Sr.#	Name of the Post	Grade/BPS	Sanctioned	Filled
1	Field Technical Officer	16	02	02
2	Lady Health Worker (Aya)	01	02	02
3	Driver	04	02	02

Details of the Population Welfare Centres and Mobile Service Units

Sr.#	Name of Service Outlet	Address	Union Council	Staff No.	Status
1.	Family Welfare Centre Mastung I	Killi Muhammad Shahi	Mastung I	05	Functional
2.	FWC Mastung II	Zarkhelan	Mastung II	05	Functional
3.	FWC Pringabad	Karez Kalan Pringabad	Pringabad	05	Functional
4.	FWC Tiri	Raik Tiri	Mobi	05	Functional
5.	FWC Kanak	Kanak Killi Nawab Raisani	Kanak	05	Functional
6.	FWC Kirdgap	Killi Sardar Ahmed	Kirdgap I	04	Functional
7.	FWC Isplinji	Isplinji	Isplinji	05	Functional
8.	FWC Kadkucha	Kadkucha near Hasan hotel	Farooq Abad	05	Functional
9.	FWC Faizabad	Faiz Abad	Mastung II	04	Building is being hired
10.	MSU Mastung I	Killi Muhammad Shahi	Mastung I	03	Functional
11.	MSU Mastung II	Zarkhelan	Mastung II	03	Functional

Performance of the Department

Population Welfare Programme provides all available family planning commodities that have positive impact on the reproductive health of mothers. The office is working to induct rational choices about family size and reproductive behavior that will bring social and economic developments. The focus of the Programme is to consistently improve and enrich the lives of individuals, families and communities in accordance with the Reproductive Health Programme.

Issues Faced

Shortage of general medicine.

Lack of transportation vehicles for campaign visits.

Limited opportunities for capacity building of technical staff.

Unavailability of suitable buildings in the suburb areas.

Acquiring new buildings and rent payment of the existing buildings.

8.3 RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT MASTUNG

Introduction:

Previously most of the *masajid* were declared *waqf* by the owners of the land, the management of which was with volunteer local committees. Some *masajid* are of prime importance historically and culturally. However, with the passage of time, decay and deterioration set in the running affairs of these important *masajid* and there was a need to restore their splendour. As a constitutional obligation of an Islamic state to bring about improvement in the administration and management of *masajid*, Auqaf Department was constituted as a legal entity.

Religious Affairs and Interfaith Harmony Department, Balochistan was created in July 2007, prior to which, it functioned as an attached office of the Board of Revenue Balochistan as Auqaf section and that setup reflected at the district level wherein Deputy Commissioner was supervising Auqaf affairs.

In 2011, the Religious Affairs and Interfaith Harmony Department Balochistan was renamed as Religious Affairs, Interfaith Harmony and Minorities Department Balochistan. The Department worked with the same nomenclature until 2019, when the department was bifurcated into two departments i.e. Religious Affairs Department and Minorities Affairs Department. Subsequently, the office of Deputy Administrator Auqaf was created at district level throughout Balochistan along with newly created posts for the Administration as well as for Religious Affairs wings (*masajid* staff).

Functions of the Department

Management and maintenance of Waqf properties.

Appointment of *masajid* and shrine functionaries.

Provision of physical facilities to Auqaf *masajid*.

To arrange *Naat/Qirat* competitions and *Mehfil-e-Shabeena* at district level.

To conduct "*Seerat* Conference" at district level.

Hajj affairs coordination with provincial government.

To have effective control over the registration, monitoring and financial status of Waqf Properties in Balochistan; the Balochistan Waqf Properties Ordinance 2020 has been promulgated.

Posts Details at Mastung District

Administration:

Designation	BPS	Detail of posts		
		Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
Deputy Manager	16	01	00	01
Stenographer	14	01	00	01
Junior Clerk	11	01	01	00
Naib Qasid	01	01	01	00
Chowkidar	01	01	01	00
Total		**05**	**03**	**02**

Religious Affairs Wing (*Masajid* Posts):

Designation	BPS	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
Khateeb	16	01	01	00
Pesh Imam	14	03	03	00
Muazzin	06	01	01	00
Khadim	04	02	01	01
Total		**07**	**06**	**01**

Note. A post of *Khadim* (BPS-4) has been created for Masjid Abu Hanifa, Muhalla Haibatzai Tindlan Mastung during Financial Year 2020-2021, vide Government of Balochistan, Religious Affairs Department's notification Dated 16th September 2020.

8.3.1 Masajid in Mastung

There are 363 *masajid* in Mastung district, out of which 59 *masajid* are '*Jame Masjid*' (where *Jumma Namaz/Salat* are offered too), wherein rest of the 304 *masajid* are the ones where *Jumma Namaz* is not offered. There are 03 *masajid* in the District which are registered with the Religious Affairs Department as 'Waqf Property' under the Waqf Property Ordinance 1979.

Out of these 363 *masajid*, 342 are termed as 'Deobandi *masajid*' whereas 'Barelvi *masajid*' are 21 in number. Sub-division Mastung has the lion's share in number of *masajid* i.e. 232, of which 17 *masajid* belong to Barelvi sect while the rest have Deobandi affiliations; sub-division Dasht has 85 *masajid*, of which 17 are Barelvi *masajid* and the rest 68 have Deobandi affiliations; Sub-division Kirdgap has 46 *masajid* including only one *masjid* under Barelvi authority.

List of Auqaf Masajid

Name of Masjid	Address	Sect	Pesh Imam /Khateeb	Registered/ Un-Registered	Status
Markazi Jame Masjid	Masjid Road Mastung	Deobandi	Maulana Saeed Ahmed	Registered	Jame Masjid
Masjid Tehsil Office	Tehsil Road Mastung	Deobandi	Maulana Qudratullah	Registered	Jame Masjid
Masjid Killi Guroo	Killi Guroo Kadkucha	Deobandi	Maulana Abdul Ghaffar	Registered	Jame Masjid

Budget 2020-2021 of District Administrator Auqaf Office Mastung

Particulars	Budget 2020-21
Salary	Rs. 4249100
Non-Salary	Rs. 60000
Total	Rs. 4309100

During financial year 2019-20, Rs. 300000 were released by the Religious Affairs Department for the repair of following 3 Auqaf *masajid* of Mastung district; Rs.100000 for each *masjid*.

Sr.#	Masjid	Amount
1	Markazi Jame Masjid	Rs. 100000
2	Masjid Tehsil Office	Rs. 100000
3	Masjid Killi Guroo Kadkucha	Rs. 100000
Total		**Rs. 300000**

The above mentioned released funds were utilized through committees constituted by the Deputy Commissioner Mastung for repair of the Auqaf *masajid*:

A. Committee for Markazi Jame Masjid and Tehsil Office Masjid Mastung

i. Tehsildar Mastung — Chairman
ii. *Khateeb* Markazi Jame Masjid Mastung — Member
iii. *Pesh Imam* Markazi Jame Masjid Mastung — Member
iv. *Pesh Imam* Masjid Tehsil Office Mastung — Member

B. Committee for Masjid Killi Guroo Kadkucha

i. Naib Tehsildar Kadkucha — Chairman
ii. *Khateeb* Markazi Jame Masjid Mastung — Member

iii. *Pesh Imam* Masjid Guroo Kadkucha Member

Functions of Deputy Commissioner Under Religious Affairs Department

The Deputy Commissioner is the District Administrator Auqaf Mastung and is associated with Religious Affairs Department while discharging following functions at district level:

Custodian of Waqf properties in the District.

DDO of Auqaf staff and responsible to maintain record of budget/expenditure, SNE proposal and reconciliation of figures.

Member of District Zakat and Ushr Committee.

Convener of District Ruit-e-Hilal Committee.

Responsible for proper collection of Ushr through Revenue staff and its depositing in relevant head of account.

Responsible for timely holding *Qirat/Naat* competitions at district level.

Security of worship places (including maintenance through Grant-in-Aid for minorities).

Responsible for organizing Interfaith Harmony Committee and its meetings.

Assistance in the arrangement of Hajj training to the pilgrims with the consultation of Department of Religious Affairs.

To maintain/protect graveyards.

Proper utilization of funds as grant-in-aid for *masajid/madaris*.

Election/Selection of Local Zakat Committees.

8.4 DISTRICT ZAKAT OFFICE MASTUNG

Introduction

The District Zakat Office was established in 1992 after Mastung was declared a separate district of Kalat division. This Office falls in the domain of Religious Affairs Department Balochistan. The District Zakat Office is located on Al-Falah road near Bus Adda Mastung Bazar. This office is to receive Zakat, Ushr and Atiyyat and disburse the same among the needy, indigent and poor lot of the District under provisions of the Balochistan Zakat and Ushr Act 2012.

Zakat

It is a form of alms-giving, treated in Islam as a religious obligation or tax, and paid at a fixed rate (2.5%) from person's wealth, subject to being a *Sahib-e-Nisab*.

Ushr

Zakat on agricultural products is called Ushr. It is a 5% tax on harvests of irrigated land and 10% tax on harvest from rain-watered land.

Atiyyat

It means voluntary donations to the Zakat funds, other than that of either Zakat or Ushr, and includes *Sadaqat-e-Nafilah.*

8.4.1 District/Tehsil/Local Zakat and Ushr Committees Mastung

District Zakat and Ushr Committee (DZUC) Mastung

The District Zakat and Ushr Committee Mastung was established under section 14 of the Balochistan Zakat and Ushr Act, 2012. Main function of the DZUC is to oversee, generally the functioning of administrative organization of Zakat and more particularly the assessment of Ushr and Atiyyat; and the disbursement and utilization of the money in the District Zakat Fund and the Local Zakat Fund.

Formation

A Chairman, who shall be a non-official person, the Deputy Commissioner of the district and two women from within the district who shall not be less than forty-five years of age and one non-official member from each Tehsil or sub-division in the district. However, District Zakat Officer is the Secretary of the Committee.

Mr. Muhammad Anwar Shahwani was the last serving Chairman for the period 2015 -18. In July 2020, a panel of 3 persons was forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner to the concerned authority for the selection of a Chairman and the Government of Balochistan through Religious

Affairs Department nominated Takari Abdul Qadir as Chairman District Zakat Committee, on 30th December 2020, for a term of 3 years.

Post Details of the Office

Total Posts: 15 Filled: 12

Sr. #	Name of post with grade	Filled	Vacant
1	District Zakat Officer (BPS-17)	--	Vacant
2	Superintendent (BPS-17)	01	00
3	Assistant (BPS-16)	--	Vacant
4	Senior Clerk (BPS-14)	04	00
5	Junior Clerk (BPS-11)	--	Vacant
6	Driver (BPS-06)	01	00
7	Naib Qasid (BPS-03)	02	00
8	Naib Qasid (BPS-01)	03	00
9	Chowkidar (BPS-01)	01	00

District Zakat Fund (DZF)

DZF is a fund created to collect transfers from Provincial and Local Zakat Fund, Ushr, Zakat and Atiyyat.

Tehsil/Sub-Division Zakat and Ushr Committee (TZUC)

TZUC is established to oversee assessment of Ushr and collection of Zakat, Ushr and Atiyyat, and the disbursement and utilization of the moneys in the Local Zakat Funds, by the Local Committee in the tehsil or sub-division.

Formation

The Tehsil/SD Zakat and Ushr Committee shall consist of the Assistant Commissioner, Commissioner, two women members and six members to be elected, in the prescribed manner, by Chairmen of Local Committees of tehsil or sub-division, from among them.

Local Zakat and Ushr Committee (LZUC)

A LZUC shall be constituted for:

I. Each revenue estate in settled rural area; and
II. Each village in non-settled rural area; and
III. Each ward in urban area.

Formation

The LZUC shall consist of nine members, of whom two shall be Muslim women who are not less than forty-five years of age; seven adult Muslims residing in that locality who possess

Secondary School Certificate and are known to be pious and who offer five time prayers daily and have sound moral and financial integrity and not engaged in political activity. The members of a Local Committee shall elect one of their members as Chairman, being a person who possesses Secondary School Certificate.

In Mastung district, seventy (70) Local Zakat Committees exist which are presently dysfunctional due to no setup of the DZUC.

Local Zakat Fund (LZF)

LZF is created for each Local Committee for collection of transfers from Provincial and District Zakat Funds, Zakat and Atiyyat.

8.4.2 Deserving/Needy Persons (Mustahiqeen)

This whole set-up is to assist the needy, the indigent and the poor, particularly orphans, widows, handicapped and the disabled, eligible to receive Zakat under *Shariah* for their subsistence or rehabilitation, either directly or indirectly through *Deeni Madaris* or educational, vocational or social institutions, public hospitals, charitable institutions and other institutions providing healthcare.

- **Collection of Zakat and Ushr**

ZAKAT: Collection of Zakat is in federal domain and is collected by the Federal Government.

USHR: It was collected by the Deputy Commissioner and deposited in District Zakat Fund through Naib Tehsildar Zakat, before the creation of District Government setup (not presently).

Mode of Selection of Deserving and Needy Persons

The lists of deserving and needy persons qualified for receiving assistance through this setup are collected and compiled by the LZUC. The LZUC after information collection of the deserving people and detailed deliberations, form lists and forward the same to the DZUC for approval.

Mode of Disbursement

The District Committee may make disbursements and transfer, through crossed cheques, funds from District Zakat Fund to Local Zakat Fund and afterwards the LZUC distributes the amount as per approved rates amongst the deserving through order checks.

Assistance Rates

- Guzara Allowance: Rs. 750 per month (cheque is issued for six months)
- Educational Stipends (Annual Programme)
  - Primary to Middle: Rs. 100 per month
  - High School: Rs. 150 per month
  - Inter and Graduate: Rs. 500 per month

Post Graduate: Rs. 850 per month

Engg./Med. College: Rs. 950 per month

Computer Science: Rs. 950 per month

- *Deeni Madaris* Stipends (Annual Programme)

Hifz o Nazira: Rs. 200 per month

Moqoof Alyhi: Rs. 500 per month

Dora-e-Hadees: Rs. 850 per month

Performance of District Zakat Committee Mastung, Financial Year 2017-18

The DZUC Mastung distributed the following amount to the *Mustahiqeen-e-Zakat* as per Zakat disbursement procedure during the period 2017-18, as last disbursement.

Head of Account	No. of Mustahiqeen	Total Amount Distributed (Rs.)
Guzara Allowance	815	9780000
Educational Stipends	1181	1503900
Stipends for students of *Deeni Madaris*	313	751200

8.5 BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMME (BISP), MASTUNG DISTRICT

The Government of Pakistan launched the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) in July 2008, to serve as the premier national safety net institution with the primary objective of consumption smoothing and alleviating adverse effects of slow economic growth. The country at that time was experiencing rapid food price inflation, with prices of basic necessities reaching a 30-year high and economic fallout from the global financial crisis. The Programme targets cash transfers to vulnerable and deserving women and their families from the poorest households in Mastung district irrespective of political affiliations, racial identity, geographic location, and religious beliefs. The long term objectives include meeting the targets of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on eradicating extreme and chronic poverty and empowering women.

Poverty in Mastung District

World Bank defines extreme poverty as living on less than US$1.90 per day. According to 1998 Census the average poverty rate of Mastung district was 48.46% and in the districts rankings by Poverty Status, Mastung has been ranked in vulnerable districts with 29.98% poor in the 2010-11 analysis of National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER). Majority of labourers in the district are associated with agriculture. 64.20% are self-employed workers (of these 64.63% males and 35.18% females) in the District. The poverty rate in the province increased from 40% to 68% during the three months of lockdown imposed in 2020 to curb the novel coronavirus.

8.5.1 BISP Objectives

The Programme was started through an Act of Parliament. The Prime Minister is the Executive Patronage and President is the Chief Patronage of the Programme. The goals of the Programme are:

Enhance financial capacity of poor people and their dependent family members of Mastung district.

Formulate and implement comprehensive policies and targeted programmes for the uplift of underprivileged and vulnerable people in the District.

Reduce poverty and promote equitable distribution of wealth especially for the low income groups within the District.

The main function of the BISP tehsil office is to monitor the cash transfers and focus on the fair and transparent distribution of the BISP stipend to the eligible beneficiaries

and to resolve the respective issues related to the payment with the helpof District Administration and line departments to facilitate the beneficiaries.

8.5.2 Identification of BISP Beneficiaries in Mastung District

Poverty Scorecard Survey

The Government has decided to improve the targeting process and thereby giving equal chance to every citizen to apply for the Programme. The aim was to make the targeting process of the poorest in the society more transparent. BISP adopted the World Bank designed 'Poverty Scorecard' for identification of the poorest. Poverty Scorecard was based on Proxy Mean Testing for the selection of deprived/poorest families. A poverty survey was carried out across Pakistan in 2009 with the technical assistance of the World Bank.

The nationwide Poverty Scorecard Survey, the first of its kind in South Asia, enabled BISP to identify eligible households through the application of a Proxy Means Test (PMT) that determined the welfare status of the household on a scale between 0-100. The survey was started in October 2010 (which was conducted by independent firms hired through a competitive bidding process). BISP identified 2293 beneficiaries during the process that were eligible for the stipend. Initially, Pakistan Post was the means of distribution for stipend but later it was shifted to BVS (Biometric Verification System) which is more secure and reliable.

8.5.3 National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER)

Registries are important to identify the Programme beneficiaries. However, the socio-economic conditions are changing to a considerable degree with the passage of time, and pose a challenge to the targeting process of the Programme. Internationally, registries are updated annually to capture changes in demographic profiles. They assess economic status of the beneficiaries to determine whether they are eligible for the next year or not, because there has been changes in socio-economic status of the people.

Given these realities, BISP initiated the process of updating the NSER using android compatible Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) to collect door-to-door household roster and asset data. The use of CAPI has been envisaged to reduce data processing time further to increase efficiency and ensure timely availability of data from the field for analysis. It is also expected to reduce errors and costs. A pilot phase in 14 districts has been implemented in order to improve overall design, based on lessons learnt from this phase. The national rollout is underway and currently NSER is going on at Mastung wherein four centres have been established throughout the District at different locations e.g. Mastung city, Kadkucha, Kirdgap and Dasht.

8.5.4 Unconditional Cash Transfers (UCT) Programme

Parliamentarian Phase: Phase-I

At the start of BISP UCT Programme in July 2008, no reliable data was available for the identification of underprivileged and vulnerable people in the country. The task of identification of the potential beneficiaries of BISP was, therefore, entrusted to the Parliamentarians, in what was termed as the Phase-I of Targeting. Application forms were distributed among the parliamentarians in equal number (8000 forms to each member of the National Assembly and Senate and 1000 forms to each member of the Provincial Assemblies), irrespective of party affiliation. The forms received were verified through NADRA database. Out of the total 4.2 million received forms, 2.2 million families were found eligible for cash transfers. Under this system of targeting, an amount of Rs. 26.6 billion was disbursed to a total of 1.76 million eligible families in 2008-09 @Rs.1000 per family. In Mastung around four thousand (4000) beneficiaries were selected.

Poverty Scorecard Survey: Phase-II

There were some problems with the Parliamentarian Phase, as it was difficult for everybody to get access and apply for the Programme. There was also a realization to transform BISP into a modern safety net system with less politically subjective and more scientific targeting mechanism. In pursuance of the international best practices, the Government decided to improve the targeting process and giving equal chance to everyone to apply for the Programme.

Over 27 million households have been covered under Nationwide Poverty Scorecard Survey that constituted 150.5 million people across the country. The estimated population during 2010 was 177.94 million, which implies the coverage of this survey was around 85 percent. Area wise coverage statistics show that 14.88 million households were covered in Punjab, 6.6 million in Sindh, 3.6 million in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 1.1 million in Balochistan, 0.58 million in Azad Jammu and Kashmir, 0.15 million in Gilgit Baltistan and in FATA 0.40 million were covered. Highest coverage was in GB, followed by AJK, Sindh and Punjab. In that survey at Mastung district, around 3492 households were declared beneficiaries, out of which 2293 were active beneficiaries.

Total Payments under UCT

Initially the eligible families enrolled under BISP were paid an amount of Rs.1000 per month, without any conditions sanctioned on them. The Government expressed a strong resolve to reform the social protection mechanism in line with its manifesto. In the last 2 years, the Government placed special emphasis on the expansion of BISP and improvement of its

systems. BISP's annual disbursement rose from 16 billion in FY 2008-09 to Rs.96.65 billion in FY 2015-16. Since 2008, Rs. 412 billion has been disbursed to beneficiaries.

Payments Distribution Mechanism

For successful implementation of the Programme, efficient and transparent payment system is essential. BISP experimented different payments distribution mechanisms. Currently, there are five payment disbursement mechanisms:

i. Pakistan Post Money Orders
ii. Smart Card Payment Dispersal System
iii. Mobile Banking System
iv. Debit Card System
v. Bio-Metric Verification System (BVS)

Beneficiary Feedback and Impact Evaluation

BISP maintains a comprehensive evaluation component of both the UCT and CCT (Conditional Cash Transfers) initiatives that not only measure the wellbeing effects among beneficiaries but also inform the management that how these impacts vary across different socio-economic groups of beneficiaries, across regions and over time. In addition, these evaluation techniques also help to understand the key issues and bottlenecks so that Programme modification and redesigning could be done for effective targeting. These evaluations are also important for better transparency and accountability of the Programme. Currently, following two major impact evaluation studies are ongoing:

Impact Evaluation
Spot Checks and Beneficiary Feedback

8.5.5 Waseela-e-Rozgar (WeR)

Under this Programme, BISP beneficiaries were provided soft loans through balloting, amounting to Rs. 300000 with two installments of Rs. 150000, for business, with the grace period of one year. Beneficiaries established business is monitored periodically; at Mastung, there are only 7 beneficiaries who were selected and are running their businesses.

8.5.6 E-Commerce

In this Programme beneficiaries' handicrafts and embroideries are published at BISP website from where different buyers can approach them for purchasing their products. At Mastung district, 50 beneficiaries are registered along with their finished products.

8.5.7 Waseela-e-Taleem Conditional Cash transfer

Waseela-e-Taleem (WeT) is a co-responsibility or conditional cash transfer Programme that was developed by BISP in consultation with Programme stakeholders. WeT provides financial assistance to support the primary education of 4 to 12 year old children of BISP beneficiary families to ensure their enrolments and retention in school. Each beneficiary child who registers for the Programme receives a cash transfer of PKR 750 per quarter upon meeting the admission verification in first quarter, and attendance requirement of 70% in subsequent quarters till completion of the primary education. Hitherto 125 children have been enrolled in Mastung district and the process is continued.

The objectives of the Programme are as follows:

To create long term sustainable awareness on the importance of primary education among BISP beneficiary families,

To increase enrolment of children in schools for primary education,

To improve school attendance,

To decrease school dropout rates.

In doing so, the Programme contributes towards three of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) which are as follows:

SDG 1: End poverty in all its form.

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promotion of lifelong learning opportunity.

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

The main stakeholders involved in the execution of the Programme are:

BISP Headquarters and Tehsil Offices in the implementing districts.

Provincial Education Department and schools.

Supply Capacity Assessment

Prior to initiating the registration process of the WeT, a Supply Capacity Assessment (SCA) was carried out in the District. Macro SCA is conducted to identify all the public and private sector primary schools in the WeT districts. A comprehensive assessment is carried to determine the capacity of all public and private sector primary schools to identify WeT priority schools that would be recommended for new admissions. They are selected on the basis of student-teacher ratio, availability of space in the classrooms, availability of toilets and other infrastructural facilities.

Social Mobilization

BISP has established Beneficiary Committees (BBCs) throughout the country in WeT districts to facilitate uneducated beneficiaries at their door steps and help them play a pro-active role in the society. The members of these committees raise awareness among women in availing BISP facilities. The main focus of BBCs is to replicate internationally successful women empowerment programmes in Pakistan. It targets women through establishing women leaders and women communities for social mobilization and creating awareness among its beneficiaries. BISP also collaborates with other organizations already involved in women empowerment. Through this coordination, financial and educational support to women is initiated.

Registration

Registration of WeT is done at field offices through the tablets with designated given ID's to the staff, for registration of child the following points are important: -

Mother must be an active beneficiary.

B-form from NADRA.

The age of child is to be between 4 to 12.

Enrolled in registered school in primary level.

8.5.8 Ehsaas Emergency Cash Programme

Ehsaas Emergency Cash Programme was initiated as a response to protect the poorest section of the society from the worst effects of COVID-19 pandemic. Lockdown and other safety measures have especially affected daily wage earners and piece rate workers. Within this context, Ehsaas Emergency Cash initiative was designed for simple and easy rollout, using the existing scale digital payment capacity of the Government of Pakistan, which was developed by the Poverty Alleviation Division.

- **Categories of Ehsaas Emergency Cash**

Category 1:

Special cash assistance of Rs. 1000 per month was given to the currently enrolled 2635 Kafaalat beneficiary families in the District, in addition to the regular cash transfer of Rs. 2000 per month. They got a lump sum of PKR 12000 covering 4 months.

Category 2:

Higher eligibility/poverty threshold was used to identify beneficiaries through the National Socio-Economic Database.

Category 3:

Lists of deserving persons that were not in the database or those who did not deserve as identified were sent to the District Administration for verification. A secure web portal was developed to allow District Administration to enter the requisite data of the individuals identified by them as deserving of special assistance.

Category 4:

People having lost their bread and butter during COVID-19 pandemic were identified by a web portal through which beneficiaries received the payment from Mastung district.

Category 5:

Category 5 included all those labourers who lost their earnings due to pandemic lockdown. Special data analytics on defined parameters (Government officials, those owning cars and those with history of multiple foreign travels) were applied by NADRA on all categories of potential beneficiaries, to address inclusion of errors.

Distribution of Cash

People were able to collect cash from Points of Sale (POS) of biometrically enabled branchless banking operations and biometrically enabled ATMs. All cash transfers were made after biometric verification of each beneficiary through NADRA. In addition to identification of additional beneficiaries, Provincial Government was requested to provide the following facilities:

Open public spaces with security for setting up cash disbursement arrangements.

Permission to keep retail POS agents open.

Management of crowds at cash disbursement points.

Ensure preventive measures like facility of hand washing and social distancing etc.

Camp Sites in Mastung District

For the purpose of funds distribution, two centres were established in District. The first one was initially established at Government Girls Degree College Mastung, which was later shifted to Government Girls High School Mastung and second one was in Government Pilot Secondary School Mastung. Both centres had all basic facilities like drinking water, washrooms, hand sanitizers etc. and District Administration provided security to both centres during fund distribution process.

8.5.9 EHSAAS Payment Details

Ehsaas Emergency Cash distribution in Mastung started on 7th April 2020 and lasted till 15th September 2020, during which 82% beneficiaries were provided the assistance whereas the rest 18% did not collect the amount. Following are the details of cash disbursements: -

Categories	No. of Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries Paid	Remaining Beneficiaries	Percentage %	Amount Paid Rs.
Overall	12570	10285	2285	81.8%	123420000

Category wise Payment details of Mastung

Categories	No. of Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries Paid	Remaining Beneficiaries	Percentage %
I	2635	1976	659	75%
II	4027	3493	534	86.7%
III	4360	3813	547	87%
IV	287	253	34	88%
V	1261	750	511	59.4%

With all this commendable efforts and support to the needy lot of the District through methodical arrangements, the process could have been more efficient with more BVS touch points that would have helped faster distribution of funds and the beneficiaries would not have to travel to remote areas. Good quality devices could help operate fast service to the beneficiaries and would have also resolved their finger identification issues to some extent.

8.6 NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (NCHD), MASTUNG

Human Development Support Unit Mastung.

The headquarters of National Commission for HumanDevelopment are situated in the Shaheed-e- Millat Secretariat Islamabad. NCHD is currently functioning under the umbrella of Ministry of Education. There are four regional offices, each in a provincial capital, which are commonly known as provincial offices. All the district offices are responsible to report to the provincial offices which in turn report to the headquarters and then Ministery of Education.

Establishment of the Mastung Office/Unit

National Commission for Human Development has been working in Mastung district since August 2003. NCHD has different sectors and setups in different districts; in Mastung, NCHD is only tasked with Universal Primary Education (UPE) and registration of *Deeni Madaris*. However, the Office has an insignificant existence in the District and no fruitful performance is being shown by it. Nevertheless, NCHD has to render much important tasks at district level. The staff of Mastung Unit is as under:

One Assistant Director, four Field Officers (male), one Field Officer (female), two Drivers, two Naib Qasids and one Watchman.

Scope of NCHD in Mastung District

NCHD is basically concerned with the primary sector of education and is currently working to control dropout and ensure education quality. It identifies and consequently presents innovative and cost effective solutions to fill implementation gaps, build capacities of the involved agencies and stakeholders to effectively address the issues hampering the process, through extensive training programmes and capacity building workshops which cater for all the stakeholders involved in the process. These capacity building exercises are targeted towards public line departments, community based organizations and the community itself.

Adult Literacy Programme

Recognizing the fact that adult literacy is the key to improve standard of living and quality of human resources, NCHD has been tasked to implement the Programme with the mission to increase literacy rate. Its programmes for adult literacy were developed keeping in mind the previous scenarios. NCHD set up Adult Literacy Centres in local communities providing basic literacy skills to the individuals (especially women) in the age group of 11-45, who were either never enrolled before or dropped out of school before acquiring literacy skills. The syllabus and textbooks are designed for easy learning and functionality, thereby enhancing

retention. Communities are mobilized to provide space as well as the teachers. Women are encouraged particularly to join these centres.

After the completion of six-month course, the learner is able to:

Achieve the basic literacy equivalent to grade three

Read simple text of Urdu

Write a simple letter

Manage figures up to four digits and is able to add, subtract, multiply and divide.

Voluntarism

NCHD has always relied on its volunteers' support over the years. These volunteers developed National Volunteer Corps, Forum of Philanthropists and generated resources worth Rs. 43 million (13 million in cash and 30 million in kind). The Commission has organized several successful conferences and events. Some of them are: First ever International Conference on the 'Role of Volunteers in Achieving MDGs' in December 2005; 1876 medical camps in which 333066 patients were treated and free medicines worth Rs. 32.97 million were donated by philanthropists. Volunteer Medical Stations (VMS) at each District Headquarter Hospital were established in 2006. Financial support worth Rs. 4.8 million was generated for the deserving patients and 11753 bottles of blood were arranged by the volunteers. Irrespective of the aforementioned activities, there is no activity observed of the NCHD volunteers in Mastung district even in the extreme COVID-19 pandemic.

Usefulness of NCHD office in Mastung

Since its inception in 2003, NCHD has literalized 8930 adults under the Programme of increasing adult literacy rate. The registered volunteers of NCHD enthusiastically take part in the admission campaigns in the month of March every year. The volunteers are provided with training to help the people in the events of natural disasters. The best products of this training programme were seen during the Kashmir earthquake where fifteen trained men were sent there to assist and help the affected people.

Currently, there are eleven feeder schools where 335 students are enrolled. Several students have passed the primary education from these feeder schools and their school leaving/pass certificates are countersigned by the Deputy District Officer Education. Currently, the main task given is the registration of *Deeni Madaris*.

Problems/Issues of NCHD Mastung

NCHD Mastung office is not being paid the administration budget for the last one and half year. Its office at Mastung is located in rented building, where rent is unpaid for the last one year. Even the PTCL landline is disconnected due to nonpayment of bills.

8.7 SPORTS

The Sports Department Mastung was established in the year 2010; sports activities, though, have a long history in Mastung district. Mastung has remained one of the productive centres in respect of football players who have represented the country on international level. The district football team has remained one of the prominent teams of the province on national level, which has won several National Football Championships in the past.

8.7.1 District Sports Office Mastung

Before 2010, departmental sports activities were managed from Khuzdar by Divisional Sports Officer. Presently, Sports Department in Mastung is headed by District Sports Officer (DSO), who is responsible to arrange different sports competitions in the District, distribution of sports items and registration of teams in different sports.

Details of Posts

Sr.#	Post	BPS	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
1	DSO	17	01	01	--
2	Office Assistant	16	01	01	--
3	Football Coach	16	02	--	02
4	Cricket Coach	16	01	01	--
5	Senior Clerk	14	01	--	01
6	Supervisor	14	02	--	02
7	Junior Clerk	11	02	01	01
8	Class-IV	01	12	03	09
Total			**22**	**07**	**15**

Budget for FY 2020-21:

Salary: Rs. 5.573 million

Non-Salary: Rs. 6.046 million

Total: Rs. 11.619 million

Sports Funds

Rs. 4.0 lac have been allocated for sports activities in the FY 2020-21 budget of the district office, which have not been released yet. In the current year, no such activities have been carried out by the department due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Registered Sports Clubs

The following clubs are registered with District Sports Office Mastung: -

Sports	No. of Teams
Football	60
Cricket	10
Rifle shooting	10
Shooting ball	06
Pigeon racing	08
Kick boxing	To be registered
Amach Adventure Club (hiking)	To be registered

Local Sports/Games

The following sports/games are also played locally in the District:

Sport/Game	Local Name
Tug-of-war	*Chit chiking*
Local shot put	*Khal Khasing*
Catapult shooting	*Ghulail*
Slingshot shooting	*Piramp*
Glass marble game	*Chidda/Gori*
Tip-cat	*Tilli*

8.7.2 Prominent Sportsmen/Players

i. Muhammad Hashim Tareen

Muhammad Hashim Tareen was born in Muhalla Zarkhelan, Mastung city in 1940. He is the most popular footballer of Mastung who represented the National Football team during 1960-67 and travelled to China, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Iran, Malaysia and Burma, serving the country with his best sports skills. He died in 2012 in Mastung.

His two brothers **Shareef Ahmed Tareen** and **Khaleel Ahmed Tareen** too have represented the national team during 1979 to 1983.

ii. Ghulam Nabi Kurd

Ghulam Nabi Kurd from Dasht, has remained a national level football goalkeeper and has represented the national football team as a goalkeeper during the period from 2007 to 2017. Lately he has been engaged with Karachi Electric Supply Company (KESC) team.

iii. Ghulam Farooq

Ghulam Farooq was born to Ghulam Farooq Baruzai on 02nd February 1981 in Mastung city. After matriculation he started training Wushu/Kung Fu and certain strongman stunts. With

his ultimate hard work and passion, he not only gained worldwide fame but also brought prestige to his hometown. He is known as 'Strongman'.

Ghulam Farooq has developed skills to showcase these dangerous acts:

- Putting head under the tyre of a moving car
- Pulling air craft with teeth
- Bending of iron rod with teeth
- Weight picking with eyelids

He has been awarded on different forums for his unique skills; some of the awards are listed here:

(i) Asian Pahuyuth Award (Iran 2016)
(ii) World Kung Fu Silver Medal Award (Iran 2007)
(iii) Pakistan Ideal Award (Karachi 2014)
(iv) All Pakistan Kick Boxing Champion (Quetta 2017)
(v) Balochistan Mini Olympic Games (Quetta 2012)
(vi) Pride of Pakistan (Karachi 2020)
(vii) Pakistan Book of Records (Peshawar 2017)
(viii) Madar-e-Millat Award

Ghulam Farooq has been invited to the following talent shows, however, he could not manage to attend the shows due to certain reasons:

- America Got Talent (2019)
- Britain Got Talent (2019)
- Slovakia Got talent (2020)
- Bulgaria Got Talent (2020)

He has participated in the following show:

- Romania Got Talent (2019)

iv. Uzair Farooq

Uzair Farooq is the son of Ghulam Farooq Strongman. He was born on 07 th July 2010. He is a student of class 5th in Mastung. He has developed his interest in Wushu/Kung Fu and strongman stunts from his father. He qualified for the semi-finals in Romania Got Talent by showcasing his strong kid skills. He is known as 'Strong Kid'.

Uzair has these performed acts to his name: -

- Putting feet under the tyre of a moving car

- Filling truck tyre tube with nose
- Stopping four opposite moving bikes (two in each direction) with hands
- Bending of iron rod with teeth
- Pulling air craft with teeth
- Hammering nails with forehead

He has been awarded for displaying his skills on the following forums: -

(i) Pakistan Book of Records (2017)

(ii) Pride of Pakistan (2020)

(iii) And in many different festivals of importance.

Uzair Farooq has been invited to the following talent shows, but he could not manage to reach to these forums:

- America Got Talent (2019)
- Britain Got Talent (2019)
- Slovakia Got talent (2020)
- Bulgaria Got Talent (2020)

He participated in the following show:

- Romania Got Talent (2019)

v. Kifayattullah

Kifayatullah son of Abdul Hayee, is a national level cyclist, hailing from Kirdgap Mastung. He was born on 09th October 1995. He has participated in many provincial and national level cycling competitions, with some details listed as:

Sr.#	Competition	Venue	Year	Position
1	Shaer-e-Mashriq Allama Muhammad Iqbal DHA Cycling Competition	Quetta	2020	1st
2	All Balochistan Cycling Sprint Race	Quetta	2020	1st
3	Pakistan National Race	Lahore to Sahiwal	2019	2nd
4	All Pakistan Inter-University Team Trial Cycle Race	Lahore	2019	1st
5	All Pakistan Inter-University Road Race	Lahore	2019	2nd
6	SSGC National Road Cycling Championship	Karachi	2017	2nd
7	5th Tour de Punjab Cycle Race	Sahiwal to Lahore	2015	1st
8	11th Balochistan Mini Olympic Games Cycle Race	Quetta	2013	1st

vi. Hasan Baig

Mr. Hasan Baig: a lecturer in Physical Education and Kung Fu master, a cyclist, a poet and writer of Brahvi language. He received the following medals in Kung Fu competitions:-

- Bronze Medalist in World Kung Fu Championship held in Iran in 2007.
- Gold Medalist in National Games held in Quetta in 2004.

8.7.3 Sarawan Sports Complex Mastung (SSCM)

Sarawan Sports Complex Mastung is located in the heart of Mastung city on Stadium Road. It has a total area of 349258 sq. ft. registered in the name of Municipal Committee Mastung. The Complex was named as Sarawan Sports Complex Mastung in December 2020 by the Deputy Commissioner Mehboob Ahmed, earlier it was called Sports Complex Mastung.
The following units are located in SSCM:

i. Nouroz Football Stadium

In 1957, Malik Abdul Majeed, Headmaster Ahmed Yar Khan High School Mastung (now called Government Pilot Secondary School Mastung) started construction work on this football stadium wherein the students of class 9^{th} and 10^{th} voluntarily put in their share of work. In 1972, Sardar Attaullah Mengal, the then Chief Minister Balochistan (CM: 1971-72) visited the stadium and named it Nouroz Football Stadium. In 1958, the pavilion was constructed by the Khan of Kalat, Meer Ahmed Yar Khan and seating stands of the stadium were constructed in 1996 with a seating capacity of five thousand, by the Balochistan Sports Board. There are eight rooms and four washrooms constructed westwards in the pavilion line, in different periods. The stadium comprises an area measuring 139000 sq. ft.

During 2016-17, the Chairman Municipal Committee Mastung launched a development scheme namely "Installation of lights at Nouroz Football Stadium Mastung" for night matches. The scheme remained incomplete and thus was referred to Anti-Corruption Establishment Balochistan in September 2020 by the Deputy Commissioner Mastung to get proper investigation into the failure of the scheme, since there was no proper record maintained by the Municipal Committee Mastung.

ii. Multipurpose Sports Complex

The scheme namely Construction of Multipurpose Sports Hall at Nouroz Stadium Mastung was executed by the Pakistan Sports Board during the financial year 2008-09. The scheme was executed by the Pakistan Sports Board up to financial year 2013-14 with expenditure of Rs. 8.844 million and then the scheme was handed over to the Provincial Government for its completion. The Provincial Government funded the said scheme up to

financial year 2017-18, after that the funds are not allocated for the project . The structure is physically completed up to 80% and financial expenditure of Rs. 46.512 million has been utilized, now the construction work is stopped for last two years due to non-availability of funds.

Keeping in view the importance of the scheme, at this stage the funds are required to the tune of Rs. 8.845 million for its smooth completion. The matter has been taken up by the Deputy Commissioner in 2020 with the concerned forums, however, no progress is seen yet.

iii. Futsal Stadium

This project was included in PSDP 2019-20, with an estimated cost of Rs. 25.19 million. Initially, the site proposed for the project was in the District Complex Mastung but the Deputy Commissioner Mastung, Mehboob Ahmed, shifted its location to Sarawan Sports Complex Mastung for its convenient availability to the general public. Covered area of the stadium is 114 ft (width) x 170 ft (length) = 19380 sq. ft., whereas the ground measurement is 96 ft (width) x 152 ft (length) = 14592 sq. ft. Seating capacity for spectators is 120. A changing room and two washrooms are also part of the scheme. Work was started on the project on 17 th July 2020 and is likely to be completed by June 2021.

8.7.4 District Sports Complex Mastung

The said scheme is part of the incumbent Government project 'Establishment of Sports Complexes in Each District Head Quarter of Balochistan at Kalat Division. The project will be a multipurpose sports facility capable of hosting national level events. An area of 65 acres has been allocated for the scheme on main N-25 highway in mouza Rasoolabad near Levies and Police Lines Mastung. The tendering process is going on for the scheme and in first phase of construction a football ground will be constructed with an estimated cost of Rs. 244 million. The Commissioner Kalat Division is the project director of the project.

8.8 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS OFFICE MASTUNG

Establishment of Department

The District Accounts Office Mastung was earlier known as Treasury Office which was established in 1992. District Accounts Office Mastung is under the jurisdiction of the Finance Department Balochistan and Directorate General Treasuries and Accounts Balochistan.

Head of the Office is called District Accounts Officer (DAO). Under the supervision of DAO, there is an Assistant District Accounts Officer, two Assistant Accountants, one Computer Operator and other clerical staff. Overall staff strength is 26 and details are given as: -

POST	BPS	SANCTIONED	FILLED
DAO	18	01	01
ADAO	17	02	01
Assistant Accountant	16	02	01
Computer Operator	16	01	-
Sub-Accountant	14	06	03
ACO	12	05	02
Junior Clark	11	01	--
Class IV	1-4	08	07

Functions

The major functions of the Office are: -

- To prepare and maintain the accounts of the Federal, Provincial and District Governments and Administration in the District.
- To authorize payment and withdrawals according to the budgetary provision and after pre-audit checks as prescribed by the Auditor General.
- To provide guidance/advice to facilitate other government departments with respect to the service matters.
- To provide information required by the federal, provincial or district governments and Administration with reference to the accounts compiled by the Office.
- Maintain and distribute of salaries of government departments.
- Maintain GP fund and pensions of employees and bank reconciliations.

8.8.1 Operational Sections

- **Human Resource Section (HRS)**

  The HR section deals with all salary related issues of the employees of the departments.

- **Financial Implementation Section (FIS)**

  The FI section deals with all contingent payments of the DDOs at district level.

Legacy Accounting System

In July 2006, pay roll computerization started at DA office Mastung (both for Federal and Provincial employees). All the payroll data entry is used to be done by the bank payment through the legacy accounts system.

PIFRA

This land mark achievement took place in November 2009, when SAP/R03 was introduced under the Project for Improvement in Financial Reporting and Auditing (PIFRA) at District Accounts Office Mastung. The receipts on behalf of the Government are now paid through SAP/R03 which is error-free, efficient and reliable in modern accounts system.

The Districts Accounts Office Mastung has computerised the accounts and salary system in 2009, and in future, the Organizational Module will be implemented which will change and almost end the remaining manual accounts system in the District.

9 AGRICULTURE

Introduction

Pakistan's agriculture sector plays a central role in its economy as it contributes about 19 per cent (2019) to the GDP and absorbs a large portion of the labour force. It is also an important source of foreign exchange earnings and stimulates growth in other sectors. It is also the backbone of Balochistan's economy, where 75% of the population is rural. Thus, depending upon agriculture, the sector contributes about 50% to the GDP of the Province and employs about 65% of its labour force. Because of the region's arid climate and severe overgrazing, much of the land is rugged desert and low grade rangeland. Only a little over 2.5 million hectares or 7.2% of the total area is under cultivation with both Rabi and Kharif crops, growing seasonally throughout the year. Water, not land, is usually the main factor limiting agricultural productivity and farm incomes. Agriculture accounts for 93% of total water use in Balochistan.

Mastung is a rural district of Balochistan where more than 80% of its population lives in rural area and is dependent upon agriculture and livestock to fulfill their basic needs. About 68% of the population in Mastung is employed in agriculture and thus, is the single largest contributor in income of the District.

Similar to the other areas of Balochistan, the cultivable area in comparison with the total area is small and cultivation is confined to the limited areas lying in the centre of the valleys between the mountains. Prior to the installation of tube well technology in the Mastung district, when a major portion of the agriculture activities were dependent on rain water, locally called as *khushkaba* or *selaba,* there lay larger fields towards the hills surrounded by three to four feet high embankments, by which the rainfall was caught as it descended from the gravel slopes bordering the valleys. The District has diversified soil and physical relief, and arable land is limited.

The soil in the District is primarily formed of limestone and clay. The soils of the area are not delineated separately in the reconnaissance survey of the Kalat area, including Mastung district, prepared by the soil survey of Pakistan. The soils are moderately deep, strongly calcareous, gravelly clay loam and suitable for irrigated agriculture.

9.1 SYSTEM OF CULTIVATION AND LAND USE

In the past, due to scarce rain and snowfall, farmers' return was only assured when their cultivations were dependent on the *karez*es or wells. However, with the revolution of tube well technology, the picture has changed largely in the District. The areas under cultivation are thus divided into *aabi* i.e. lands that are permanently irrigated; and *khushkaba* i.e. dry crop lands, which also include land subject to flood cultivation, *selaba.*

Mastung district encompasses 1.86% of the geographical area of Balochistan. The cropped area as a percentage of the district cultivable area is only 13% owing to limited water availability. Almost all the area (99.9%) is irrigated by tube wells and the rest by *karez*es and wells.

- **Land Utilization**

The settled land utilization details of the District are listed below: -

Sub-Division Mastung

Mazrua (A-R-P)						Ghair Mazrua (A-R-P)		
Abi A-R-P	Chahi A-R-P	Nal Chahi A-R-P	Bagheecha Samardar A-R-P	Selaba A-R-P	Khushkaba A-R-P	Banjar Jadeed A-R-P	Banjar Qadeem A-R-P	Ghair Munkin A-R-P
15854-1-3	4206-2-21	505-0-25	1054-2-39	47550-3-2	18824-0-10	8948-0-30	23525-2-35	27974-2-28
Total land 148444-Acre 0-Rod, 33-Pol								

Sub-Division Kirdgap

Mazrua (A-R-P)						Ghair Mazrua (A-R-P)		
Abi	Chahi	Nal-Chahi	Bagheecha Samardar	Selaba	Khushkaba	Banjar Jadeed	Banjar Qadeem	Ghair Munkin
2451-2-4	1448-2-29	0	11-0-13	13999-1-22	14920-2-28	1050-3-18	8430-3-21	8190-1-21
Total 50504-Acre,0-Rod, 36-Pol								

Sub-Division Dasht

Mazrua (A-R-P)						Ghair Mazrua (A-R-P)		
Abi A-R-P	Chai A-R-P	Nal Chai A-R-P	Bagheecha Samardar A-R-P	Selaba A-R-P	Khushkaba A-R-P	Banjar Jadeed A-R-P	Banjar Qadeem A-R-P	Ghair Munkin A-R-P
0	0	1982-1-25	1115-3-25	50223-2-35	39203-2-4	3397-1-23	9350-2-33	14100-1-3
Total 119373-Acre,3-Rod, 23-Pol								

- **Land Ownership and Tenure System**

The total arable land recorded was 204798 hectares. The culturable waste land was 19.8% (50410 hectares) during the year 2008-09. Agricultural labour is primarily carried out by men. Women and children are involved in agriculture by helping out in the fields and at home. The influx of Afghan refugees in the shape of tenants in the area has boosted agriculture. Big

land owners employ tenants for agricultural activities. Small farmers work on their fields and rarely hire tenants. However, the cultivated area is under personal ownership, while pasture land and those lands which have not yet been brought under administrative records belong to the tribe dwelling in the area. The traditional land ownership and tenure system in the District are discussed below.

- **Shared Tenancy**

Under this system, the cost of land preparation, expenditure on seed, fertilizer and pesticides, irrigation expenses, harvesting and threshing charges are paid by the owner of the land. However, the crop produce is then divided between the owner and the tenant based on a set formula.

- **Cash Tenancy**

In this arrangement, the tenant takes land from the owner on lump-sum basis for an agricultural year and all the expenses from land preparation to harvesting and threshing are carried by the tenant.

- **Crop Sharing System**

The land owner gives his land to the cultivator and all cost of production has to be borne by the tenant. Normally 20% of the production is given to the landowner.

9.2 MAJOR CROPS IN THE DISTRICT

The major crops in the District in Rabi season are: wheat, barley (*jo*), cumin (*zeera*), vegetables and fodder. In Kharif season, the major crops are: millet (*bajra*), onion, potato, vegetables, melon, chili and fodder.

a) Area and production of vegetables in Mastung (Rabi and Kharif) 2017-18:

Sr.#	Vegetables	Area (ha)	Production (ton)
1	Tomato	91	637
2	Lady finger	33	199
3	Apple Gourd	02	14
4	Radish	07	126
5	Spinach	10	170
6	Turnip	43	754
7	Cabbage	06	102
8	Carrot	06	94
9	Bitter Gourd	03	24
10	Bottle Gourd	25	194
11	Pumpkin	02	18
12	Cauliflower	05	74
13	Peas	27	339
14	Brinjal	26	199
15	Luffa	13	92
16	Cucumber	11	86
17	Onion	973	19682

b) Area and production of condiments and spices in Mastung (2017-18):

Sr.#	Condiments & Spices	Area (ha)	Production (ton)
1	Chilies	24	36
2	Cumin	320	138
3	Garlic	05	40
4	Coriander	10	06

c) Area and production of melons in Mastung (2017-18):

Sr.#	Melons	Area (ha)	Production (ton)
1	Water Melon	22	260
2	Musk Melon	04	46

d) Area and production of Kharif fodder in Mastung (2017-18):

Both Irrigated and Non-irrigated	Area (ha)	Production (ton)
Kharif Fodder	380	19000

e) Area and production of wheat and Rabi fodder in Mastung (2017-18):

Rabi Fodder	Area (ha)	Production (ton)
Wheat	3685	7443
RF	255	11670

9.3 HORTICULTURE/FRUITS

Mastung has been historically famous for fruit orchards and this fact is also narrated in the famous folk song of Akhtar Channal; *'Dana Pa Dana';* praising the fruits of Mastung:

Maza Ae Oo Ray Maiva Na

Toott Phullai, See-o-Chamarhi, Guann-o- Kecheri

"the fruits are delicious (and also)

Phullai mulberry, the curry of dried apricots in butter fat (*desi ghee)*, (and)

the dish made from mountain pistachio oil (are also tasty)"

The renowned British Officer Dr. H. Cook (1860) had also noted in his writings, "The fruits of Mastung are deservedly famous". Its fruit production is better, especially melons and grapes. Horticulture is the leading sub-sector of agriculture and good quality fruits like apple, almond, apricot, varieties of grapes, cherry, mulberry, peach, plum, pomegranate, pistachio and water melons are grown in the District.

Area and production of fruits in Mastung (2017 -18):

Sr.#	Fruit	Area (Hectors)	Production (Tons)
1	Almond	38	69
2	Apple	3454	40498
3	Apricot	1720	8107
4	Grape	1356	7740
5	Peach	670	3172
6	Plum	652	2828
7	Cherry	52	91
8	Pistachio	80	69

❖ **Mulberry (*Toott*) in Mastung**

Mastung district is famous for its mulberry (*toott*) taste and production in the region. The District tops the whole province in mulberry production with hundreds of tons of fruit sold mainly in dried form, since fresh mulberry is highly perishable. The farmers used to plant mulberry trees on field boundaries, delineating property boundaries and alongside water channels as wind breakers and land retainers, however, the fruit was not considered a prized one and a cash crop. The dried mulberry has its demand in the winter season. A single tree can yield about 180 to 250 kg of fruit per season. The following kinds of mulberry fruit are found in

the District: *Kabuli*, *Kandahari*, *Shahtoott*, *Toott Sia*, *Phullai* and *Bedana*. The tree can attain an age of 150 production years. Major mulberry producing areas in the District are Kadkucha, Pringabad, Tiri, Kandawa and Kanak. It is said that once silk production, too, existed in the area due to the large number of mulberry trees.

The mulberry fruit production can create additional employment and enhance earning opportunities for poor women and men. Due to an inconsistent supply of quality mulberries, demand for Mastung mulberries remains low in dry fruit markets across the country. Mostly all farmers have mulberry trees in their houses and fields and do generate some income from them. However, their outdated harvesting, collecting and drying practices result in huge post-harvest losses and low price from the market. Some organizations have worked previously on trainings of farmers for better achievement of quality fruits and market mechanisms.

❖ **Agriculture Department in Mastung**

Agriculture Department in Mastung is divided into several wings having their own setups, tasks and Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs). These wings are Agriculture Extension, Agriculture Engineering, Agriculture Research Transfer Technology, On-Farm Water Management and Sariab Farm. Agriculture Soil Fertility and Agriculture Plant Protection are the sub-wings of Agriculture Extension.

9.4 OFFICE OF AGRICULTURE (EXTENSION) WING IN MASTUNG DISTRICT

The District Agriculture (Extension) Wing was established in 1960s. This office was headed by Extra Assistant Director of Agriculture (EADA) and later on the officer nomenclature was changed to Assistant Director in the District. The fundamental motive of this office was to uplift the people's standard of living by assisting them in exploiting and utilizing natural resources connected to agriculture.

Evolution of Agriculture Department

Initially all branches of Agriculture i.e. Forestry, Livestock, Agricultural Engineering and Water Management, were part of Agriculture (Extension), however, later in the 1970s, Livestock and Animal Husbandry were separated from Agriculture Department. Extension Wing is the backbone of agriculture sector. Extension officers arrange meetings with farmers, visit their land to guide them about modern machineries, make them aware about new technologies and their uses in order to gain maximum profit and production. They also collect data from farmers throughout the District and distribute seeds and fertilizers among them. The Wing is headed by a Deputy Director.

Organizational Structure of the Department

The total strength of the Agriculture (Extension) Wing Mastung is given below: -

Sr.#	Posts	Sanctioned	Filled
1	Deputy Director	01	01
2	Agriculture Officer	08	08
3	Budget officer	01	--
4	Superintendent	01	01
5	Assistant Personal Secretary	01	01
6	Assistant	03	03
7	Stenographer	01	01
8	Senior Clerk	02	01
9	Junior Clerk	07	07
10	Field Assistant	34	32
11	Electrician	01	01
12	Budder	03	02
13	Store Keeper	01	01
14	Film Operator	01	01
15	Driver	02	01
16	Security Guard (Chowkidar)	12	05
17	Beldar	74	64
18	Peon (Naib Qasid)	04	02
19	Mali	02	01
20	Sweeper	03	01
Total		**162**	**134**

Performance

The recent drought in the region has immensely affected the agricultural sector in the Province, but even so, things have improved with the increase in rain and snowfall in the District. The 2020 locust attack again proved a bolt from the blue for the said year's produce. The department has diligently worked in curtailing the effects of the swarm attack. The Wing has utilized the sub-wings in spreading awareness regarding pesticides and fertilizers and also distributing some among the farmers. On the development side, not much is seen on part of the Department; provision of only 6 farm tunnels were made to the farmers during FY 2019-20, on 25% share from the receivers, while in the current FY 2020-21, 10 such farm tunnels will be provided to the farmers on 10% receivers share.

9.4.1 Agriculture Soil Fertility Office Mastung

The Office of Soil Fertility is a sub-wing of Agriculture (Extension) headed by a Deputy Director. The function of the office is to collect soil and water samples from farmers and carry out different quality tests. This helps the farmers know the nature of soil and water with details of the nutrients present. The soil and water testing machines are available in the laboratory, however, no designated lab technicians are posted. The number of soil and water tests conducted is around 10 per month. The Deputy Director is further assisted by agricultural officers to monitor and evaluate the fertilizer dealerships and their quality. They also direct the dealers and farmers about hazards and safety measures while handling fertilizers. There is one registered fertilizer providing agency in the District, which further provides stuff to three main dealers. The annual sale of fertilizers in Mastung district is: -

Diammonium Phosphate (DAP):	500 bags (50 kg each)
Urea:	6000 bags (50 kg)
Nitro Phosphate (NP):	1200 bags (50 kg)

9.4.2 Office of Agriculture Plant Protection

The office of the Agriculture Plant Protection is another sub-wing of the Agriculture (Extension). It is headed by a Deputy Director, who is further assisted by the Agriculture Officer and Drug Inspector. The functions of the office include; monitoring and evaluation of the pesticide dealership license, checking the quality of pesticides, awareness about the use of pesticides and various other plant protection methods to the farmers. There are 5 registered pesticide dealers in Mastung and the total sale of pesticides in the District is 4750 litres in 2020.

9.5 AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING WING MASTUNG

The district Agricultural Engineering Wing deals with farm mechanization, land leveling, protection walls and provision of services during floods and emergency. Historically, in pre-partition period the department was known as Mechanical Cultivation Sector of Agriculture Department, which in 1958 was re-organized as Maintenance and Machinery Department (MMD) with its workshop at Quetta and its major function was to repair the machineries and vehicles of all the government departments of Balochistan. During 1969-70, the tasks of Maintenance and Machinery Department (MMD) were extended to operate bulldozers and farm tractors and to provide pumping sets for open surface wells and also boring and installation of tube wells. The nomenclature of Maintenance and Machinery Department (MMD) was changed to Agricultural Engineering Department (AED) in 1971, with the establishment of Balochistan province. The Agricultural Engineering Department Mastung was established in 1974 and it was headed by an Assistant Agricultural Engineer (BPS-17). The first head of the office was Engineer Bashir Ahmed Rind. Afterwards, in order to promote the department, a post of Agricultural Engineer (BPS-18) was created on 15th October 2002 to lead the office.

Functions

- To provide bulldozer services to the farming community on subsidized hiring rates.
- Reclamation/development of cultivable wastes.
- Leveling of agricultural land.
- Construction of dykes/*selaba* embankments for harnessing rain water.
- Restoration of flood damages caused to agricultural fields, roads, and railway tracks during emergency.
- Repairing government departments vehicles; this section is merely left to provision of the demanded NOC for the repair works to be done by the concerned department itself.
- Issuance of condemnation certificate for old/unused government vehicles for auction.

Staff Status

Total strength of the Agricultural Engineering department is given as follows: -

Post Nomenclature	BPS	Sanctioned	Filled
Agricultural Engineer	18	01	01
Assistant Agricultural Engineer	17	02	02
Superintendent	17	01	01
Assistant	16	01	01
Miscellaneous	1-15	64	62
Total		**69**	**67**

Progress

The progress of the Agricultural Engineering department Mastung for 2019-20 is:

- Total work done: 20402 hours
- Land leveling: 3024 acres
- Land reclamation: 648 acres
- Construction of embankments: 86

Machinery

Caterpillar in Working Condition	Caterpillar New D6K2	Total Dozers in Working Condition
07	02	09

Hiring Charges of Bulldozer Hours

Particulars	Revised Rates of Hiring Charges (Rs. per hour)
For agricultural purpose, direct cash from zamindars	825
For agricultural purpose, subsidized by Govt. of Balochistan	1550 (1200 share of Govt. and 350share of farmers)
For Senators/MNAs (under Fed. Govt. Programme)	1850 (1500 share of Govt. and 350 share of farmers)
Flood relief works	3000
For non-agricultural purposes	4500

A scheme 'Enhancement of Culturalable Waste in Balochistan through Bulldozer Hours' was incorporated in the PSDP 2019-20 in which Mastung district was allocated with the share of 20000 bulldozer hours, which were to be distributed through the given committee:

Deputy Commissioner: Chairman
Agricultural Engineer: Member
Assistant Agricultural Engineer: Member/Secretary

However, the scheme is yet to be materialized.

9.6 DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE RESEARCH TRANSFER TECHNOLOGY, MASTUNG

Directorate of Agriculture Research Transfer Technology Mastung has been working in the field of agriculture research activities, not only carrying out research trials at field level but also working on transfer of technology packages at provincial level. The directorate has been concentrating on the high yield parameter of low delta fruits of Balochistan.

Establishment and Evolution

This setup was established as the Directorate Agriculture Research Transfer Technology Mastung (DARTTM) in the year 2014; since then it has been conducting research on different fruits of economic value. Historically, the Experimental Station Shahi Bagh Mastung farm was established during the year 1985-1986, through a project of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Initially the farm was in possession of the Agriculture (Extension) Mastung which was later on established as Directorate Agriculture Research Transfer Technology Mastung in the year 2014. The office is spread over an area of 24.9 acres wherein the orchard area consists of about 9 acres. The Horticulturist bungalow is used as office building temporarily. The premises also include one pump room, two servant quarters, four green shed houses and one tube well.

Materializing the research trials, there is a green house, which is constructed for nursery raising. There is also a formation of trellis and T-trellis block of grapes established in 2016. The premises also contain two block pistachio plantation both about 5-6 year old. New plantations of exotic varieties of pear and dwarf apple were grown through drip irrigation on one acre land to promote the technology among farmers. Recently two shed houses were constructed in 2020 for raising nurseries on drip irrigation.

Objectives:

- Conduct research work on the economic production of fruits.
- Promote low delta fruits among the growers.
- Carrying out awareness programme though farmers field trainings/seminars and field days.
- Introducing modern technologies among the growers.
- Introducing modern techniques used in agriculture to enhance the production of crops i.e. tunnel farming.
- Introduction and multiplication of exotic varieties of crops and transfer to farmers.

Performance of the Department: Different fruit varieties in the Directorate premises for trial purpose are introduced that include: exotic varieties of grapes, pistachio, apple, peach, pear, strawberry and pomegranate since inception in 2013-14; details are given below:

- Different grapes varieties were grown in farm which consist of local and exotic cultivars. The local cultivars are *Mishmash*, *Haitha*, *Shundokhani, Saibi* and Red *Kishmish*. The number of local trees of grapes is 1200 which are on flood irrigation, and 600 exotic cultivars that include: Alphonso, Cordinal, King Robi, Red Globe, Autumn Royal, Victoria, Victor Black and Thomson are on trickle irrigation.
- Different varieties of apples were planted through drip irrigation which are Burgundy, Crimson, Crisp; having 75 number of plants.
- Different 70 peach genotypes A6, A7 and A8 were cultivated during 2013 to 2020, which are coded genotype for evaluation in agro-climatic condition of Mastung district; the number of trees is 70.
- Different genotypes of pistachio were planted in directorate, which are *Akbari, Kirman* and *Bathori*. Old planted trees are 200 in number which are on flood irrigation and 300 new planted trees are on drip irrigation.
- In the farm, pomegranate varieties are planted which include *Bedana* and *Kandhari* and are 100 in number.
- Santa Maria, Red Seedless and Comic varieties of pear were introduced in farm in 2017. The number of pear trees is 75.
- Different varieties of almond which are planted in farm include; *Kata, Mungpali* and Vesta. The trees are 40 in number.
- Researchers are working on variety development programme, which was on deciduous fruits i.e. grapes and pistachio. Different genotypes were evaluated in climate of Mastung for yield purpose.
- Research trials on biotic and abiotic stress were done on different fruit varieties.
- Effect of zinc sulphate on yield of grapes was done and was presented in annual research programme which was hosted by the Agriculture Research Institute Balochistan.
- Team is working on research trial of iron sulphate on different 5 varieties of grapes.
- During this year, 3000 pistachio plants were germinated by seed and different varieties of grapes were grown by cutting. Propagations of pear cutting were done and pistachio plants are propagated through budding. Pomegranate, grapes, pear, fig and pistachio nurseries were raised recently.

9.7 OFFICE OF ON-FARM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME MASTUNG

On-Farm Water Management (OFWM) Programme of Agriculture Department has been recognized as one of the major driving forces of transforming Balochistan's Agriculture into a science-based, vibrant and internationally linked sector. The objective of OFWM is to maximize crop and water productivity by ensuring efficient conveyance, application and use of irrigation water vis-à-vis promoting improved water management interventions through user participation. It is headed by a Deputy Director who supervises the programme and is assisted by other technical and support staff.

Functions

The On-Farm Water Management Wing of Agriculture Department has the following main functions:

- Organization and registration of Water Users Associations (WUAs).
- Renovation, rehabilitation and improvement of watercourses.
- Strengthening of precision land leveling services in the private sector.
- Promotion of high efficiency pressurized (drip and sprinkler) irrigation systems.
- Provision of solarized system with High Efficiency Irrigation Systems (HEIS).
- Provision of subsidy on installation of tunnels with HEIS.
- Development of small scale irrigation schemes in non-canal commanded areas.
- Construction of water storage ponds/tanks.
- Provision of on-farm surface drainage facilities.
- Capacity building of stakeholders (technical staff, trainers/extension workers and farmers) in improved water management interventions.
- Coordination with Provincial as well as Research, Extension and Field Wings of Punjab Agriculture Department for 'irrigation water management technology transfer'.

❖ **Water Users Associations**

There is one WUA for each watercourse, pond and RCC setup to be improved or constructed under the OFWM projects and is registered under On-Farm Water Management & Water Users Association Ordinance 1981 (Amended 2001). The WUA is the key institution for implementation of OFWM development activities having some local responsibilities. The owner of the scheme along with some other stake holders is made part of the association.

❖ **High Efficiency Irrigation Systems**

Balochistan has been facing severe shortage of irrigation water for many years now and the available water sources are depleting and thus resulting in much lower agricultural productivity. The traditional methods of irrigating fields are accentuating the problems. High efficiency irrigation systems (HEIS) have been found water and nutrient efficient and most appropriate option to address various crop production issues.

Drip, bubbler, conventional sprinkler, rain-gun, centre pivot etc. are together referred to as HEISs which use pipes for conveyance of water from the source to points of use. In drip or trickle irrigation, water is provided to individual plants by means of small emitters in the form of droplets. Bubbler irrigation is very similar to trickle irrigation except that the water is delivered to the plants through micro sprinklers mounted on small spikes. The sprinkler system is the overhead irrigation whereby water is sprayed on the soil/crop somewhat like rain. In rain - gun irrigation systems, water is pumped at high pressure through a piped system and sprayed over the field.

The impacts of HEIS are:

- Water saving: 50 percent
- Crop yield enhancement: 20-100 percent
- Fertilizer use reduction: 40 percent
- Orchards maturing earlier
- Early picking of vegetables: 10-15 days
- Value addition: Improved produce quality
- Increase in net farm income per acre per annum

❖ **Developmental Progress 2019-20**

Water Storage Tank size (ft)	Number
60x60x4.5	06
50x50x4.5	05
40x40x4.5	05
30x30x4.5	04

RCC pipe line size	Number
3800RFT	06

Water Course Size	Number
2000RFT	11

Drip System/Acre	Area
Drip/acre	20 acre

Tunnel size	Number
(30 ft) x (100 ft) x (10 ft)	04

❖ **Developmental Progress 2020-21**

Installation of High Efficiency Irrigation Systems (HEIS)	20 Acres
Construction of Water Storage Tanks (60x60) ft	06
Watercourses (Irrigation Schemes) in *barani* areas	11 (2000 RFT)
Construction of Water Storage Tanks (50x50)ft	05
Construction of Water Storage Tanks (40x40)ft	05
Construction of Water Storage Tanks (30x30)ft	04

9.8 AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SARIAB FARM MASTUNG

The Sariab Farm was established in 1965. It covers an area of 280 acres out of which 100 acres were given to Arid Zone for experimental purpose in 1982 which is still lying unutilized; 15 acres of land is covered by road and building. The farm lies westwards of Mastung city at a distance of 3 km from N-25. Presently, it has only a pistachio farm under its supervision having 1150 trees expanded over an area of 16 acres. The source of irrigation in the farm is a tube well.

Initially, the manager of Sariab Farm was a grade-16 officer, which was upgraded to BPS-17 and in 2011 the post was further upgraded to the level of Deputy Director (BPS-18). The office has a total of 77 posts (BPS 1-18), of which 13 posts are vacant.

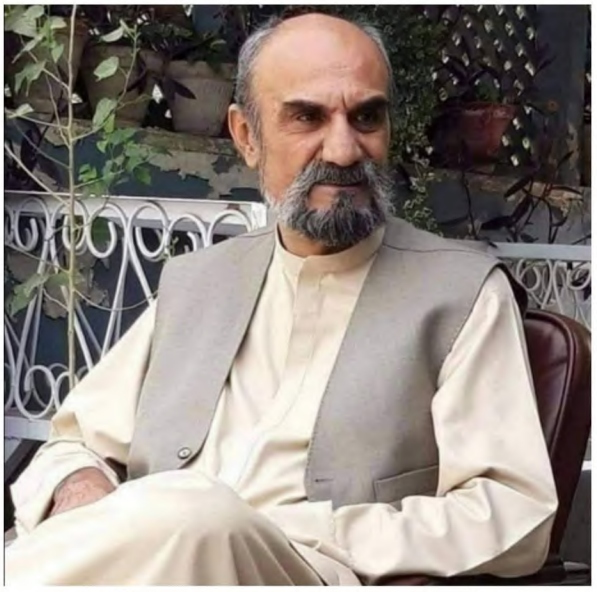
The office, in 2019-20, received a budget of salary Rs. 34161000 and contingency Rs. 2143000.

Amanullah Khan Yasinzai
Governor Balochistan

Jam kamal Khan
Chief Minister Balochistan

Fazeel Asghar
Chief Secretary Balochistan

Mehboob Ahmed
Deputy Commissioner Mastung

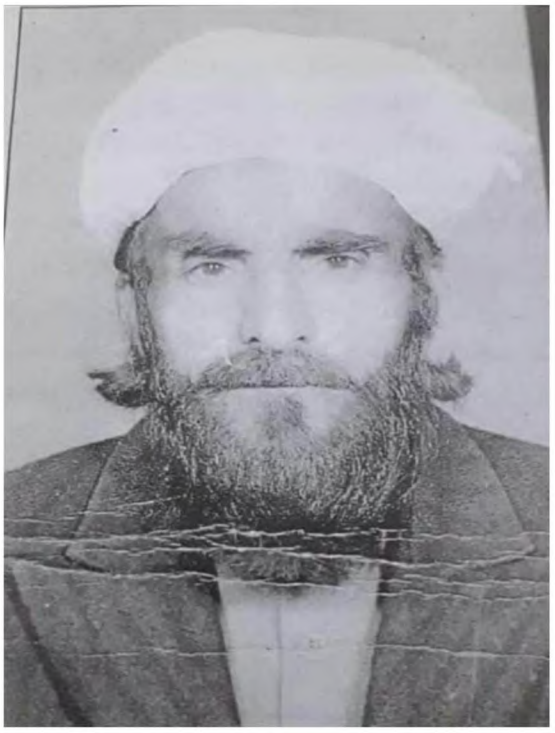


Nawab Muhammad Aslam Khan Raisani

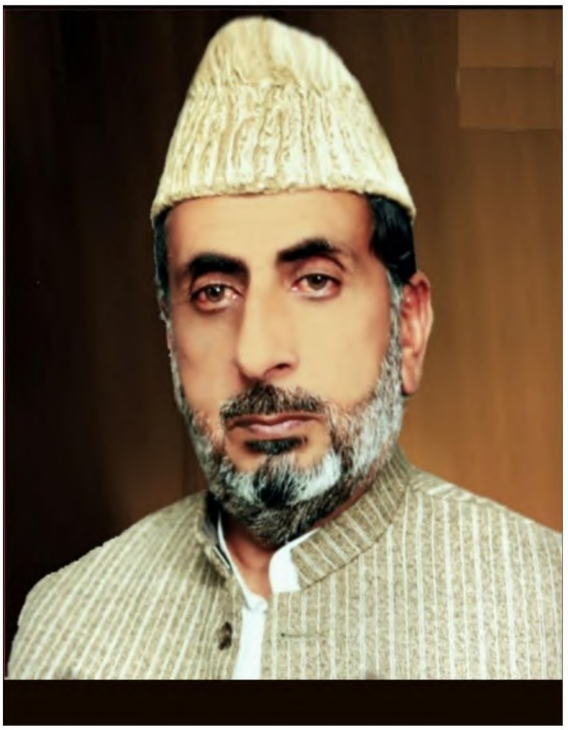
Nawab Abdul Raheem Khan Shahwani

Meer Abdul Aziz Kurd

Sardar Noor Ahmed Bangulzai



Maulana Muhammad
Umar Pringabadi



Sardar Muhammad Zaman Khan
Muhammad Shahi

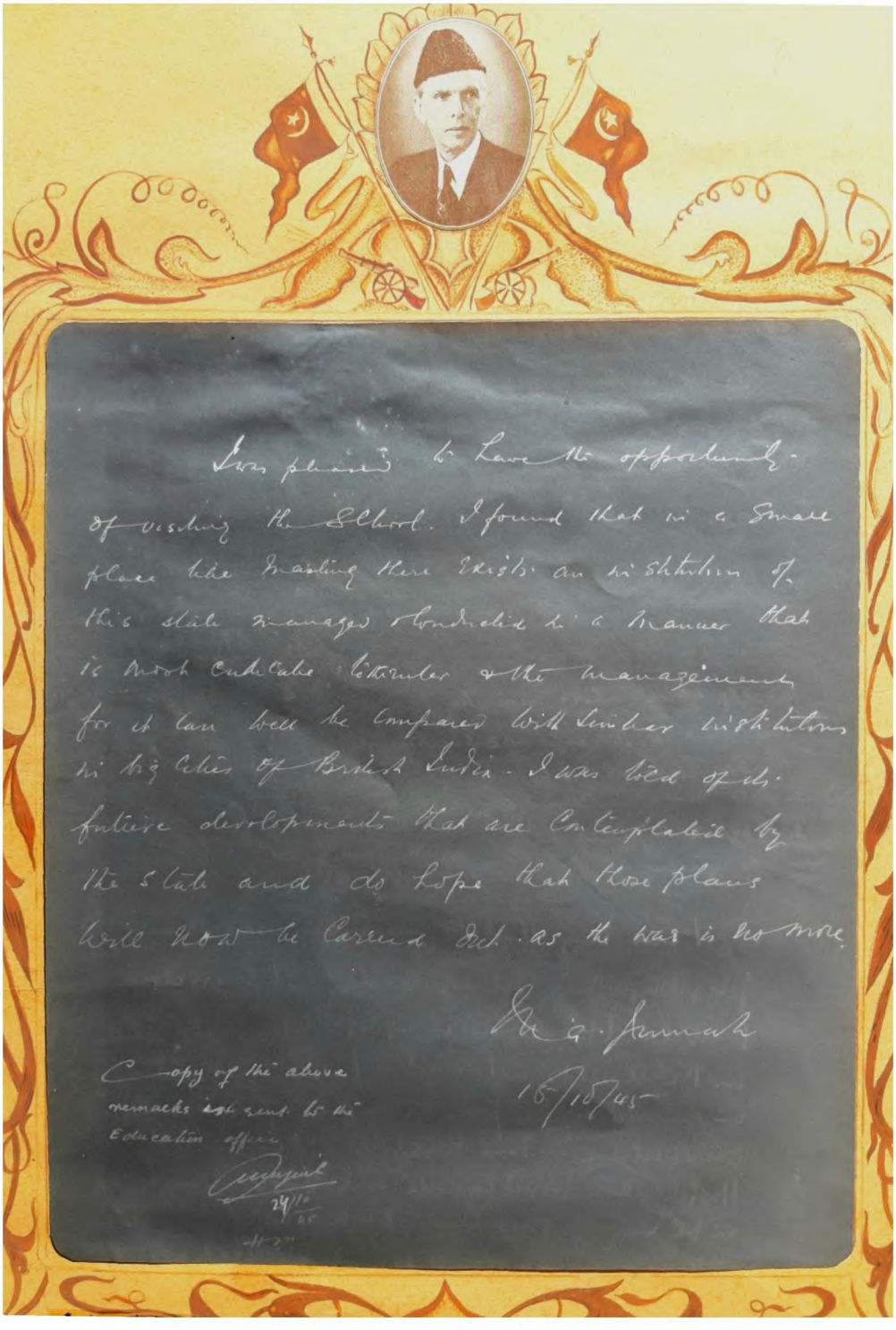
Maulana Izzatullah sahib laying the foundation
stone (26-06-2020) and inaugurating (16-10-2020) the
Mehboob Masjid, District Complex Mastung.

The Governor Balochistan conferring Appreciation Certificate upon the DC Mastung, Mehboob Ahmed, for swiftly finalizing the local/domicile certificates verification process. (20-10-20)

Sardar Ahmed Khan Sarparah

Orya Maqbool Jan Abbasi
First Deputy Commissioner
Mastung; first day in Office
(18-2-1992)

Remarks of Father of the Nation on his visit to the Government Pilot Secondary School Mastung (presently called) (15-10-1945)

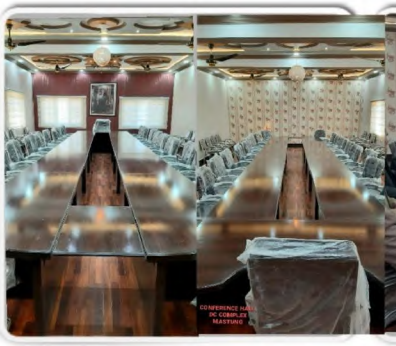


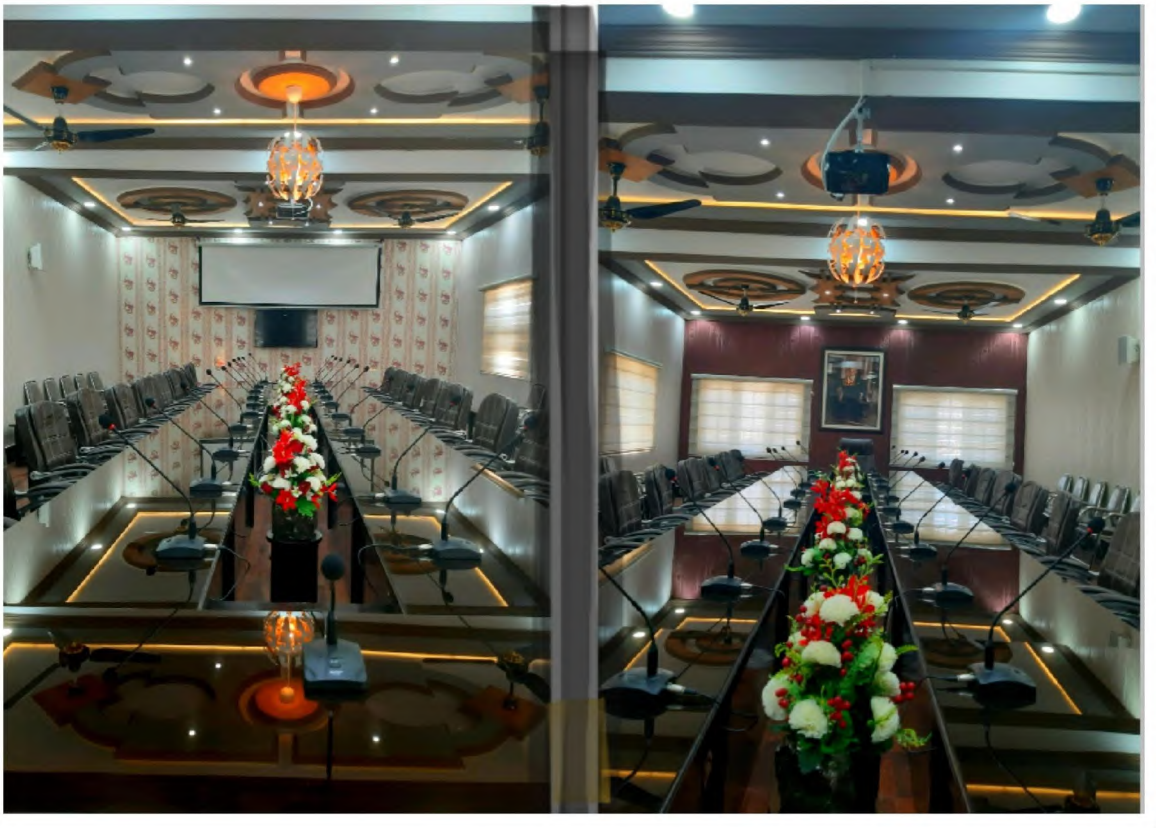
I was pleased to have the opportunity of visiting the School. I found that in a small place like Mastung there exists an institution of this state managed & conducted in a manner that is much creditable to the management for it can well be compared with similar institutions in big cities of British India. I was told of the future developments that are contemplated by the State and do hope that those plans will now be carried out as the war is no more.

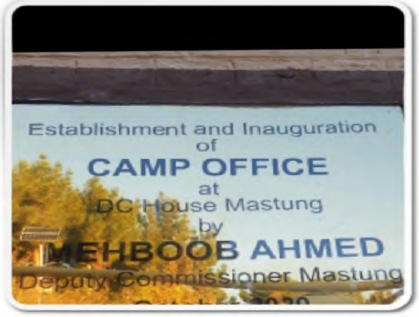
M. A. Jinnah
16/10/45

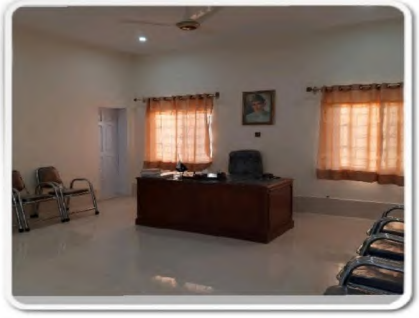
Copy of the above remarks has been sent to the Education office
24/11/45

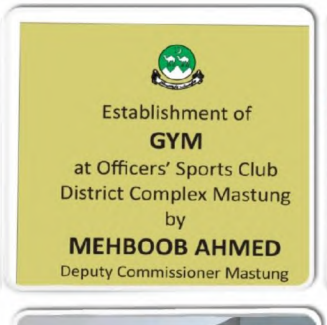
Conference Room, DC Secretariat Mastung

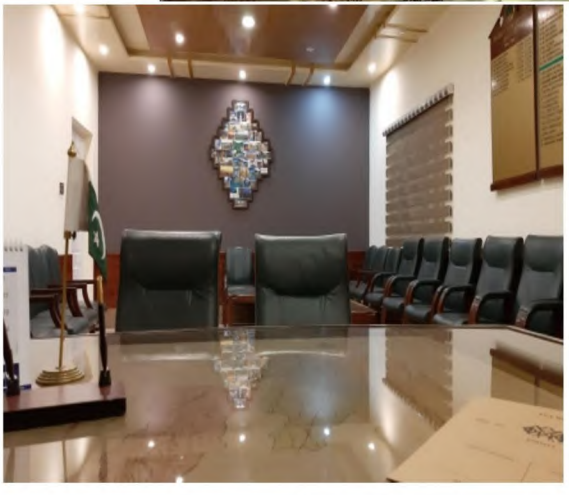





Establishment and Inauguration
of
CAMP OFFICE
at
DC House Mastung
by
MEHBOOB AHMED
Deputy Commissioner Mastung




Establishment of
GYM
at Officers' Sports Club
District Complex Mastung
by
MEHBOOB AHMED
Deputy Commissioner Mastung



Deputy Commissioner Office Mastung

Construction of
SIDE ROOM
DC office Mastung
by
MEHBOOB AHMED
Deputy Commissioner Mastung
AUGUST 2020

Launching of official website of Mastung district
www.dcmastung.gov.pk (8-9-2020)

Launching of Computerized Levies Station
Management System Mastung (3-11-2020)

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Lak Pass Tunnel

Deputy Commissioner House Mastung

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOUSE

REPAIR AND RENOVATION

By

MEHBOOB AHMED

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MASTUNG

September 2020

Deputy Commissioner House Mastung

Deputy Commissioner House Mastung

DEOC/DPCR Mastung (2020)

Karez Abad, Kirdgap

Karez Ladha, Mastung

Mastung View from
Lak Pass (13-01-2020)

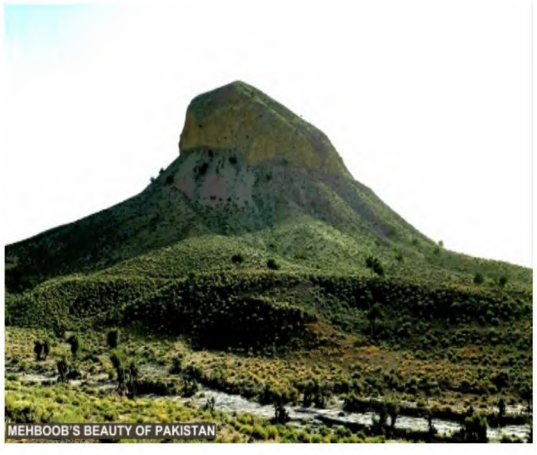
DC House Mastung
(13-01-2020)

Chiltan Mountain View

Hindu Sokhta/Maswanra

Amach Dam (07-01-2020)

Mastung View from
Lak Pass top (13-03-2020)



Dilband, Mastung
(23-09-2020)

Irrigation

Balochistan's economy is predominantly dependent on agriculture and a majority of people rely on agriculture and livestock for livelihoods. Agriculture productivity is directly contingent on the availability of water, which in the case of Balochistan is scarce and highly variable being dependent on the rainfall. The strategy for developing and conserving irrigation water resources are central to agriculture which uses over 95% of the water and also for the water supply requirements of both rural and urban populations. The water resources of the province consist of surface water and ground water, whose major source is precipitation. There are three major sources of water in Balochistan: the Indus Basin Irrigation System (IBIS) comprising perennial and non-perennial flows; floodwater *(selaba*) comprising run-off water and groundwater that includes: tube wells, springs, *karez*es etc. Presently, the surface water resources of the province constitute 96% of the total water resources available per annum, whereas the remaining 4% is available from the groundwater resources. Of the total water resources, around 57% are from floodwater, which is generated in the mountains in the form of hill torrents and moves through diversion structures into an open channel network. Of this, less than 40% is utilized and remaining drains back into sea from different basins.

Around 33 million acres, comprising 38.5% of the total geographical area of the province, is suitable for agriculture; of this, only 4.5 million acre of land is under some form of irrigation leaving out over 86% of cultivable land which does not have access to water for irrigation. Again of the 4.5 million acres irrigated land, a good 47% or so is irrigated through floodwater i.e. *selaba* farming, very clearly reflecting the importance of floodwater in the overall water availability statistics.

Government has undertaken considerable investments in the water sector in the past, which have led to greater agriculture productivity and increase in income especially in the horticulture. Water, however, continues to be scarce and requires a scientific conservation management to be able to fulfill the growing needs of increasing population. These demands have led to over extraction of groundwater leading to dangerous lowering of water table. The tube well subsidy on electric tariff has cost huge resources; non judicious use of precious water and wasteful use of electricity has further aggravated the situation. Further the water productivity compared to the costs is significantly low requiring a review of water usage to bring greater efficiency in the water use.

Social participation in water management and governance is traditionally found in the tribal societies such as Mastung. Traditional water management systems, (e.g. *karez*) have not

been able to transform into modern water management systems, as a result traditional and indigenous wisdom has been lost. Since the 19th century, the major source of irrigation in Mastung district has been the *karezat*. Now, however, that has been overtaken by tube well irrigation. Almost all of the 365 *karezat*, as said, have dried up due to drought and excessive extraction of ground water through tube wells.

Drinking Water

Safe drinking water is vital for sustainable development as availability of safe drinking water contributes tremendously towards human health and ensures a more productive workforce. It is true that there is no greater basic human need than access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation. The situation in Balochistan, however, continues to be rather grim. Leaving aside Quetta Zarghoon which has about 98% improved drinking water resources; a large part of the province has less than 50% availability of improved water sources (IWS). The improved sources include piped water, public standpipe or tap, hand pump, donkey pump or protected well. Unimproved sources include unprotected dug wells, ponds, rivers, canals or streams as well as other less common sources such as vendor provided, tanker truck or bottled.

According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLSM) 2010-11, approximately 21% population relies on piped water inside and 14.2% on outdoor tap and another 12% on hand pump, other pumps and closed well. About 48% of people rely on unimproved water sources. There is considerable variation amongst urban and rural areas. In urban areas 74% people rely on piped water in the households whereas large part of rural areas relies on unimproved sources and about 30% depend on river, stream, pond or canal. There are considerable intra-district variations on the availability of improved water resources.

The water and sanitation indicators for Balochistan are far lower compared to the national average, while this disparity increases further in rural areas. Situation in Mastung district is relatively better when compared to rest of the province. A few years before, Mastung ranked 16th with regard to having improved water source and improved sanitation, however, there is no current data about the situation due to lack of surveys. Access to and availability of safe drinking water has always been a problem in the District, especially in the rural areas, where people use water from wells and perennial streams. Currently, the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) is responsible for construction, operation and maintenance of drinking water schemes. Situation has improved with the construction of new WSSs.

Generally, children and women fetch water from long distances in the more remote areas in the District. Most of the groundwater is concentrated in the Pishin Loralai basin, which is where most of the District's population resides.

The PHED is the major supplier of drinking water to the residents of Mastung district. PHED has 42 departmental water supply schemes (WSSs), out of which 36 are functional while 3 dried up and the rest have also some maintenance issues. In addition, the PHED has handed over 86 community based water supply schemes (CWSSs) to the different communities in the District, wherein 21 schemes are non-functional, mostly due to disconnection of electricity for non-payment of QESCO dues.

Local Government and Rural Development Department too provides local bores to the communities for drinking purpose. In 2019-20, it has installed 20 solarized water bores for different communities in the District whereas the previously installed schemes are dysfunctional.

Energy

Balochistan presents an unfortunate scene on the energy front. A province which is rich in energy resources including oil, gas, coal and renewable energy; and has been the major supplier of natural gas for the country since 1950s, relies for heating and cooking purposes on bio mass energy like firewood, animal dung and agriculture waste. Due to limited gas supply network, natural gas consumption in the province is extremely low that further fuels the consumption of firewood.

Commercial energy usage in Balochistan is lower than the national average. In 2010-11, it accounted for 2.2% of the nation wide use of energy. Balochistan's share in Pakistan's consumption of petroleum products was about 2.8%, for natural gas it was 1.5% and for electricity 5.25%. Electricity consumption is slightly higher than the national average primarily on account of subsidy on electric tube wells. 75% of Balochistan's electricity consumption is because of use of agricultural tube wells, while 90% of gas consumption is towards power generation. Excluding the quantum of electricity and gas consumed for these purposes, the per capita consumption of these fuels in Balochistan is about one quarter of the national average.

Electricity consumption of Agriculture tube well in Balochistan is approximately 75% having 29580 registered connections. There are only 609440 electricity consumers as per Quetta Electric Supply Company (QESCO) annual report (2017-18) in Balochistan, having population of 12.34 million, which is lowest per capita electricity consumption.

Coal is the most common fuel for utility and industrial energy generation and given the ever increasing furnace oil prices and depleting gas reserves in the country, this is the most economical energy fuel. Balochistan has proven coal resources of 217 million tons, with measured reserves of over 52 million tons. There are five coalfields: namely Khost Shahrig

Harnai, Sore Range Digari, Duki, Mach and Pir Ismail Ziarat-Chamalang, which are all well-developed today. At present, an average of two million tons of coal is being mined annually from these fields, which is more than half of the coal extraction at national level. 90% coal is dispatched to other provinces for various uses and applications. Balochistan can, therefore, very well use this coal for establishing coal fired Power Plants at mine mouth or nearby locations for easing the electricity requirements in the province. Digari coal mining area was initially part of Mastung district, however, was later on excluded from Mastung district and was included in Quetta district on 3rd February 2001.

10.1 IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT MASTUNG

Introduction

Irrigation is the process of artificial application of water to the soil for growing agricultural crops. Irrigation is practically a science of planning and designing of water supply in drought or low rainfall. It includes the construction of dams, weirs, barrages and canal system for the regular supply of water to culturable lands. It is used in dry areas and during periods of insufficient rainfall.

Establishment of the Department

The Irrigation Department came under the administrative control of provincial government in 1970, when One -Unit scheme was disintegrated and Balochistan province was formed. The department was named as Irrigation and Power Depa rtment Balochistan; wherein Public Health Engineering was part of the Irrigation unit. In 1987 Public Health Engineering Department was separated and formed an independent administrative department. The idea behind launching a new department was to entrust the PHED to plan, implement and manage water supply schemes throughout the province independently. Further in 2015, Irrigation and Power Department was bifurcated into two Departments namely: 'Irrigation Department' and 'Energy Department'. The Irrigation office in Mastung was established in early 1960s.

Functions of the Department

Irrigation Department deals with planning, designing execution and monitoring of all water sector projects, such as construction of weir, delay action dams, small/check dams, storage dams, perennial and flood irrigation, flood protection schemes for protecting irrigated land, population and other infrastructure facilities and rehabilitation of damaged irrigation facilities.

Structure of the Department

The Department is headed by an Executive Engineer in the District. Sub-divisional Officers Mastung and Dasht look after the Mastung-cum-Kirdgap and Dasht sub-divisions, respectively. The XEN is further supported by the Drawing, Accounts and Establishment branches, with their clerical staff.

Goals and Objectives

The goals and objectives of Irrigation Department in Mastung are:

- Ground water recharge
- Conservation of run-off water

- Agriculture extension
- Flood mitigation
- Soil erosion control

Strategies for Addressing Problems

The Irrigation Department in the District, as per its mandate, has to ensure adequate and sustainable water resources by holistic development and efficient management of the available and new water resources, through short and long term planning and interventions.

The means of Irrigation in Mastung district are:

- **Surface Irrigation System**
  - Dams
  - Perennial flows
  - Spate/selaba irrigation
  - Khushkaba irrigation
- **Ground Water Resources**
  - Shallow and deep tube wells
  - Springs and *Karez*es

10.1.1 Dams in Mastung District

The list of various dams in the District is given as follows:

Sr.#	Name	Location	Completion	Height (ft)	Catchment Area (sq. mi)	Discharge (cusec)	Storage Capacity (acre ft)
1	Amach Dam	Mastung	1986	40	36.25	2941	1558
2	Kanak Delay Action Dam	Kanak	1986	20	59.55	3921	6800
3	Nishpa Delay Action Dam	Ghunja Dhori	1994	50	33.66	6300	377
4	Kadkucha Delay Action Dam	Kadkucha	1984	45	25.27	1285	424
5	Duz Durg Delay Action Dam	Kanak	1984	42	58.02	2230	331
6	Toot Delay Action Dam	Kanak	1991	30	10.49	3000	238
7	Injiri Delay Action Dam	Kanak	1993	42	37.15	5200	130
8	Sarband Delay Action Dam	Kirdgap	1993	42	58.02	6000	182
9	Shaho Kushta Delay Action Dam	Kanak	2002	50	81.92	6000	178
10	Kungarh Delay Action Dam	Mastung	2004	35	34.54	7500	455
11	Hasil Delay Action Dam	Kanak	2006	30	3.24	1112	76
12	Qamar Gaddi Delay Action Dam	Kadkucha	2006	50	25.89	5000	430
13	Thal Delay Action Dam	Kanak	2006	40	28.48	5000	430
14	Les Digari Delay Action Dam	Dasht	2009	55	13.46	5000	484
15	Chiltan Delay Action Dam	Mastung	2010	45	16.26	4841	304
16	Tori Kalan Delay Action Dam	Abad	2011	55	132.04	13500	1001
17	Khandarini Delay Action Dam	Kirdgap	2009	55	15.92	5080	410
18	Tang Isplinji Delay Action Dam	Isplinji	2004	40	81.92	5600	197
19	Isplinji Delay Action Dam	Isplinji	2010	48	55.46	8684	1748
20	Sikozai Delay Action Dam	Dasht	2012	42	9.06	2700	395
21	Kadkucha Delay Action Dam-II	Kadkucha	2006	45	36.38	4800	480
22	Kirdgap Storage Dam	Kirdgap	2013	36	10.09	4238	700
23	Dullay Check Dam	Kanak	2013	30	5.13	1828	251
24	Muky Check Dam	Kanak	2013	35	2.49	782	80
25	Zalo Check Dam	Sheerin Aab	2013	37	5.2	2196	257
26	Hilty Delay Action Dam	Kirdgap	2013	47	7.68	3795	559
27	Ali Deer Delay Action Dam	Kirdgap	2013	36	8.07	2511	412

10.1.2 Irrigation Related Problems and the Mitigation Steps

- Sharp depleting ground water table due to over draft/exploitation at an alarming rate of 20-30 ft per annum.
- Drying up surface water bodies due to scanty rainfall in the catchment areas and degradation in the watersheds.
- Frequent floods and drought due to climate change factor and their negative impacts.
- In-equitable distribution and water allocation for different sectors.

- **Problem Mitigation Steps**

There is an urgent need to maintain a balance between the recharge and discharge of ground water level with the help of artificial means like delay action dams, storage dams, detention bunds, ponds and flood dispersing structures. The idea of groundwater recharge by artificial means is being practiced in different parts of the world. It can be achieved by storing flood flows in dams constructed on alluvial fans. The water stored on alluvial fans percolates through porous formation to the aquifer and keeps it fairly stable and saturated for a sustained use. In addition, the irrigation of potential agriculture land also contributes to recharging the groundwater.

Keeping in view the development of water resources in the District, the Irrigation Department Mastung has a view to construct around 60 small/check dams at different locations in the District to stabilize the underground water table on a permanent basis.

Presently, the department is engaged in construction of the following structures: -

i) Jalab Gandan Dam Dasht; a 46.7 million PKR project. The project is near to completion.

ii) Daringarh Dam Mastung; a 672.6 million PKR project, the work is to be started after necessary approvals from the concerned forums.

iii) Delay action dam at Zarkhu Quetta; a 100 million PKR project, falling in the jurisdiction of Irrigation Division Mastung. The project is to be completed in a couple of years.

10.1.3 KAREZ SYSTEM

The word *"karez"* owes its origin to the Persian language and is synonymous with another Persian word *Qanat*. It denotes a water supply system that is almost three millennia old and serves as an undeniable proof of the consummate diligence and intelligence that humans have been endowed with.

In Pakistan, the *karez* system is only found in Balochistan and a whole region of the province is known as *Karezat.* Mastung district was particularly known for its *karez*es and as per local information, there were about 360 *karez*es in the district. This system is a true engineering feat in itself. Historically, *karez* system has been pervasive in Balochistan for almost one thousand years and a strong proof of this is the *karezes* found during the excavations in Makran.

In terms of irrigation means, *karez*es can rightly be called Balochistan's underground canal system and this system is more prevalent in mountainous terrain of the province from where the water, coming from springs and cascades in the mountains, is supplied miles away to fulfil the water needs of the people. Irrigation through *karez* system comprising hundreds of shallow depth wells connected through underground tunnel/conveyance system with mother well emerging from the mountain foot with the gravity flow towards the valleys. The *karez* system is owned by the community with the sharing formula and the responsibility of operation and management to be collectively performed by that community. More than 1500 *karez*es exist in different districts of the Province with a limited under-command area, and the discharge from the *karez* depends on the pattern and interval of rains in the Province.

The system is under extreme threat due to depleting water level in the Province. In 2012, there were approximately 1053 functioning *karez*es, another 270 *karez*es were not functioning but could have been restored to use; hundreds more dried up permanently.

Mastung used to be a district called 'orchard' with sufficient water available at minor depths; however, the situation has utterly changed now; the underground water levels have dropped from 300 feet in the not-too-distant past to 800 feet in recent years. *Karez* was the primary source of water in Mastung just like other areas of Balochistan. As per local information, there used to be more than 360 *karez*es in Mastung but now only two *karez*es, *Karez* Ladha Mastung and *Karez* Abad Kirdgap, are functional, while the rest have dried up. *Karez* Ladha is situated in mouza Pashkaram, halqa Shumali, tehsil Mastung. It has 80 wells and presently, has a water discharge of 144 cusecs per 24 hours. The water is collected in a pond and is basically used for drinking purpose. *Karez* Abad is situated on the southern side of Sardari city Kirdgap in mouza Abad. This *karez* is running for the last two hundred years, however, the water quantity has decreased a lot and presently the water discharge of the *karez* is 154 cusecs per 24 hours. Karez Abad is used to irrigate an area of 30 acres. The District still has dozens of areas having names including word '*Karez*', which clearly shows that once the area was having copious number of *Karez*es, for instance: *Karez* Afghan, *Karez* Noth, *Karez* Sor, *Karez* Hindu, *Karez* Mustafa, *Karez* Kark, *Karez* Qadi, *Karez* Bangi, *Karez* Ghulamaan, *Karez*

Nou, *Karez* Aisha, *Karez* Fatima, *Karez* Kohna, *Karez* Kalan, *Karez* Sultan, *Karez* Babi, *Karez* Mahmood Khan, *Karez* Nabi Dad, *Karez* Yousuf Khan, *Karez* Sadaat etc.

Tube wells are also the main cause of depletion of groundwater; indeed, levels are dropping at alarming rates in Balochistan, particularly in Quetta, Mastung, Killa Abdullah and Pishin districts. Beyond the imminent environmental catastrophe that awaits Balochistan are the social consequences of this rush towards modern tubewells. With the dropping of the water table, and with the introduction of tube wells with solarization system, hundreds of *karez*es go dry. Thousands of legal and illegal bores and tube wells in Mastung district have also taken part in writing the destiny of th e *karez*es.

The main beneficiaries of the replacement of *Karez*es with electric tube wells in Balochistan have been the large scale farmers. The biggest losers have been the small scale farmers, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists who have been deprived of their customary rights to water from *karez*es. Although, the agricultural productivity in Balochistan has increased with the surge in water availability from tube wells, but is likely to be temporary because the water is being pumped unsustainably.

Karez system reflects the culture and history of the ancient civilizations that had utilized them for thousands of years. It is an eco-friendly system that can enhance social and cultural diversity and may be considered as a global heritage. The advantages of *karez* system, such as its ability to prevent evaporation losses, good water quality and availability of water all year long; make it attractive for the small communities in rural areas. Protection and preservation of existing *karez*es, in general, have never remained a consideration for the governments due to fast changing in the socio-economic factors, hence *karez*es have been abandoned and been disappearing rapidly within the past few decades.

10.2 PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT (PHED) MASTUNG

Public Health Engineering Department plans, implements and monitors the development of safe drinking water in the province. It ensures health of public through supply of safe drinking water and consultations for developing safe healthy practices in daily chores and improving the living environment. It envisions healthy, clean and disease free Balochistan through sustainable supply of clean drinking water and awareness for conservation of drinking water through community participation with effective identfication, planning, design and implementation with operation and maintenance of sustainable water supply schemes (WSSs).

Up to 1970, priorities were accorded to the provision of drinking water to major towns like Quetta, Sibi, Loralai and Zhob. Rural population remained deprived of safe drinking water and was compelled to take drinking water from dug-wells, springs, stagnant pools and rain/flood water collected in ponds. In addition to major towns, drinking water facilities were only extended to the state colonies with a nominal water supply provision to civilian population annexed to the towns.

After creation of the province of Balochistan, small water supply schemes were planned and maintained by the Communication and Works Department. Later on, the same were transferred to the Irrigation and Power (I&P) Department. A total number of 265 of such schemes were completed till 1987.

As the work load increased, situation demanded that a new department be formed; hence in 1987, Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED) was established out of I&P Department. Soon after the creation of PHE Department, it constructed four hundred and twenty-four (424) mechanized water supply schemes. By 1992, such schemes totalled 701. As the number of completed schemes rose, the provincial government faced the scarcity of funds for operation and maintenance (O&M) of water supply schemes.

In 1992, Social Action Programme (SAP) started with the initiative of Government of Pakistan and Multi Donor Consortium through the World Bank. The SAP introduced the concept of community participation so as to lessen the burden of O&M on the Government. Previously, O&M was the responsibility of PHE Department. The idea of community participation revolved around sharing from the beneficiary communities, right from conceptualization stage to its operation and maintenance. In 1995, PHE Department formulated a Uniform Policy, which clearly stated That thenceforward PHE Department would spare no funds for O&M of newly

constructed water supply schemes and that O&M would be the responsibility of the beneficiaries. Under SAP, during 1992-97, seven hundred and ten (710) water supply schemes were constructed. Out of total 1740 schemes, 715 schemes have been handed over to the communities based on Uniform Policy.

Every district in Balochistan province has various issues in terms of water supply due to variation in topography and soil formation. Mastung district particularly comes under dry arid climatic environment, where water is uplifted from underground sources through mechanical means especially in the wake of winding up of *karez*es in the District. The depleting level of ground water due to large number of bores owing to the rapid surge in population and dependence of agriculture on ground water, the water table is descending drastically, hence proper arrangements are indispensable to be adopted for conservation of water, otherwise the underground water level will fall further to an alarming degree.

Around 30214 households in the District have the facility of receiving piped water for drinking purpose. A problem faced by PHED Mastung is large number of illegal connections. People illegally puncture main pipelines and connect their households restricted diameter connections without proper technical means, which not only result in wastage of water and cause shortage of water in the down town but also originate spread of different waterborne diseases. In order to remove illegal connections, the department seldom conducts raids, and security is provided by the Administration.

After formation of PHE Department, its offices were also established at the District. The key responsibilities of these offices include supply of water to public in terms of quality that is clean from all physical, chemical and biological impurities and proper distribution of water by latest means so that uniform supply of water should be ensured.

Staff Details

Post	BPS	Sanctioned	Filled
Executive Engineer	18	01	01
Divisional Accounts Officer	17	01	00
Sub Divisional Officer	17	03	03
Community Dev. Officer	16	01	01
Head Clerk	16	01	01
Stenotypist	14	01	01
Sub Divisional Clerk	14	04	04
Head Draftsman	13	01	01

Community Dev. Worker	11	01	01
Draftsman	11	02	02
Senior Accounts Clerk	11	01	00
Sub Engineer	11	05	05
Junior Clerk	11	02	02
Carpenter	08	02	02
Electrician	08	03	02
Mechanic	08	01	01
Plumber	06	05	05
Mason	05	00	01
Tracer	05	01	01
Engine Driver	05	50	42
Operator	05	02	02
Pipe Fitter	05	02	02
Pump Driver	05	09	09
Class-IV	01	169	154
Total		**258**	**243**

- **Budget FY 2020-21:** Rs. 62504000

  Salary Budget: Rs. 52064000

  Non-Salary Budget: Rs. 10440000

10.2.1 Details of Water Supply Schemes

The following table gives details of the various schemes run by the PHED in Mastung district in order to provide clean water to the public:

Sr. #	Name of Water Supply Scheme (WSS)	Tehsil	Union Council	WSS Source	Driven By	Status of WSS
1	Water Supply Scheme Choto Mill	Mastung	Ghulam Prenz	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
2	Water Supply Scheme Choto	Mastung	Ghulam Prenz	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
3	Water Supply Scheme Shahi Bagh	Mastung	Mastung	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
4	Water Supply Scheme Aziz Abad I	Mastung	Mastung	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
5	Water Supply Scheme Ghulam Prenz	Mastung	Ghulam Prenz	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
6	Water Supply Scheme Muhammad Shahi	Mastung	Mastung	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
7	Water Supply Scheme	Mastung	Mastung	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional

	Amach Mustafabad B 5					
8	Water Supply Scheme Amach Dam B 2	Mastung	Mastung	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
9	Water Supply Scheme Amach Dam B 3	Mastung	Mastung	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
10	Water Supply Scheme Amach Dam B 4	Mastung	Mastung	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
11	Water Supply Scheme Amach Dam B 6	Mastung	Mastung	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
12	Water Supply Scheme Amach Dam B 7	Mastung	Mastung	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
13	Water Supply Scheme Pir Kano	Mastung	Mastung	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
14	Water Supply Scheme Ghazgi	Mastung	Mastung	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
15	Water Supply Scheme Nouroz Stadium	Mastung	Mastung-I	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
16	Water Supply Scheme Mastung Road	Mastung	Mastung Road	Tube Well	Electricity	Non-Functional. Machinery damaged
17	Water Supply Scheme Karim Abad	Mastung	Surgaz	Tube Well	Solar based	Functional
18	Water Supply Scheme Alizai	Mastung	Alizai	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
19	Water Supply Scheme Karez Noth	Mastung	Karez Noth	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
20	Water Supply Scheme High School Kanak	Mastung	Kanak	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
21	Water Supply Scheme Zalli Guli Kadkucha	Kadkucha	Kadkucha	Tube Well	Electricity	Non-Functional. Machinery damaged
22	Water Supply Scheme Babri	Mastung	Kanak	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
23	Water Supply Scheme Daringarh	Mastung	Kanak	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
24	Water Supply Scheme Kanak	Mastung	Kanak	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
25	Water Supply Scheme Shaikh Wasil	Mastung	Shaikh Wasil	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
26	Water Supply Scheme Kirdgap	Kirdgap	Kirdgap	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
27	Water Supply Scheme Pasand Khan	Kirdgap	Soro	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
28	Water Supply Scheme Kirdgap II	Kirdgap	Kirdgap	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
29	Water Supply Scheme Isplinji	Spezand	Isplinji	Tube Well	Electricity	Non-Functional. Bore dried 14 months back.

30	Water Supply Scheme Pingov Dasht	Spezand	Spezand	Tube Well	Electricity	Non-Functional. bore dried 5 years back
31	Water Supply Scheme Ghous Abad	Kumbela	Dasht	Tube Well	Electricity	Non-Functional. Bore dried 8 months back
32	Water Supply Scheme Zarkhelan	Mastung	Mastung	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
33	Water Supply Scheme Tableeghi Markaz	Mastung	Mastung	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
34	Water Supply Scheme Chakul Shaozai Choto	Choto	Ghulam Prenz	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
35	Water Supply Scheme Sikozai Dasht	Spezand	Spezand	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
36	Water Supply Scheme Madrasa Miftah-ul-Uloom	Mastung	Mastung	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
37	Water Supply Scheme Surgaz	Mastung	Surgaz	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
38	Water Supply Scheme Hindu Muhalla	Mastung	Mastung	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
39	Water supply scheme Killi Aziz Abad II	Mastung	Mastung	Tube well	Electricity	Functional
40	Water Supply Scheme Session Court Mastung.	Mastung	Mastung	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional
41	Water Supply Scheme Behram Shahi Mastung	Mastung	Mastung	Tube well	Electricity	Non-Functional.
42	Water Supply Scheme Kungarh Mastung	Mastung	Mastung	Tube Well	Electricity	Functional

10.2.2 Community Water Supply Schemes

Those water supply schemes, which are constructed for a specific community after 1992-93; executed by Public Health Engineering Department and handed over to that community for future operation and maintenance of the scheme. Before execution, a Memorandum of Understanding is signed by both the community and the Department. These WSSs are declared community owned to lessen the repair and maintenance burden on the Department.

The total number of CWSSs is 86, wherein 21 schemes are non-functional, mostly due to non-payment of QESCO dues, hence disconnected. This non-payment of QESCO dues is a lingering problem in the functionality of these schemes, hence QESCO, since 2017, has stopped giving connections to the community schemes, and therefore,the present community schemes are constructed solar based. There are 13 CWSSs which are still awaiting energizing from QESCO.

❖ **Status of Filtration Plants Managed by PHED**

These plants were constructed in 2008 and afterwards; and the Department runs them through contractual employees:

Sr.#	Name of Plant	Status	Reason for Non-Functionality
1	Filtration Plant at Ghulam Prenz	Functional	
2	Filtration Plant Mastung Road	Non-Functional	The bore has dried up.
3	Filtration Plant at Surgaz	Functional	
4	Filtration Plant Ghazgi	Functional	
5	Filtration Plant Muhammad Shahi	Functional	
6	Filtration Plant Alizai	Functional	
7	Filtration Plant Shahi Bagh	Functional	
8	Filtration Plant Karez Noth	Functional	
9	Filtration Plant Kadkucha	Functional	
10	Filtration Plant Kadkucha Lucky Baran	Functional	
11	Filtration Plant Rangitok	Functional	
12	Filtration Plant Pingov	Non-Functional	The bore has dried up.
13	Filtration Plant Pull Marov	Non-Functional	The bore has dried up.
14	Filtration Plant Pasand Khan	Functional	
15	Filtration Plant Daringarh	Functional	
16	Filtration Plant Sardari Shar Kanak	Functional	
17	Filtration Plant Kirdgap	Functional	
18	Filtration Plant Main Kirdgap	Non-Functional	requiring repair

❖ **Receipts from July 2018 to March 2019**

Particular	Rs.
Water Tariff	223000
Tender Fee	11050
Total	**234050**

Water Tariff Rates: (Residential: Rs. 250 per month), (Commercial: Rs. 750 per month)

❖ **Development Projects FY 2020-21**

Sr.#	Name of Scheme	Approved Cost (M)	Remarks
1	WSS Mastung city (5 in No.)	103.00	Work in progress
2	WSS Syed Haleem	10.00	Work in progress
3	Construction of WSS Babri	14.838	Tendering process

4	Construction of WSS Taleera Kanak	10.00	Authorization awaited
5	WSS Malikan Haji Wali Muhammad Kanak	10.20	Work in progress
6	WSS Killi Syedan Kanak	10.20	Machinery under shifting process
7	WSS Killi Baqi Kanak	10.20	Authorization awaited
8	WSS Killi Noza Lala Abad Kanak	10.10	Authorization awaited
9	WSS Killi Koshkak Kanak	10.20	Tendering process
10	WSS Zakhmi Pandarani Kanak	10.20	Authorization awaited
11	WSS Spezand Khalq Meer Siraj Abad Dasht	10.20	Machinery under shifting process
12	Solarization of Existing WSS Malik Zakaria Kirdgap	4.50	Authorization awaited
13	Construction of WSS Malikabad Dasht	11.753	Work in progress
14	Construction of WSS Sia Pusht Dasht	12.00	Authorization awaited
15	Construction of WSS Killi Nawab Raisani Kanak	15.00	Authorization awaited
16	Construction of WSS Killi Abdul Qadir Muhammad Shahi Kanak	10.00	Authorization awaited
17	Construction of WSS Killi Mall Husainzai Takari Kirdgap (Takari Gul Jan)	10.00	Authorization awaited
18	WSS Ushkuni, Isplinji	5.365	Work in progress
19	WSS Killi Hameed Mengal Abad Kanak	10.20	Authorization awaited
20	WSS Killi Kabo Tehsil Dasht	10.20	Machinery under shifting process
21	WSS Killi Maulvi Shams Meeranzai	10.20	Machinery under shifting process
22	WSS District Complex Shahi Bagh Mastung	10.20	Authorization awaited
23	Solarization of WSS Killi Khurasani Kirdgap	10.00	Authorization awaited
24	Solarization of WSS Killi Mengal Kirdgap	10.00	Authorization awaited
25	Solarization of WSS Killi Jadeed Kirdgap	10.00	Authorization awaited

10.2.3 QESCO-PHED Non-Payment of Dues Issue

The non-payment of dues to QESCO by the PHED Balochistan is a provincial issue which is now lingering for more than three years, at least in Mastung district. PHED Balochistan releases quarterly amount in a financial year to its district setups for further payment to the QESCO against electricity consumption by the departmental WSSs. However, QESCO presents an overall provincial claim of about Rs. 10000 million against PHED Balochistan. PHED deems the claim irrational for the alleged massive irregularities in the billing assessment carried out by the QESCO authorities.

In Mastung district, QESCO avers these arrears to the tune of Rs. 80 million stay against the existing departmental WSSs of PHED Mastung, whereas PHED Mastung denies the claim on the plea that in the year 2017, QESCO had nil dues against PHED Mastung and by the end of year 2020, in a mere span of three years, the arrears rose to a mammoth amount of Rs. 80 million; ironically when almost all WSSs' electricity meters are out of order. PHED Mastung receives a total of Rs. 12 million annually in the electricity billing head in four quarters, which in present scenario does not satisfy the QESCO demands; resultantly QESCO disconnects the WSSs' electricity connections creating unrest among the locals, hence they often resort to highway blockade at their convenient spot. The District Administration was indulged in this scenario quite often during 2020. Nonetheless, the issue needs to be resolved at the competent forum so as to get out the administration and the locals of unnecessary fatigue.

10.3 QESCO MASTUNG

Quetta Electric Supply Company (QESCO) is a Public Limited Utility Company established in 1998 under the Companies Ordinance 1984; and is responsible for distribution of electricity within its territorial jurisdiction.

In 1960, a power house was built in Mastung city which used to run on high speed diesel (HSD) oil that fed only 5 to 6 houses in the city area. In 1970, a 33KV feeder was installed from 66KV grid Kanak. Improving on the facility, a 132KV grid was established in Mastung on 24th April 1983, for entire Mastung city, Lak Pass and Kanak; along with Mangochar Kalat, which too was fed from this grid.

The QESCO Mastung sub-division was established in November 1971. Its first SDO was Mr. G.D. Natani. QESCO has two sub-divisions, each having two 132KV grids.

(i) Mastung
- 132KV at Mastung
- 132KV at Kadkucha

(ii) Kanak
- 132KV at Kanak
- 132KV at Kirdgap

(Note): Tehsil Dasht, excluding Isplinji and Marov areas which fall under Dhadar QESCO, falls under Quetta QESCO sub-division.

There are four 132 KV grids at:

- Mastung
- Kanak
- Kirdgap
- Kadkucha

10.3.1 QESCO Consumers

Sub-Division	Domestic	Commercial	Industries	Agriculture	Offices+ Water Supply	Total
Mastung	4931	880	57	1841	232	7941
Kanak	1794	63	02	1241	78	3178
Dasht	1423	122	03	1318	51	2917
Total	**8148**	**1065**	**62**	**4400**	**361**	**14036**

Electricity Timings

In city area, QESCO provides electricity intermittently for 12 hours, while in rural areas this varies between 3 to 6 hours.

Existing Condition of QESCO

Existing conditions of the QESCO power distribution and transmission systems are inadequate to meet rapidly growing demand for electric power. To cope with this situation, the existing power infrastructure has to be improved and upgraded. The overall condition of power infrastructure requires institutional arrangements and capacity building, that is able to support strategic management of the sector, planning and management of investments.

Power Issues

Power consumption in Balochistan is increasing rapidly, by an average of 17 per cent on a year-on-year basis. To meet incremental demand of electricity, the provincial government is pursuing the Balochistan Power Generation Policy 2007. Understandably, the private sector has remained reluctant to invest in Balochistan for a variety of factors.

However, with considerable improvement in the law and order scenario of the province generally and Mastung district particularly, different projects are being executed and are in the pipeline to be started. In Mastung a 32 KV grid station is under progress at Isplinji Dasht, which is being executed by QESCO and is likely to be completed in 2021. Another project '220 KV Mastung Sub-Station along with 220 KV Sibi-Mastung-Quetta-Loralai Double Circuit Transmission Lines', undertaken by NTDC and funded by the World Bank with a cost of Rs. 14155 million, is also under process. In future, QESCO Mastung plans to provide three new Feeders from Kadkucha grid in Mastung; it will also facilitate new distribution T/F and new lines.

10.3.2 Problems faced by QESCO

- Non-payment of dues issue with PHED, which has been discussed in PHED section.
- Electricity theft issue is an important one, against which QESCO authorities off and on take action and levies/police forces support the authorities. QESCO has 8148 domestic connections in the District while the number of households is around 40000, hence a fair chance of electricity theft exists.
- Non-payment of dues by the farmers/agriculturists. The issue takes a perturbing mode when the QESCO authorities disconnect the electricity connections of the agriculture tube wells/bores and the farmers start protest. District Administration again has to intervene and pour oil on troubled waters. QESCO has fixed flat rates on agriculture tube wells at Rs. 10000 per month, where electricity is provided for 12 hours, and Rs. 6000, where the farmers receive electricity between 3 to 6 hours. The QESCO authorities further agitate the issue of only 60% of the 4400 agriculture tube well owners paying due bills.

10.4 SUI SOUTHERN GAS COMPANY LIMITED MASTUNG

The Gas industry in Pakistan started in 1952 with the discovery of a major gas field at Sui area in Balochistan. Initially, an eight-inch Gas transmission line was laid from Quetta to the Mastung city in 1995. Gas connection lines were laid for Kadkucha and Kanak in 2004 and 2010, respectively. In October 2015, a 16-inch pipeline was laid from Quetta to Mastung to maintain adequate pressure for consumption.

The SSGCL Mastung office is headed by a Sub-Zonal manager assisted by Deputy Manager and other staff of strength 28.

10.4.1 Details of Customers

Area	Number
Mastung city	4345
Pringabad	1380
Kadkucha	773
Kanak	282
Dasht Kumbela	171
Dasht Spezand	76
Total	**7027**

Active Schemes in the District

An 8-inch (1134 m) pipeline laid for Mastung city and the Town Border Station will be installed soon.

- A 2-inch Pressure Regulator System (PRS) installed, 168 m pipeline will be laid for Killi Zakir, Pringabad.
- A 2-inch (138 m) pipeline is to be laid for Killi Qazian, Mastung.
- A 2-inch (830 m) pipeline is to be laid for Killi Meer Abdul Khaliq, Choto.

Progress of the Department in the Current Financial Year

New Connections	Meter Changes	U/G Survey Theft	U/G Theft Rectification
43	1057	100 km	140

The SSGCL authorities claim of a copious number of gas connections theft in the areas (especially Kanak), and to nip such practices, SSGCL officials with the support of District Administration take actions every now and then.

11 LIVESTOCK

Introduction

Livestock refers to such an agricultural setting whereby domesticated animals are raised in order to generate labour and produce milk, meat, eggs, leather, wool and fur. It has been one of the most pivotal components of the agriculture sector that performs massive function in a country's economic life. Being a sub-sector of agriculture, livestock adds about 56% to this department and at the same time, its contribution is as high as 11% to Pakistan's overall Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

According to Pakistan Economic Survey 2019-20, more than eight million rural families in the country are engaged in the livestock production and derive more than 35-40 per cent of their income from the sector. Over the years, livestock as a subsector has surpassed crops as the biggest contributor to value addition in agriculture. The gross value addition of livestock increased from Rs. 1430 billion in 2018-19 to Rs. 1466 billion in 2019-20, showing an increase of 2.5% over the same period of last year. In the dairy sector, it was reported that the total milk production was estimated at 61.69 million tons. Out of this, 49.7 million tons of milk was estimated to be available for human consumption; that has 6.1% share in the GDP. Further the livestock sector provides 77.6 million hides to the leather industry and contributes to 5 per cent of total exports.

Livestock Wing under Ministry of National Food Security & Research with its redefined role under 18th Constitutional Amendment allowed import of high yielding animals, semen and embryos for the genetic improvement of indigenous dairy animals. Livestock Wing regulates the import of superior quality semen and high yielding exotic dairy cattle of Holstein-Friesian & Jersey breeds for genetic improvement of indigenous dairy animals. During FY 2017-18 (July-February), 767504 thousand doses of semen and 9423 exotic dairy cows were imported. The exotic dairy cows added approximately 61 million tons of milk per annum in the commercial milk chain/system.

The increasing population and export opportunities are fueling the demand of livestock and livestock products in the country. The overall livestock development strategy revolves around fostering private sector-led development with public sector providing an enabling environment through policy interventions. The regulatory measures are aimed at enhancing per unit animal productivity by improving health coverage, management practices, animal breeding practices, artificial insemination services, use of balanced ration for animal feeding, and controlling livestock diseases. The objective is to exploit the livestock sector and its potential to cater the domestic needs, for economic growth, food security and rural socio-economic uplift.

Livestock is the major source of food as well as livelihoods in Mastung. The vast barren area available in the District is used for animal grazing. It is animal based food surplus and plant-based food deficient District. Livestock products are supplied to the urban areas within Balochistan. Livestock is a major source of nutrition (milk, yogurt, *lassi*, *khrut* and meat) and income (sale of animals, wool and hides) in the District.

11.1 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

One of the key modern components in livestock is animal husbandry that includes breeding, maintenance and slaughtering of livestock. In Mastung, irrespective of gender, both men and women are involved in the livestock sector. Women are responsible for watering and feeding the animals, cleaning their abodes and making dairy products such as yogurt, butter and *ghee*.

All tribes in Mastung keep animals, but Pirkani, Sumalani, Bangulzai and Mengal tribes are especially famous for keeping livestock, who have more than 1500 to 2000 animals flock. Small farmers and stock holders keep their animals at home or in a herd but large farmers keep their animals in mountains, valleys and near the range land where huge amount of pasture is available. Famous goat breeds are *Lehri, Khurasani, Jungali* and *Burbari*. In winters, most of the farmers move towards Kachhi, Bolan and Sibi, where they get nourishing atmosphere for the cattle.

Local livestock markets exist in Mastung with fluctuating prices that drop during period of drought and rise at the time of Eid-ul-Azha. Animals are slaughtered generally in the open and further there is no meat processing plant in the District. Hides, skins and wool are not processed in the District and are sold raw. There are presently 46 milk shops in the District, selling milk and cream locally. During the drought years (1998-2004) a large number of livestock died and the rangelands where they grazed, were badly depleted. Marketing services and price setting are influenced by the private and public sectors. Over the past three decades, the importance of livestock and rangelands, as source of income, decreased due to the extension of tube well supported agriculture. A reversal in this trend is foreseen as tube well agriculture is not likely to be viable for much longer.

The most common diseases among the livestock in the District are foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, black quarter and piro plasmosis for cattle, anthrax, enterotoxaemia, pleuropneumonia, sheep pox for sheep and goats, enterotoxemia, Newcastle disease and chicken dysentery for poultry.

The Department is working on these important sectors, and sometimes development partners like Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) also intervene to support:

- Animal husbandry
- Disease prevention and treatment in veterinary hospitals and dispensaries
- Artificial insemination
- Input supplies
- Dairy development
- Training on livestock management

The Deputy Director Livestock and Dairy Development is the head and responsible for public sector veterinary facilities and operations in the District. There is a skeletal network of veterinary facilities including:

- 4 hospitals
- 18 dispensaries
- 1 Artificial Insemination Centre
- Disease Investigation Laboratory

In addition, the District has mobile units and also a large number of private veterinary clinics. There is a cattle breeding and research centre in the District and veterinary drugs are available in the market and also in the government veterinary hospitals.

Rangelands: Range-based livestock production systems are one of the major sources of livelihood for people living in rural areas. Small ruminants, such as sheep and goats, are better adapted to the harsh environment and greatly outnumber large ruminants. It is estimated that the number of sheep and goats is many times that of the carrying capacity of the rangelands. Poor nutrition results in high mortality, high parasite loads and stunted growth of animals. Livestock owners sustain high losses, especially during a drought. The rangelands of Mastung have a Mediterranean climate with annual rainfall ranging from 150 mm to 300 mm, most of it during winter or early spring. These rangelands have low productivity due to degradation, particularly after the drought. The Livestock and Dairy Development Department is responsible for livestock whereas the management of rangelands is in the domain of the Forest and Wildlife Department.

11.2 POULTRY

Domestic poultry in Mastung is quite popular and women are largely responsible for the management of poultry. In rural areas, women are also allowed to sell eggs and retain the income. This amount is not sizeable as flocks are largely small indicating asset poverty. Moreover, poultry is very vulnerable to diseases. There is no government poultry farm in the District; however, some 40 private poultry farms do have seasonal activities. The private farms employ eight persons each and keep flocks in the range of 500-700 birds. According to the Balochistan Livestock Census 2006, the number of poultry birds is 218682 (cocks 19387, hens 97082 and chicken 103101), which in 2020 is estimated by the department, to be 309231 in number.

11.3 DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Livestock and Dairy Development Department Mastung was established in 1963. Its office is located on the main N-25 Chaman-Karachi highway in Mastung city with a total covered area of 12 acres; consisting of Civil Veterinary Hospital, Artificial Insemination Centre, Wool Research Laboratory, Government Dairy Farm Mastung, Office of the Deputy Director Livestock and Residential colony for staff and officers.

Structure of the Department

The department of Livestock and Dairy Development consists of 01 Deputy Director, 03 Senior Veterinary Officers, 12 Veterinary Officer, 01 Office Superintendent, 01 Junior Clerk, 54 Stock Assistants, 01 Lady Supervisor, 01 Driver, 44 Camel Men, 17 Attendants (Male), 02 Female Attendants, 02 Security Guards, 02 Sweepers and 01 Syce.

Functions of the Department

- Pharmaceutical provision i.e. medicine treatment, vaccination etc.
- Mobile veterinary camps on migratory routes throughout the year during movement of farmers.
- Surgical assistance, minor and major surgeries i.e. caesarean section of large and small ruminants and pets.
- Laboratory investigations i.e. blood smears, fecal examination, milk tests etc.
- Awareness campaigns by conducting trainings for farmers.
- Breeding to increase production of local breeds from exotic breeds, visual heat detection and synchronization protocol management.
- Reproductive consulting services.
- Artificial insemination, breeding data input and analysis.
- Pregnancy diagnosis.
- Provision of male calves to the farmers for breeding purposes.
- Supply of fresh milk to local market.
- Collection of advanced wool samples, shearing, grading, washing, dumping and supply to the national market.
- Distribution of Poultry Layer Birds to the needy and poor families; an initiative by the Prime Minister of Pakistan to improve the lifeline of the vulnerable community.

11.3.1 Details of Livestock in Mastung District

Livestock population and domestic poultry birds in Mastung. The projected population is provided by the LS&DD Department Mastung.

Sr. #	No of Animals / Poultry Birds	Population (2006)	Projected Population (2020)
1	Cattle	8628	20774
2	Buffaloes	456	1285
3	Sheep	466894	567955
4	Goats	334906	432423
5	Camels	2802	3306
6	Horses	85	135
7	Mules	121	369
8	Asses	6770	8808
9	Poultry	218682	309231

A detailed report was generated in the wake of the Balochistan Province Livestock Census 2006; some relevant figures of Mastung district are shared as under: -

a) Households Reporting and Number of Cattle and Camels by Sex and Age

Total Cattle		Male Cattle				Female Cattle				
		Three Years & Above				Three Years & Above				
Households Reporting	No. of Animals	Total	For Breeding	Others	Below Three Years	Total	In Milk	Dry	Not Yet Calved	Below Three Years
1441	8628	816	432	384	984	6040	4360	1193	487	787
Total Camels		**Male Camels**				**Female Camels**				
Households Reporting	No. of Animals	Total	Three Years & Above		Below Three Years	Total	Three Years & Above			Below Three Years
1262	2802	1583	1340		243	1219	911			308

b) Households Reporting and Number of Sheep and Goats by Sex and Age

Total Sheep		Sheep			
		One Year & Above			Below One Year
Households Reporting	No of Animals	Total	Male	Female	
1560	466894	225296	18530	206766	241598

Total Goats		One Year & Above						Below Three Years
Households Reporting	No of Animals	Total	Male	Female				
				Total	In Milk	Milking for Human Being	Dry	Not yet Calved	
10517	334908	213282	15204	198078	165185	53343	19729	13164	121624

c) Households Reporting and Number of Horses, Mules and Asses by Sex and Age

Horses				Mules				Asses			
H.H.R	Total Animals	Three Years & Above	Below Three Years	H.H.R	Total Animals	Three Years & Above	Below Three Years	H.H.R	Total Animals	Three Years & Above	Below Three Years
56	85	71	15	61	121	121	--	2428	6770	4918	1852

d) Households Reporting and Number of Domestic Poultry Birds

Cocks and Hens				Ducks, Drakes & Ducklings	
Households Reporting	Cocks	Hens	Chickens	Three Years & Above	Below Three Years
11939	218570	97082	103101	30	111

e) Households Reporting and Number of Cattle by Sex, Age and Size of Herd

Size of Herd	Total Buffaloes		Buffaloes Three Years & Above			Calves Below Three Years				
	H. R	Total Animals	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male		Female	
							Below 1 year	1 to 3 Years	Below 1 year	1 to 3 Years
Total	57	456	428	54	374	28	23	--	05	--
1 to 2 Animals	25	35	35	20	15		--	--	--	--
3 to 4 Animals	20	71	51	30	20	20	20	--	--	--

5 to 6 Animals	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 to 10 Animals	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 to 15 Animals	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 20 Animals	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 to 30 Animals	10	263	263	--	263	--	--	--	--	--
31 to 50 Animals	02	87	79	03	76	08	03	--	05	--
51 & Above Animals	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

f) Households Reporting and Number of Milch Cows/Buffaloes by Size of Herd

Size of Herd	Total MILCH Cows & Buffaloes		MILCH Cows only		MILCH Buffaloes only		Both MILCH Cows & Buffaloes		
	H. H. R	Total Animals	H. H. R	Total Animals	H. H. R	Total Animals	Households Reporting	Total Animals	
								Cows	Buffaloes
Total	1218	5912	1196	5513	10	263	12	40	96
1 to 2 Animals	733	940	733	940	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 4 Animals	212	727	202	697	--	--	10	10	20
5 to 6 Animals	83	444	83	444	--	--	--	--	--
7 to 10 Animals	70	579	70	579	--	--	--	--	--
11 to 15 Animals	57	741	57	741	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 20 Animals	21	392	21	392	--	--	--	--	--

21 to 30 Animals	30	769	20	506	10	263	--	--	--
31 to 50 Animals	01	48	--	--	--	--	01	06	42
51 & Above Animals	11	1272	10	1214	--	--	01	24	34

g) Number of Sheep by Sex, Age and Size of Herd

Size of Herd	Total Sheep		One Year & Above			Younger Stock Below One Year
	Households Reporting	No. of Sheep	Total	Male	Female	
Total	5580	466894	225296	18530	206766	241598
1 to 5 Sheep	530	1716	876	267	609	840
6 to 15 Sheep	1682	17188	10718	1641	9078	6469
16 to 30 Sheep	1509	33818	21323	2654	18669	12495
31 to 50 Sheep	820	32020	20372	2378	17993	11648
51 to 75 Sheep	354	22244	14198	1892	12306	8045
76 to 100 Sheep	274	23231	15025	2198	12827	8207
101 to 150 Sheep	143	17455	11026	1320	9706	6430
151 to 200 Sheep	49	8697	4928	428	4500	3769
201 to 350 Sheep	69	16981	11333	472	10861	5648
351 & Above Sheep	151	293544	115497	5280	110217	178047

h) Number of Goats by Sex, Age and Size of Herd

Size of Herd	Total Goats		One Year & Above			Younger Stock Below One Year
	Households Reporting	No. of Goats	Total	Male	Female	
Total	10517	334906	213282	15204	198078	121624
1 to 5 GOATS	1542	5616	2845	318	2528	2771
6 to 15 GOATS	3901	38153	21794	2178	19616	16359
16 to 30 GOATS	2560	55064	33515	3259	30255	21550
31 to 50 GOATS	1053	40422	26001	2523	23478	14421
51 to 75 GOATS	607	36318	24492	2199	22293	12826
76 to 100 GOATS	244	21018	14021	1004	13017	6997
101 to 150 GOATS	175	20973	13657	846	12811	7316
151 to 200 GOATS	80	14277	9609	582	9027	4668
201 to 350 GOATS	278	68304	45629	1756	43874	22675
351 & Above GOATS	77	33760	21719	539	21179	12041

11.4 GOVERNMENT DAIRY FARM MASTUNG

Government Dairy Farm Mastung was established in 1982 by the Livestock Department Balochistan in order to meet the growing demand of milk in the District. The total covered area of the Dairy Farm is 08 Acres, out of which 04 acres are utilized for cultivation purpose and 04 acres for official and residential buildings and animals shed. The Government of Balochistan has imported high quality milk cows from Australia and Denmark (Holstein Friesian) for the Government Dairy Farms. These cows not only produce large amount of milk and are highly adaptable in the prevailing environment but also have enormous genetic value that can easily be crossed with the local breeds to increase milk production of the District.

Initially the Government established a foreign breed Dairy Farm at Quetta in 1974-75, where Holstein Friesians were imported from Australia and later in 1984, another dairy farm was established in Mastung. At first, the people were reluctant to utilize milk from the foreign breeds and considered it *haram* (prohibited) with the plea that these animals were bred artificially. However, with regular awareness campaigns carried out by the Department , the said mindset diluted.

Prior to the establishment of Government Dairy Farm in Mastung, there was no private dairy farm in the entire District, but now there are more than 120 private dairy farms functioning and providing healthy milk on small and large scale, which boosted an economic friendly environment in the district. The Government farm is a demonstration and spur to provide opportunities to the livestock farmers to open private farms. It also provides technical assistance and keeps a check and balance on market by supplying good milk and further it also increased the possibilities of private-public partnership in the District.

The Farm aims at achieving the following objectives: -

- Providing fresh and clean milk on competitive rates to people of the District.
- To establish a focal point for the production and dissemination of exotic breeds of Friesian cattle.
- To act as a nucleus and model farm, for demonstration, training and education in dairy technology, in raising high yielding exotic breeds of cattle for private and public sectors as well as for fresh graduates and para veterinary staff of the Department.
- To rear high pedigree Friesian males for cross breeding with the local breeds of cattle to produce high yielding cows.
- To provide technical proficiency to the private sector in order to establish smaller dairy units in the District.

Prices of Different Animals in Government Diary Farm Mastung

Animals	Number	Worth/Animal
Cows in Milk	11	300000
Pregnant Cows	05	250000
Dry Cows	06	150000
Female Young Stock (above 18 months)	07	100000
Female young Stock (below 18 months)	05	80000
Male Suckler	00	20000
Female Suckler	02	50000
Total	**36**	

Output of Government Dairy Farm Mastung

Milk Production		180 litre per day
Milk fed to calves		6 litre per head per day
Milk sold to public		165 litre per day
Rate of Milk		Rs. 80/litre
Animals soled in 2020	Culled cow	Rs. 130000
	Two male young stock	Rs. 20000 x 2

Staff Strength

The Government Dairy Farm Mastung consists of the following staff:

01 Superintendent, 01 Senior Veterinary Officer, 01 Veterinary Officer, 01 Assistant, 01 Mechanic, 01 Muqaddam, 01 Driver, 01 Naib Qasid, 01 Herdsman, 01 Daashti, 01 Chowkidar and 13 Attendants.

Recommendations

The district cattle farming potential has not been utilized and exposed to a level it deserved. The Department of Livestock and Dairy Development can further ameliorate its performance at district level with following steps: -

- Development and production of milk through women focused programmes .
- Through public private partnership, Meat Fattening Farms should be given attention.
- Development of both camel and ostrich farming with collaboration of the potential segments of the province for meat export.

- With the assistance and cooperation of international partners and Forest Department the rangelands can be re-developed by restoration of rangelands and by re-vegetation.
- Strengthening of the Livestock Department in order to frame an independent policy framework by developing coordination with universities for research purposes on livestock production such as breeding, nutrition and management.
- Extension of Credit Guarantee Scheme for the livestock farmers through Micro Finance and other banks.

11.5 BALOCHISTAN WOOL RESEARCH LABORATORY MASTUNG (WRLM)

Introduction

Wool is a natural fiber and has evolved to produce a fabric that thus has become one of the most effective natural forms of all-weather protection, known to man. Every year sheep produces a new fleece, making wool a renewable fiber source. According to Economic Survey of Pakistan 2012-2013, the total population of sheep in Pakistan was 28.4 million. The production of wool and other hair fibers is 43600 tons and 24400 tons, respectively. Most of the present breeds of sheep have traces of Mediterranean as well as Asian wild sheep on the vast rangelands of Balochistan. Majority of the local farmers are engaged with livestock and agriculture farming i.e. 10.64 million of sheep and 11.4 million of goat are found in the Balochistan region.

11.5.1 History of Wool Research Laboratory Mastung

Balochistan bearing an area of 347190 sq.km., has a total sheep population of about 12.80 million (as per census report 2006). Livestock sector contributes about 40% to the provincial GDP with 10% share of hides and wool.

Balochistan province mainly depends on traditional livelihood activities that are outdated and inefficient. Due to remote and sparsely populated area, the population is not aware of the modern livestock techniques. This phenomenon has trapped the local population into vicious poverty. On top of that, owing to lack of awareness, the middlemen and other opportunist businessmen buy their local products like livestock harvests, at very low profits from these communities. In order to address this problem, the government has established the Wool Research Laboratory in 1968-69 in order to improve the qualitative and quantitative wool production in the province. It is the sole wool research centre in the province. The four famous sheep breeds of Balochistan are namely: *Rakhshani, Balochi, Harnai* and *Bivirigh*. These are of immense importance as they possess standing qualities of hardness, disease resistance and good grazing capacity to produce mutton, wool and hides.

Wool Research Laboratory was supporting the production of clean and certified wool to the Carpet Woolen Centres of Mastung, Harnai and Baleli Quetta. From the available wool, the community was getting sufficient income but unfortunately that all had come to an end with the closure of above three Woolen Mills. In fact, as decline was witnessed in wool production and manufacturing in the community, the entire Wool Research Laboratory Mastung had gone

non-functional in the year 1990. However, the Centre has again rejuvenated in the year 2020 after the Government paid heed to the plight of the facility.

Aims and Objectives

The laboratory was aimed to achieve the following objectives:

- Conducting analysis of wool fiber.
- Conducting field visits and surveys regarding wool production.
- Wool shearing, analyzing, washing and storing.
- Providing an opportunity to the businessmen in order to establish their own storage centres for wool before transportation to the markets.
- Providing wool to the local carpet centres at low cost.
- Linkage development between the department and markets in order to sell them certified wool.

With the establishment of the Wool Research Laboratory, wool quality was observed and analysed with laboratory chemicals by testing them manually for following characteristics:

- **Modulation**
  - True wool fiber
  - Heterotypical wool fiber
  - Modulated wool fiber
- **Staple Length**

With timely support from the provincial Government, the Laboratory can now measure the following parameters with the machinery OFDA 2000, shearing machines etc.:

- Diameter profile along staple (micron)
- Mean diameter along staple (micron)
- The standard deviation of diameter along staple (micron)
- Point of minimum diameter along staple i.e. point of break (mm)
- Staple length (mm)
- Ratio of greasy diameter to clean diameter (staple washed) to estimate grease thickness.

11.5.2 Present Status of Wool Research Laboratory

The Laboratory has remained somewhat dysfunctional for quite some time (about 30 years), but even so, in the fiscal year 2019-20, the Government focused it for the improvement of qualitative and quantitative wool production in the province. Livestock and Dairy Development Department Balochistan procured highly sophisticated Optical Fibre Diameter

Analyser (OFDA) 2000 and 18 shearing machines for this laboratory, which revived the facility. The staff has got acquaintance with the equipment using their own means and are now in a position to carry out field visits, impart trainings in shearing and sampling, collect and analyse samples and share information with other government farms.

Wool Research Laboratory officials have recently visited the Multipurpose Sheep Farm Yetabad Duki, and collected wool samples of all tagged breeds and shared their expertise with the visited facility staff. The WRLM staff tested the collected wool samples and analysed them on the parameters measured by OFDA 2000. The results were later on shared with the MSF Yetabad.

Staff Details

Sr.#	Name of Post	Sanctioned	Filled
1	Wool Research Officer	01	01
2	Senior Research Officer	01	01
3	Veterinary Officer	04	04
4	Senior Clark	01	01
5	Assistant Computer Operator	01	--
6	Junior Clark	01	01
7	Lab Assistant	02	01
8	Stock Assistant	03	03
9	Driver	01	01
10	Water Carrier	01	01
11	Naib Qasid	01	01
12	Attendant	06	06
13	Camel Man	06	05
14	Chowkidar	03	03
Total		**32**	**29**

The overall production of wool fibers is found to be decreasing due to improper farming techniques and water scarcity in the region, whereas the drought phase has further deteriorated the situation. The Department needs to enhance its efforts and approach the concerned farmers and herders to initiate and develop village-based programmes, which include steps:

- Information should be provided to local people for wool shearing, wool sorting and processing so that people can get more benefits.
- Investigation of cost effective production system on regular basis, to enhance quality and quantity of wool production for the alternative enterprises available in the area.
- Assessment of current production systems and provision of opportunity for newer spinning methods that quality yarn can be produced for better utilization and earning.
- Determination of the potential job opportunities, availability of labour and its skills development to reduce poverty.

12 FOREST AND WILDLIFE

12.1 FOREST

Introduction

Forests play an important role in the maintenance of environmental balance. It is a well-established fact that life on earth is the result of a number of direct, indirect, tangible and intangible naturally active forestry factors. These may include emission of life-sustaining oxygen and absorption of poisonous carbon dioxide. Forests not only are the main source of food, timber, firewood, shelter and a variety of medicinal herbs but also serve as baseline for food-web, thereby sustaining life on earth. It should be noted that forests are instrumental in the rehabilitation and development of rangelands, water management, wildlife management and soil conservation. In view of their multitasking functions, the world inhabitants should protect and rehabilitate forests for their own existence.

Since Balochistan is considered a desolate region, yet there are different patches of forests found in different areas. The total area of forest in Balochistan is 112629 hectares making merely 0.32% of the overall expanse. Mastung district has both natural and artificial forest patches. According to the agriculture statistics Balochistan 2017-18, the total forest area in the District is 25496 hectares out of total 647000 hectares.

12.1.1 Types and Areas of Forest

The District has a limited area under forest. There is only Balochistan Dry Temperate Scrub Forest in the District (steppe) in both forms, natural and manmade. Shaikh Wasil is the natural forest in the District and has a scrub vegetation of 2120 acres and 12230 acres of six sand dune plantations. Trees of wild pistachio are still surviving as a remnant in Chiltan mountain range. Overall the climax formation reduced to scrub condition due to grazing and fuel wood pressures. Currently, it has a very open cover and a moderate amount of grasses and herbs.

Artificial plantations have also been raised over an area of 5000 hectares in Shamsabad to give a break to the drifting sand dunes. It may be noted that moving sand dunes, over a considerable length along N-25 highway, remained hazardous to both the agricultural fields and roads, for a long time. The Balochistan Forest Department, probably in early fifties, made an attempt to stabilize these drifting sand dunes by planting Tamarix Spp. (commonly known as salt cedar) cuttings on them. The experiment was found successful that opened avenues for further expansion of the programme. In total, an area of about 5000 hectares has been treated with Tamarix plantation so far and most of the sand dunes got stabilized.

The natural vegetation has previously declined mostly due to non-availability of fuel source out of Mastung town. The availability of Sui Southern Gas reduced the pressure on vegetation to some extent but bulk of the domestic needs are still met by fuel wood.

12.1.2 Major Vegetation

The major tree species found in the District are Obusht, Wild Ash and Mountain Pistachio, which occupy favorable sites. In the valleys, *Ghaz* (*Tamarix spp.*) is found in streambeds and is artificially planted on sand dunes. A large amount of herbs found in the District are marketed. Villagers also use the extracts of these plants for treatment of different ailments, because they are easily available at nominal prices and do not have any side effects.

The District is divided into 4 major vegetation zones owing to the habitat of the plants: Uphill steep rocky cliffs, foot hills, piedmont plains and dry stream beds.

a) Uphill Steep Rocky Hills

It includes Chiltan, Koh-e-Haider, Aab-i-Gum and Zehri Ghat hills. The natural trees, herbs and shrubs found there, are commonly used for disease treatment by the local people.

Sr.#	Taxonomic Name	Common Name	Local Name	Form/Type	Disease Treated/Usage
1	*Juniperus Excelsa Polycarpos*	Pencil Cedar	*Apurhs*	Tree	Chest problems, cough, asthma
2	*Pistacia Khinjuk*	Mountain Pistachio	*Guann /Shinay*	Tree	Fruit used as aphrodisiac, antiseptic, jaundice and gastrointestinal
3	*Ephedra Nebrodensis*	Ephedra	*Oman*	Shrub	Asthma, hay fever, common cold
4	*Ephedra Intermedia*	Ephedra	*Narom*	Shrub	Hay fever, asthma and common cold
5	*Prunus Eburnea*	Wild Almond	*Mashumung*	Shrub	Roots used for burn treatment, fruits used for neurological efficacy, liver and colic pain

6	*Berberis Lycium*	Barberry	*Simblo, Zer Large*	Shrub	Cough, stomach and eye diseases
7	*Lunicera Hypoleuca*	Honey Suckle	*sheeth*	Shrub	Infectious diseases ,sores and epidemic febrile diseases
8	*Spiraea Brhuica*	Meadow Sweets	*sirlai*	Herb	For fever and pain
9	*Cotoneaster Nummularia*	Cotoneaster	*Karawa*	Shrub	Appetite stimulant, stomachic and expectorant
10	*Rosa Lacerans*	*Rosa*	*Surae*	Shrub	-
11	*Ficus Johannis*	Ficus	*Injeer*	Shrub/Tree	Fruit is eaten and white milk is used to turn milk into cheese
12	*Olea Ferruginea*	Olive	*Khat*	Tree	To cure fever, toothache, sore throat and skeleton disorders
13	*Fraxinus Xanthoxyloides*	Ash	*Quetta Ash*	Tree	Ornamental plant
14	*Olea Cuspidata*	Wild Olive, Brown Olive	*Khat*	Tree	Sore throat, eye infections and kidney problems

b) Foot Hills

It comprises mostly the fertile deep soil plateaus like Dasht-e-Baddo, Gayawan (in Kalat district). It provides summer grazing land for both the local and nomadic grazers and is dominated by variety of shrubs, herbs and other grasses listed as:-

Sr.#	Taxonomic Name	Common Name	Local Name	Form/Type	Disease Treated/Usage
1	*Artimesia Maritima*	Santonica	*Tharkha, Jhau*	Shrub	Intermittent fever, antiseptic, carminative etc.
2	*Prunus Eburnea*	Wild Almond	*Mashumung*	Shrub	Gum of plant is used for spinal cord and bone weaknesses
3	*Caragana Ambigua*	Caragana	*Makhi*	Shrub/Small Tree	Fodder and fuel
4	*Berberis Lycium*	Barberry	*Zralg, Sumblu, Kashmal*	Tree	Liver, cough, skin diseases etc.
5	*Thymus Serpyllum*	Wild Thyme, Creepy Thyme	*Tormoori*	Herb/Shrub	Antiseptic, used to reduce swelling and eczema
6	*Pennisetum Orientale*	Fountain Grass	*Kashum*	Grass	Forage, roots used for heart strengthening and appetizer
7	*Dichanthium Spp*	Marvel Grass, Sheda Grass	*Bai*	Grass	forage
8	*Sophora Griffithii*	Sophora	*Ghuzaira/Shampastir*	Shrub	For allergy etc.

c) Piedmont Plains

These areas are mostly modified by the local community for agriculture and other land uses. It consists of more or less flat to undulating plains. The waste land contains mostly the following vegetation which supports thousands of animals, both local and nomadic. These are given as:

Sr.#	Taxonomic Name	Common Name	Local Name	Form/Type	Disease Treated/Usage
1	*Artimesia Maritima*	Santonica	*Tharkha*	Shrub	Intermittent fever, antiseptic, carminative etc.
2	*Haloxylon Griffithii*	Saxaul	*Bundi*	Shrub	Anti-microbial,anti-inflammatory and antiviral
3	*Peganum Harmala (Harmal)*	Hermal	*Boe Madran/Esfand*	Shrub	Analgesic and abortifacient agent
4	*Dichanthium Annulatum*	Marvel Grass	*Palwan*	Grass	Forage for livestock
5	*Chrysopogon Aucheri*	Love Thorn	*Chor Kanda*	Grass	Forage for livestock
6	*Pennesitum Orientale*	Oriental Fountain Grass	*Kashum*	Grass	Forage for livestock
7	*Pennestium Flaccidum*	Himalayan Fountain Grass	*Kasham*	Grass	Forage for livestock
8	*Stipa Capillata*	Spear Grass, Needle Grass, Feather Grass	*Besh Bai*	Grass	Forage for livestock
9	*Cymbopogon Spp*	Grass	*Sargarah*	Grass	Antispasmodic, antiseptic, anticonvulsant, analgesic

d) Dry Stream Beds:

The zone in the District, where Tamarix spps. is found.

Rangelands in Mastung District

The types of rangeland present in the District are classified as Central Balochistan Ranges. It has species like: *Gung, Ghuraiza, Tharkha, Zawal, Zoz, Spanda Washta, Weezh, Sargarai, Margha* etc. The productivity is moderate with average capacity of 160 kg/hectares. The rangelands have degraded due to fuel wood collection and overgrazing. The only remnants are less palatable and poisonous plants like *Ghuzaira*. The degradation is aggravated by the

traditional nomadic migrants. Most of the rangelands in the District belong to communities living around them. Due to communal ownership, usually these are accessible to all members of the community and also to nomads passing through the area on their traditional routes of migration.

Forest Production

The useful plants fall mainly in the categories of fodder, fuel wood for energy purpose, construction wood for roofing and small implements, and medicinal plants for people and livestock. However, timber is not produced on commercial basis. Wood from Juniper (near Zarkhu) and its associated trees is utilized for fuel wood and construction of huts and hedges in areas near the forests.

Commercial Forestry (Plantations)

Tree species planted for amenity and farm forestry purposes are included in this category which are planted mostly along water channels, water storage ponds, around farmlands and household compounds. The common species are *Sanjit*, *Sufeda, Toot*/Mulberry, Quetta Pine or Persian Pine, *Saru* and Salix spp. These trees are used locally and also sold in the neighboring markets. Under various provincial government development projects, an area of about 5000 hectares at Shamsabad has been treated with sand dunes stabilization techniques, whereby species like Salt Bush and Tamarix have been planted.

Bee Keeping

Though Mastung district is one of the important horticultural areas of Balochistan, bee-keeping is not practiced as an economic activity. The main reason might be the cold and dry weather of the District.

Marketing and Processing

In the District, wood obtained from the forests is mainly used for fuel purposes, as other sources of fuel are either unavailable or if available, are too expensive. No data was collected about the quantity of wood exploited. Historically, nomads have been involved in the exploitation of wood.

12.2 WILDLIFE

Wildlife habitat type is Dry Steppe. There are no historical bench marks to determine the status of wildlife in the District. However, Chiltan part of the Hazarganji Chiltan National Park contains quite a big number of Chiltan Wild Goat. A large number of the animals belong to Chiltan part of Mastung district. It is believed that Zehri Ghat also had a large number of wild goats, but they were brutally killed by unauthorized hunters in the past. The animal was once among the endangered species but due to government efforts, the numbers of the wild goat are now reportedly increasing.

Mastung district has a diverse wildlife. Chiltan Wild Goat, also known as Chiltan Markhor, is endemic to this part of the globe. Experts suggest that it might be a hybrid between the Straight-Horned Markhor and the Persian Pasang; this classification is because of its unique style of horns. Locals of Mastung have a long history of relationship with wildlife which was an important part of cultural heritage of Mastung. Wildlife species of the area were used for food, shelter, clothing, medicine and sports. Presently, most of the wildlife species of Mastung are extinct or near to extinction. The cultural relationship with wildlife is almost lost now which resultantly, will further threaten the wildlife population of the area. The modern wildlife conservation techniques like National Parks, Game Reserves, Wildlife Sanctuaries etc. can mitigate the serious threats posed to the wildlife of the District. Traditional wildlife conservation and management techniques like *Rak* in Mastung are replaced by non-traditional methods i.e like National Parks, Game Reserves etc. The iconic species of Mastung district like Chiltan Wild Goat is under severe pressure of poaching, livestock grazing, human population and global warming.

12.2.1 Wildlife Types

a) Mammals

Sr.#	Mammals	Scientific Name	Local Name
1	Chiltan Wild Goat/Markhor	*Capra Aegagrus Chialtanensis*	*Markhor*
2	Indian Wolf	*Canis Lupus*	*Kharma*
3	Common Red Fox	*Vulpes Vulpes Grifithii*	*Shok*
4	Asiatic Jackal	*Canis Aureus*	*Tola*
5	Stripped Hyena	*Hyaena Hyaena*	*Kaftar*
6	Marbled Polecat	*Vormela Peregusna*	*Nour*
7	Cape Hare	*Lepus Capensis*	*Muru*
8	Indian Crested Porcupine	*Hystrix Indica*	*Seenkur*
9	Afghan Hedgehog	*Hemiechinus Auritus Megalotis*	*Jadduk*

10	Afghan Pica	*Ochotona Rufescens*	*Mashi Hal*
11	Stone Marten	*Martes Foina*	*Buddi Nour*

b) Birds

Sr.#	Birds	Scientific Name	Local Name
1	Chukar	*Alectoris Chukar*	*Kakkav*
2	See-see Partridge	*Ammoperdix Griseogularis*	*Sesoo*
3	Kestrel	*Falco Tinnunculus*	*Ghuzhoo*
4	Magpie	*Pica Pica*	*Shakuk*
5	Golden Eagle	*Aquila Chrysaetos Daphanea*	*Kargaz/Shekar Banz*
6	Mistle Trush	*Turdus Viscivorus*	*Moreenk Khor*
7	Finches	*Haemorhous Mexicanus*	*Chuk*
8	Falcon	*Falco*	*Chargh*
9	Bunting	*Embariza Leucocephalus*	*Jirkhi*
10	Lark	*Galerida Macrorhyncha*	*Chotolee/Chaghonk*
11	Seasonal/Migratory Waterfowls	*Anatidae*	*Anj/Bath*
12	Sparrow Hawk	*Accipiter Nisus*	*Murgee*
13	Bustard	*Otididae*	*Charz/Tilor*
14	Sand Grouse	*Pteroclidae*	*Katangar*
15	House Sparrow	*Passer Domesticus*	*Dorochk/Ginjeshk*
16	Rock Nuthatch	*Sitta*	*Shadhee*

c) Reptiles

Sr.#	Reptiles	Scientific Name	Local Name
1	Afghan Tortoise	*Testudo Horsfieldii*	*Sarkuk*
2	Afghan Agama	*Trapelus Megalonyx*	*Garri Geront/ Kulerh*
3	Oxus Cobra	*Naja Oxiana*	*Siah Mar*
4	Saw-Scale Viper	*Echis Carinatus*	*Azdheyar*
5	Dwarf Dark-Headed Racer	*Eirenis Persica Walteri*	*Dombo*
6	Levantine Viper	*Macrovipera Lebetina*	*Guwand*
7	Rat Snake	*Ptyas Mucosa*	*Gowaz Maar*

12.2.2 Hazarganji Chiltan National Park

It was established in 1980 and covers an area of about 325000 acres. It is partly in Mastung district and partly in Quetta district. It has a large quantum of biodiversity wherein wild animals include: Indian Wolf, Striped Hyena, Common Jackal and Indian Crested Porcupine. Birds include: Partridge, Common Wood Pigeon, European Turtle Dove, Spotted Owlet, Common Swift, Griffon Vulture, Crested Honey Buzzard, Peregrine Falcon, Eurasian Sparrow Hawk, Indian Cuckoo, Blue Rock Thrush etc. Reptiles are also found here, like Monitor Lizard, Russell's Viper, Saw Scaled Vipers and Piny Tailed Lizards. The population of Chiltan Wild Goats

(locally called *Markhor*) has significantly increased after the establishment of Park and involvement of local community living in the vicinity of the park. Sulaiman Markhor is also present in the Northern part of the Chiltan Range. The Urial (*Ovis vignei bovidae*) was reported to be last shot in 1970s, in the park. Till 1970s, both species (Afghan Urial and Common Leopard) were present at Hazarganji Chiltan National Park. Presently, they are extinct from the area. Murdar Mountain, which lies in Quetta district, was once home to Sulaiman Markhor and Afghan Urial. They are also now extinct from the area. The Balochistan Forest and Wildlife Department, through community Forest Guards and Game Watchers, ensures protection of the existing forests and inhabited wildlife.

Game Reserves in Mastung

Duz Dara and Koh-e-Surkho are game reserves in Mastung adjacent to Hazarganji Chiltan National Park and has an area of approximately 2351 hectares. It acts as buffer zone protecting the Hazarganji Chiltan National Park.

12.3 FOREST AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT

The Department comes under the Ministry of Forest and Wildlife and is headed by a provincial Secretary Forest and wildlife Department. The Department has a history of over a century, initially established under the British colonial rule. Later on, the Department was working under West Pakistan Forest Services and ultimately separated in 19 70s as a Provincial Department.

In 1954, Kalat was notified as a district with Khuzdar and Mastung as its sub-divisions. Divisional Forest Officer was holding office at Kalat and the affairs of Mastung were controlled by Ranger Forest Officer. There was also a wing of sericulture in Mastung but due to drought and other environmental conditions like decline in water table and reduction in trees of *toot* (mulberry), the wing does not exist anymore. The use of artificial production of silk is also a reason for the decline of natural silk production, and the staff was transferred to Soil Conservation Wing. In the period between 1950-60, the main source of heavy transport was train and the goods between Iran and Pakistan were transported through rail service. The drifting sand used to cover the railway line and the highways at Bato area (Noshki) and Tiri area (Mastung), which created problems in transportation services. Moving sands also affected roads, crops and even *karez*es in the area. The government then did everything possible to control the travelling of sand, including installation of sheets along the road sides but the results were not satisfactory. Subsequently, it was decided to control the problem with the plantation of trees and shrubs in the area and for this purpose, cuttings of *ghaz* and *phog* were planted. The cuttings were transported from Iran and were planted on the lands of local community after signing of agreements with communities.

Previously, Forest and Soil Conservation Wings both were under the Deputy Director Soil Conservation, which afterwards were bifurcated and the post of Divisional Forest Officer was created in October 2011.

Structure of the Department

The department consists of two Wings:

- Forest and Wildlife Wing
- Soil Conservation Wing

12.3.1 Forest and Wildlife Wing

Total posts: 43 Filled posts: 28

Post	Sanctioned	Filled
Divisional Forest Officer (B-17)	01	01
Range Forest Officer(B-16)	01	01
Sub-Divisional Officer Wildlife (B-16)	01	01
Deputy Ranger Forest (B-09)	01	00
Forester (B-07)	03	02
Deputy Ranger Wildlife(B-05)	01	01
Forest Guards(B-05)	19	14
Game Watcher (B-02)	16	08

12.3.2 Soil Conservation Wing

Total posts: 34 Filled posts: 25

Post	Sanctioned	Filled
Deputy Director Soil Conservation (B-18)	01	01
Soil Conservation Officer Mastung (B-17)	01	01
Soil Conservation Assistant Officer (B-16)	01	01
Junior Soil Conservation Assistant (B-11)	02	02
Field Assistant (B 06) -	06	03
Field Watcher (B-03)	23	17

Functions of the Department

- Forest conservation and management.
- Rangeland development.
- Wildlife conservation and protected areas management.
- Watershed management.
- Soil conservation and desertification control.

❖ **Progress of the Department**

Plantation in the District has declined considerably over the years. The Quetta-Mastung section of N-25, down from Lak Pass towards Mastung city, was once passing through grown

trees and wild shrubs, however, the forest plantation is barely observed now, which manifests the performance of Forest Department in the District.

The Department is on implementing the following projects in the District (2019-2020):

10 billion Tree Tsunami Programme

- Raising of 200000 potted plants nursery at DFO office Mastung to meet the upcoming demands.
- Raising of 100000 bedded plants nursery at DFO office Mastung.
- Distribution of commercial value plants (5000 pistachio plants) among farmers.
- Distribution of plants to the general public, institutions etc. also departmental plantation including 3000 plants to the Frontier Corps Mastung during Monsoon season 2020.

Establishment of Nurseries of Commercial Value Plants

- Block plantation of 700 plants on a farm land at Momni area.
- Establishment and maintenance of potted nursery in Mastung.
- Plantation on 200 acres Dry Afforestation Technique at Kirdgap.

On the directions of the Deputy Commissioner Mastung, in 2020, 4000 plants of *bakain, asmani* and *kaner* were planted on the N-25 median, between Lak Pass Toll Plaza to Mian Ghundi. Further a Committee is formed by the Deputy Commissioner Mastung, of officers of the Line Departments to supervise the activities regarding the plantation campaigns of the Forest Department in the District.

13 DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

Development and maintenance of essential physical infrastructure is necessary for sustained economic development and trade activities. Poor infrastructure is perhaps the most binding constraint to growth, especially for regions like Balochistan, where distances have largely determined the history of its development. The Government of Balochistan has been historically assigning high priority to infrastructure building. There is, however, a growing clarity that given the specific context of Balochistan, a strategy is required for developing the infrastructure in a more planned manner. One of the most forbidding constraints faced by Balochistan is the remoteness, both within the province as well as with bordering provinces and countries. The connectivity in Balochistan determines its productivity, linkages with markets, availability of labour, finance and transactions as well as the service delivery; all of which are preponderantly dependent on the transport. An efficient transport infrastructure is believed to not only enhance productivity but it will also enhance the rate of return on formation of both physical and human capitals.

In the current scenario, 90% of Balochistan's passenger traffic and 95% of freight traffic uses the road network including the national highways and the provincial roads. Balochistan's roadwork was about 33588 km in length by 2012, which has been enhanced by 2020 with the inclusion of few more, and of this, more than 60% (20221 km) were shingle (unpaved) roads. The overall road density of the province is 0.09 road length per square km which is much lower than other provinces and works out to be almost half of the national average. Other than this low density, there is a huge backlog of road maintenance and roughly 70% to 90% of the networks are in a state of disrepair. Transport cost increases as road surface quality deteriorates. The maintenance budgets have remained low viz-à-viz the quantum of deterioration.

In 2012-13, there were over 430 schemes with the given spread of resources: the 'on-going' portfolio of over 276 schemes with an estimated cost of over Rs. 74 billion required Rs. 44 billion for completion, however, funds received amounted to Rs. 5.3 billion only, which constituted 12% of the required funds. The 'new schemes' (154) with a cost of Rs. 8.4 billion, received Rs. 6.6 billion constituting 79% of the total cost.

In the 2019-20 PSDP, in Buildings sector, 290 new schemes were approved with a cost of Rs. 19.816 billion, whereas the ongoing schemes (168 in number) have a total cost of Rs.

66.572 billion. Road sector in the said PSDP had 428 new schemes with a cost estimate of Rs. 49.393 billion and for 170 ongoing schemes Rs. 59.65 billion have been approved.

Executing Bodies

The development of infrastructure in the province is usually carried out by the Communication, Works, Physical Planning and Housing Department (commonly known as C&W Department). Initially, it was a single body, but later on, was bifurcated into two sub-departments at district level to carry out the projects, and its sub-offices were established. These were:

- Office of the Executive Engineer C&W (Buildings Sector)
- Office of the Executive Engineer C&W (Roads Sector)

Afterwards, in August 2020, the Government of Balochistan exercising powers conferred under rule 3(2) of the Balochistan Government Rules of Business, bifurcated the Communication, Works, Physical Planning and Housing Department into two separate administrative departments, namely: Building, Physical Planning and Housing Department and Roads Department. The Roads Department was later on renamed as Communication Department. The aforementioned sub-offices, now called Office of the Executive Engineer (Buildings) and Office of the Executive Engineer (Communication), are the main executing bodies of development infrastructure in the District.

13.1 OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER COMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT

Building of roads and good infrastructure uplifts the health and education level even in the isolated and far flung areas by improving connectivity and reducing time consumptions. The Office of the Executive Engineer Communication Department is further supported by the Sub-Divisional Officers, who head the following sub-divisions in the District.

- Sub-Division Mastung city
- Sub-Division Surgaz
- Sub-Division Kanak
- Sub-Division Kirdgap
- Sub-Division Dasht

Staff Details

Post	Sanctioned	Filled
Executive Engineer	01	01
Sub-Divisional Officer	06	04
Sub-Engineer	08	05
Divisional Accounts Officer	01	00
Head Clerk	01	00
Accounts Clerk	01	01
Senior Clerk	03	03
Junior Clerk	02	02
Stenotypist	01	00
Draftsman	01	01
Tracer	01	01
Naib Qasid	03	00
Coolie	372	324
Mate	39	32
Helper	17	10
Work Munshi	11	05
Roller Driver	01	00
Work Supervisor	03	00
Road Inspector	03	03
Operator	14	03
Supervisor	02	02
Work Superintendent	01	01
Total	**492**	**398**

Budget for FY 2020-2021

Salary:	Rs. 121761880
Non-salary:	Rs. 502000
Total:	Rs. 122263880

Development Schemes 2019- 20

Sr.#	Scheme	Cost (Rs. M)	Starting Date	Completion Date	Physical Progress	Fianancial Progress
1	Construction of B/T Road Asim Abad to Kumbela Dasht	75	5-2-2020	31-01 2021	Completed	Completed
2	Construction of B/T Road N-65 to Jalab Gandan, Dasht	41	25-10-2019	Jun 2020	Completed	Completed
3	Construction of B/T Road Main Road Siah Pusht to Killi Ghulam Qadir, Dasht	24.8	27-10-2019	Jun 2020	Completed	Completed
4	Construction of B/T Road main Siah Pusht to Killi Abdul Malik, Dasht	16.6	January 2020	Jun 2020	Completed	Completed
5	Construction of B/T Road Killi Loocha Tindlan, Mastung	10	January 2020	Jun 2020	Completed	Completed

Details of the scheme that was executed under the Project Director:

Name of Scheme	E/Cost (M)	Allocation F/Y 2020-21 (M)	Remarks
Construction of Black Top Road N-65 from Madrassa Dasht to Asimabad Road	100	15	Work in progress

13.2 OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER (BUILDINGS) PROVINCIAL, MASTUNG

The Office of the Executive Engineering (Building) is tasked with the main function of constructing buildings for accommodation and official purposes for government departments in the District. The Office of the XEN reports to the Office of the Chief Engineer Khuzdar Zone (Buildings) and the Office of the Superintending Engineer Kalat Circle (Buildings). The XEN Buildings Mastung office is located on-N25 at Major Chowk, Mastung city.

The Office of the Executive Engineer Buildings is further supported by the following sub-divisions, headed by Sub-Divisional Officers (SDOs), who supervise all sub-engineers; however, only two SDOs are posted in the District:

- Sub-Division Mastung city
- Sub-Division Surgaz
- Sub-Division Kanak
- Sub-Division Kirdgap
- Sub-Division Dasht

Staff Details

Sr.#	Post	BPS	Sanctioned	Filled
1	Executive Engineer	18	01	-
2	Sub- Divisional Officer	17	04	02
3	Divisional Accounts Officer	17	01	-
4	Superintendent	17	01	-
5	Head Clerk/Assistant	16	02	02
6	Stenographer	14	02	02
7	Head Draftsman	13	01	01
8	Senior Clerk	14	03	02
9	Junior Engineer	11	03	-
10	Sub-Engineer	11	10	09
11	Accounts Clerk	11	02	01
12	Junior Clerk	11	09	09
13	Draftsman	10	01	01
14	Carpenter	08	02	02
15	Electrician	08	01	-

16	Mason	06	01	01
17	Work Mistry	06	01	-
18	Assistant Store Keeper	05	01	01
19	Tracer	05	02	02
20	Class IV	1-4	33	18
Total			**81**	**53**

Budget Figures 2019-20:

Salary Budget Rs. 113035000

Non-Salary Budget Rs. 1988000

Details of Projects 2019-2020

Sr.#	Scheme	E/Cost (Rs. M)	Start Date	Progress %		Completion Date
				Physical	Financial	
1	Const. of Adl. Rooms in GBHS for Establishing Intermediate Boys College Isplinji Dasht	50.000	07-01-2020	85%	80%	30-6-2021
2	Provision of Science Lab GBHS Ghulam Prenz Mastung	8.400	09-03-2020	70%	39%	30-6-2021
3	Provision of Science Lab GGHS Mastung Road Wali Khan	8.400	09-03-2020	70%	37%	30-6-2021
4	Up-gradation from High to Higher Secondary School GBHS Kadkucha Mastung	40.014	12-06-2020	65%	40%	31-12-2021
5	Construction of RHC at Mal Sarparah Kirdgap	50.000	07-01-2020	65%	50%	30-6-2021
6	Construction of Levies Line at Mastung	41.602	01-04-2020	60%	55%	30-06-2021
7	Establishment of Futsal Stadium at Mastung	26.190	17-06-2020	76%	42%	31-12-2021

In the FY-2020 21 PSDP, a total number of six schemes have been approved with a total cost of Rs. 99.959 million. The work is yet to be started on the schemes.

Details of the schemes that were executed under the Project Director:

Name of Scheme	E/Cos (M)	Allocation F/Y 2020-21 (M)	Remarks
Rehabilitation of Agriculture Research Infrastructure Mastung District	9.070	2.241	Work in progress
Construction of Tehsil Complex Building at Kirdgap	418.72	48.078	Work in progress
Construction of Police Line Mastung	64.02	24.342	Work in progress

13.3 TEHSIL COMPLEX BUILDING AT KIRDGAP

Tehsil Complex Kirdgap project was reflected in FY 2011-12 provincial Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP), with PSDP # 211 (Project ID: z2011.0801), with the purpose to provide better official and residential facilities to the government officials posted in sub-division Kirdgap. The project is a sight to be seen in the remote area of Kirdgap which is a praiseworthy addition to the public infrastructure in the district. Project overview is given as:

Executing Agency:	C&W (B) Department
Total Area:	22 acres
Starting Date:	28-04-2012
Completion Date:	30-06-2021
Estimated Cost:	418.720 million.
Physical Process:	85%
Reason of Delay in Completion:	Delayed Funding

Following are the component wise number of units included in the scheme:

Sr.#	Component	Unit
1	Construction of A/C Office	01
2	Construction of Irrigation Office	01
3	Construction of PHE Office	01
4	Construction of C&W Office	01
5	Construction of Revenue Office	01
6	Construction of A.D Livestock Office	01
7	Construction of A.D Local Govt. Office	01
8	Construction of A.D Education Office	01
9	Construction of Residence G 15-17	12
10	Construction of Residence G 11-14	20
11	Construction of Residence G 5-10	28
12	Construction of Residence G 1-4	36
13	Construction of Rest House	01
14	Construction of Cafeteria	01
15	Construction of Parking Shade	08
16	Construction of Boundary Wall	2980Rft
17	Drilling Bore	01
18	Main Gate	04
19	O/H & U/G Water Tank	01
20	Construction of Masjid	01

13.4 COMMERCIAL COMPLEXES MASTUNG

To uplift business activities in Mastung district, four Commercial Complexes (CCs) were constructed during 2010-13, covering all sub-divisions of Mastung. Each scheme carried a number of shops, a restaurant and a departmental store; however, the scheme did not meet its targets.

Details of the Complexes are given under:

Sr.#	Complex Name	Shop Area	No. of Shops/ Restaurant/ Departmental store	Land	Status
1	CC Pringabad	12x18	23	Private	Unused
		24x18	02		
2	CC Kadkucha	12x18	23	State	FC(now 107W) settled in since 2015
		24x18	02		
3	CC Dasht	12x18	23	State	Unused
		24x18	02		
4	CC Kirdgap	12x18	42	State	Unused
		24x18	02		

In 2015-16, advertisement was published twice in newspapers for renting out the shops but no response was received. In December 2020, the Allotment Committee headed by Deputy Commissioner Mastung decided to advertise the three Complexes again, calling for private entities to take over the buildings on terms and conditions notified by the Board of Revenue on 18th March 2015, with the Local Government and Rural Development Department Mastung.

13.5 NEW SABZI MANDI MASTUNG

The construction of New Vegetable Market (*Sabzi Mandi*) was started under the Area Development Programme in Mastung on 05th April 2010, with an estimated cost of Rs. 24 million and was completed on 20th January 2015. It was mentioned as New Truck Adda-cum-Sabzi Mandi in the Programme, however, the facility is not meant for Truck *Adda*. The site Selected was a state land in the name of Deputy Commissioner Mastung, measuring 228745 sq. ft. (5 acres 34 pols), situated southwards at the juncture of Alizai Road and N-25 at Mastung city, which was leased out initially to the District Government by the Board of Revenue Balochistan vide its notification dated 12th October 2007, and later on District Government Mastung was replaced with Tehsil Municipal Administration Mastung on 08th February 2008; for a period of 30 years for construction of New Truck Adda/Vegetable Market.

On 06th January 2015, Secretary Local Government Balochistan constituted a committee through notification for supervising and completing the process of the establishment of the said facility. Office of the Deputy Commissioner Mastung, on 26th January 2015, published newspaper advertisement for open auction of the commercial plots for construction of shops in the market area, based on ground rent (*bhoom-bhara*).

There were 70 plots in total with following area details:

14x20 ft	62 shops
14x18 ft	03 shops
14x17 ft	01 shop
14x14 ft	02 shops
16x16 ft	01 shops
16x12 ft	01 shops

having following categories:

A Category: Front Plots @ Rs. 400 per sq. ft.

B Category: Rear Plots @ Rs. 350 sq. ft.

C Category: Irregular shape Plots @ Rs. 350 per sq. ft.

The open auction was called on 09th February 2015 in the office of the Chief Officer Municipal Committee Mastung for a total number of 70 commercial plots as per formula decided by the Allotment Committee i.e.

- Effectees of old Truck Adda/Sabzi Mandi: 38 plots
- General public through competitive bidding:32 plots

After process of bidding and allotments, the status was:

Total No. of Plots	No. of Plots Auctioned	Total Allotted Plots	No. of Cancelled Plots	Un-decided Plots	Remaining Plots
70	67	57	08	02	13

No progress on construction of shops on the allotted plots was seen for almost five and a half years mainly due to political involvement. Then on 08th July 2020, the Deputy Commissioner Mastung Mehboob Ahmed, convened meeting of the Allotment Committee and directed the Chief Officer Municipal Committee to serve notices on the allottees of 57 plots to immediately sign the required contract agreement with the Municipal Committee and start construction work on the plots, otherwise plot allotments would be cancelled. Resultantly, all 57 plot allottees signed the contracts and started construction works. The Deputy Commissioner Mastung Mehboob Ahmed, inaugurated the said market on 08th December 2020 and by that time construction of almost all shops were completed and some shops had even started business.

For the remaining 13 shops, advertisement has been floated from the office of the Deputy Commissioner/Chairman Allotment Committee Mastung on 28th December 2020, with the same conditions as earlier but with enhanced rates per sq. ft. The functionalization of this facility will lessen the traffic burden on Mastung city and will also add up to the financial activities of the area.

13.6 THE CHIEF MINISTER DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CMDDP) MASTUNG

The former Chief Minister Balochistan, Nawab Sanaullah Khan Zehri (CM: Dec. 2015-Jan. 2018), during the financial year 2016-2017 allocated funds for development schemes to be executed in district headquarters. The project was executed by the Divisional Commissioners as Project Directors and the Deputy Commissioners were asked to monitor the quality of works. For Mastung district an amount of Rs. 200 million was allocated, which was distributed among different departments/offices to execute schemes.

Following are the details of the schemes carried out under CMDDP in Mastung district:

Sr.#	Scheme	Cost (M)	Executing Agency
1	Improvement & rehabilitation of B/T road in city area and revamping of parks at Mastung	48.099	Provincial B&R-R Mastung
2	Widening of B/T road Meer Meerab Muhim Khan Alizai dual carriageway	16.246	
3	Rehabilitation of B/T road Meer Meerab to Stadium	03.126	
4	Rehabilitation of B/T road internal Stadium Road Mastung	01.090	
5	Rehabilitation of B/T road, Bazar to Major Chowk Mastung	01.745	
6	Rehabilitation/Construction of B/T road, N-25 to Shaikhan Mastung	02.177	
7	Rehabilitation of B/T road, city area Mastung	23.715	
8	Construction/Revamping of children parks at Mastung city	19.253	Provincial B&R-B Mastung
9	Revamping of Children Park Babu Muhalla	06.394	
10	New Construction of Children Park main highway Mastung	12.859	
11	Pavement of footpaths/streets with tuff tiles of city streets Mastung	22.485	Provincial B&R-R Mastung
12	Meer Meerab Muhim Khan Alizai Road	12.495	
13	Pathways at Stadium Road/Aziz Road	02.120	
14	Pathways internal stadium/Aziz Abad	01.846	
15	Pathways at Bazar to Major chock	03.076	
16	Tuff tiles of streets at city area.	02.948	
17	Provision of solar street lights at various places in city area	14.485	
18	Improvement of drainage system in city area	19.875	

19	Construction of drains at Meerab Muhim Khan, Haji Qadeer chowk, Syed Ismail Shah chaki, Shaikh Baqi, Jame Masjid & Stadium to Girls School Mastung	02.906	
20	Construction of drains Stadium, Model School & Uzbek Market Mastung	02.839	
21	Slaughter House, Tehsil Road Mastung	02.234	
22	Construction of drains at Jail Road & Hindu Muhalla to Bakra Peri Mastung	01.096	
23	RCC pipe ramps & RCC pipe laying in different areas	10.700	
24	Construction of waiting shades at various areas of Mastung	07.000	Municipal Committee Mastung
25	Construction of public toilets blocks at various areas of Mastung	05.017	
26	Drilling & development of water supply scheme Ghazgi No.1 Phase-II	06.600	PHED Mastung
27	Rehabilitation of water supply Scheme Baloch Colony and Sarawan Town Mastung	06.600	
28	Drilling & development of water Supply scheme Ishkina Mastung	10.000	
29	Road side/median plantation + greenery/plantation of parks.	11.3851	Divisional Forest Officer Mastung
30	One kilometer road median plantation including all operations & fencing	1.137	
31	Tree plantation at different road sides of Mastung.	1.728	
32	Installation/Construction of 2 nursery tunnels at DFO Office Mastung.	0. 960	
33	Tree plantation at Shahi Bagh DC Office Complex Mastung	2.016	
34	Digging & installation a local bore/tube well at DFO Office Mastung.	0.9995	
35	Provision & fixing of monuments at different sites in Mastung	3.560	
36	Raising of 90000 potted plants nursery at DFO Office Mastung including nursery items, tolls, equipment, nursery fencing etc.	0.9846	
37	Improvement of Bus Stand Mastung	11.045	Provincial B&R-R Mastung
38	Solid wastage collection machinery (purchase of 4 units Shezore mini dumpers by Commissioner/PD office)	15.300	PD/Commissioner

13.7 MASTUNG DISTRICT IN 2020

13.7.1 Computerized Local/Domicile Certificate Management System (CL/DCMS)

Computerized Local/Domicile Certificate Management System is an initiative from District Administration Mastung towards digitisation of official businesses in the District and it was introduced in the third quarter of the year 2020. This system was developed by the Divisional IT Officer, Science and IT Department Kalat Division.

Till mid of the year 2020, the District Administration Mastung was practicing the age old manual Local Certificate System which was a cumbersome, time consuming and prone to fake local certificates receiving. This process involved several stages and the candidate had to pass through hectic phases until the final issuance of the local/domicile certificate.

The existing Local/Domicile Certificate Management System has copious advantages over the previous system of local certificates. This system encompasses several modules where the applicant data is systematically processed and stored in a safe and secure database. This modern system saves the complete bio-data of an applicant along-with his/her picture, fingerprint and signature. Barcode and Quick Response Codes (QRC) are being used in the system for security purposes.

The key features of this existing system includes its security, both in the system and out of the system. The in-system security protects the credentials of the applicant efficiently through various algorithms and security checks. The database is secured and backed up over cloud automatically on daily basis at a specific time.

Another major feature of the system is its Reporting Mechanism. The reports of local/domicile certificates are obtained in various forms.

- Sub-division/Union Council-wise reporting
- Daily/Monthly/Yearly reporting
- Form status-wise reporting

Another feature of the existing system is Record Tracing of the applicant from various sources. These sources include;

- Reference local/certificate of the applicant's family members provided at the time of record entry.
- Provision of valid CNIC/B-Form, parent/guardian CNIC, school record of the candidate, proof of the land document.
- CNIC verification of the applicant through the system.
- Electoral roll verification of the applicant (above 18 years of age)

Another key feature of this system is its statistics section. In this section various charts and graphs are used for information and analysis purpose.

The outer-system security is its verification from various sources. After passing through the initial phase of data entry, the system generates an application form which is handed over to the applicant for certain verification from the concerned Revenue officials of the said Tehsil and then after verification from a gazetted officer the application is submitted in the Local/Domicile Certificate Branch, which is further presented to the Local/Domicile Certificate Committee on a scheduled date and time. After passing from the Committee the local/domicile certificate is issued to the applicant. Further that the official website of Mastung (www.dcmastung.gov.pk) can be used for tracing the record of a specific local/domicile certificate holder for verification purpose.

13.7.2 Official Website of Mastung District (www.dcmastung.gov.pk)

A sheer part of the outer world was unaware of the culture, tradition, geography, landscape, administration and many other aspects of one of the important districts of the country. In July 2020, the District Administration Mastung in cooperation with the Science and IT Department Kalat Division, initiated working on designing of an official website of Mastung district, which was then launched on 8th September 2020. Mastung is the first district in the province to develop district official website.

This official Website of Mastung district not only renders the District Profile but also gives the complete outlook of the District. The outer world can find information regarding the administrative setup of the District; rather they can find the day to day activities of the District Administration. In case of any emergency the required contact numbers of the concerned offices can be found on this website.

The Quick Links Section of the website is added for the convenience of the visitors for useful links. The Tenders section is added for the convenience of the line departments to have their tenders on this official website and the general public can find the development initiatives in the District. This website also provides detailed profiles of the line departments functioning in the District. Their major activities, functions, achievements and future plans can be seen in this website. One of the major functionalities of this website is the tracing of the record of a specific local/domicile certificate holder for verification purpose.

13.7.3 Computerised Levies Station Management System (CLSMS)

Since the official businesses in the world are rapidly transforming from manual system towards computerization, the District Administration Mastung took the initiative of staying in line with the modern trends of technology and introduced CLSMS in coordination with

Information Technology Department Kalat Division in October 2020. The computerised Levies Station Management System is one of its kinds of digitised system implemented and functional in the District. Mastung is the only District in the Province where this system is implemented.

This modern system has several modules which is necessary for the automation of the system. All the systems imparted in this multipurpose software are digital and according to the requirements of any levies station. It is a complete package necessary for any levies station in the Balochistan province.

The key features of the CLSMS are as below;

a) Human Resource Management System

This system has its Human Resource Module where the bio-data and other important information of the levies personnel are recorded in the database. The Daily Employee Attendance System is also imparted in the system so as to keep the attendance record of the employees/levies personnel.

b) Task Management System

This module has a specific functionality which can be found useful when it comes to managing and maintaining the overall efficiency of the officials and improve the feedback mechanism for the satisfaction of the official matters and general public.

c) FIR Management System

The most important module of this system is its FIR Registration System. In this module the FIR is lodged and traced throughout its life until the final judgment of the Court. This computerised system is designed in such a manner that it encompasses all the mandatory stages of any crime transpired in the jurisdiction of that specific levies station. All the record is entered and saved in the database. It has a specific searching mechanism whereby any crime or criminal can be traced by its name or FIR No. or any other credential. For the smooth functioning and tracing of the record the QR Codes are used over the FIR Form.

13.7.4 Construction/Repair/Renovation of Levies Check Posts

There are thirteen (13) check posts in Mastung district which are located on important points of the three National Highways and on other inter/intra-district link roads. These levies check posts are mostly built up of mud, brick and wood beams with no proper washroom and kitchen setup. In order to provide a presentable and facilitated infrastructure to Mastung Levies Force, five (5) levies check posts were selected to be renewed/Reconstructed in 2020, namely:

vi. Levies check post Hasani, at N-65 Dasht.

vii. Levies check post Kand Mesuri, at Dasht-Mastung link road, Mastung.

viii. Levies check post Movie Point, at N-25 Mastung.

ix. Levies check post Koshkak, at N-40, Mastung.

x. Levies check post Kotal, at N-40 Kirdgap.

The work was executed through Local Government and Rural Development Department Mastung by the District Administration. The new structure is all concrete and brick (*pakka*) made with Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) ceiling and comprises of a room, kitchen, washroom, watch tower and a boundary wall. The structure is coloured with weather coat and having Balochistan Levies Force adopted 'Red - Green' colour on the outer boundary wall.

Further, to repair/reconstruct the rest of Levies Check Posts, and strengthen Levies Force Mastung infrastructure, a comprehensive estimate/PC-I, amounting to Rs. 69.950 million, has been submitted to Director General Balochistan Levies Force for further approval and release of funds. The PC-I is prepared through Local Government Department Mastung and it includes:

- Repair of all five levies stations.
- Repair/Reconstruction of the left over levies check posts.
- Solarization of all levies stations, levies check posts and pickets.
- Construction of a new levies check post at Isplinji Dasht and Lidi Dasht Kirdgap.
- Construction of a new levies picket at Dasht-e-Baba Mastung.

13.7.5 Construction of Model Levies Line Mastung

Old Levies Line Mastung is situated in the heart of the city area and is in dilapidated condition. The compound is also called 'Tehsil' wherein office of Tehsildar Mastung is also located. The under construction Model Levies Line Mastung has been proposed by the District Administration at Pashkaram alongside N-25 at an area of 3 acres, and at a distance of 4 km from Deputy Commissioner House, towards Quetta. The construction on the structure started in May 2020 at a cost of Rs. 41.186 million and the executing agency is Communication and Works (Buildings) Department Mastung.

Details of the Project:

Name of work:	UP-GRADATION OF EXISTING LEVIES LINE AT MASTUNG DISTRICT.
Name of Contractor:	M/S Zaffar Mullazai and Brothers
Project ID/PSDP No.:	310(Z2019.0124)
Sponsoring Agency:	Government of Balochistan
Executing Agency:	Communication and Works Department
Estimated Cost:	Rs.41.186 million
Date of Start:	01-04-2020
Date of Completion:	2 Years

To fulfill the shortemings in the structure, a suplementary PC-I of cost estimate Rs. 20.83 million was also prepared and submitted to Director General Balochistan Levies Force on 2nd December 2020 for further action; the said PC-I includes:

i. Construction of Masjid
ii. Construction of underground water tank
iii. Construction of overhead water tank
iv. Construction of solarized WSS
v. Construction of 04 watch towers
vi. Construction of walkways
vii. Land scaping /green belt/wall barbed wire
viii. Construction of parking sheds
ix. Installation of security camera system

13.7.6 Construction of Deputy Commissioner Camp Office at DC House Mastung

A new structure of Deputy Commissioner Camp office comprising an office with an attached washroom and assistant office has been constructed in the premises of Deputy Commissioner House. The structure was completed in October 2020 and inaugurated by Mehboob Ahmed, Deputy Commissioner Mastung.

13.7.7 Construction of District Complex Masjid

District Complex Shahi Bagh has remained an active point for the last 300 hundred years, but unfortunately, there was not any *masjid* in its premises. The staff of the Deputy Commissioner Secretariat had to offer prayers in a District Council hall, which was used as praying room; hence it was deemed necessary by the Deputy Commissioner Mastung, Mehboob Ahmed, to construct a *masjid* in the premises of the District Complex to address the religious needs of employees and visitors. Foundation of the new *masjid* was laid by Maulana Izzatullah, a graduate of Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband and former leading Imam of Jame Masjid Mastung, on 26th June 2020. The structure was completed and inaugurated on 16th October 2020 (Friday) by Maulana Izzatullah sahib and the Friday sermon was delivered by him. The *masjid* is named as 'MEHBOOB MASJID'.

13.7.8 Establishment of Conference Hall

The Deputy Commissioner Secretariat was lacking a conference hall, where meetings with large participants could be held. The hall which was once used as District Council hall and later on as praying room was converted into a beautifully designed Conference Room by the Deputy Commissioner, Mehboob Ahmed. The Conference Room has a heartfully designed interior with modern sound system, multimedia apparatus and video link facility. The conference room can accommodate about 45 members, spaciously.

13.7.9 Construction of Side Room Deputy Commissioner Office

A well-furnished side room has been constructed for Deputy Commissioner Office by Mehboob Ahmed, Deputy Commissioner Mastung, which was constructed and completed in September 2020.

13.7.10 Establishment of Gym in Officers' Club

Officers' Club, District Complex Mastung provides different sports facilities to the District officers. Snooker, badminton, table tennis and lawn tennis facilities were already available to the member officers, whereas gym was added to the Club in 2020 by Deputy Commissioner Mastung, Mehboob Ahmed.

13.7.11 Repair and Renovation of Circuit House, District Complex Mastung

Circuit House Shahi Bagh, District Complex Mastung was built in 1936 in the rule of Meer Ahmed Yar Khan, the Khan of Kalat. This historical building was repaired and renovated by the Deputy Commissioner Mastung, Mehboob Ahmed, in 2020 and gave it a presentable demeanor. The building contains 2 bed rooms with dressing rooms and attached bathrooms, a sitting lounge, a dining room and a kitchen. The premises of the building contain a swimming pool, rose garden and courtyard lawns with flower beds around them. The Circuit House is named as 'Dilaram Circuit House' after renovation.

13.7.12 Repair and Renovation of Tehsildar Mastung Office

Tehsildar Mastung office at Tehsil Compound Mastung was repaired and renovated in September 2020. The repair and renovation works were inaugurated by the Deputy Commissioner Mastung, Mehboob Ahmed, on 29th September 2020.

13.7.13 Repair and Renovation of Deputy Commissioner Secretariat

Deputy Commissioner Secretariat has been renovated and embellished with lovely wall paneling, false ceiling, floor polishing and partition glass door. The building name 'DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SECRETARIAT', with steel alphabets has been displayed at main gate and on Secretariat building. CCTV camera system for District Complex was also installed. The said works were inaugurated on 24th September 2020 by the Deputy Commissioner Mastung, Mehboob Ahmed.

13.7.14 Repair and Renovation of Deputy Commissioner House

Deputy Commissioner House is expanded on an area measuring 124818 square feet. During the year 2020, the following repair and renovation works are carried out by the Deputy Commissioner Mastung, Mehboob Ahmed; repair and renovation of annexe including false ceiling, lighting, colouring, wall skirting and decoration with wall paintings; tuff tiling of paths, tiling of swimming pools, installation of cobra fountain for swimming pool, lighting in paths, colouring

of entire House, installation of CCTV camera system, laying of flower beds, setting new lawns and planting new trees especially twenty deodar trees.

13.7.15 Verification of Local/Domicile Certificates of Federal Government Employees

It has been an issue of concern for all quarters of Balochistan province to verify local/domicile certificates of the employees of Federal Government departments, organizations and autonomous/semi-autonomous bodies, recruited against Balochistan quota and to have check on illegal appointments on provincial quota. Voices on different forums have been raised but no concrete step was taken to tackle the issue in past. In 2019, the Government of Balochistan started process of verification of local/domicile certificates of employees bearing local/domicile certificates of Balochistan and recruited in Federal Government departments/autonomous/semi-autonomous bodies against Balochistan quota posts.

Reference Additional Secretary Governor's Secretariat Balochistan letter No. SGB/6-14/SO-I/2018/1184 -88 dated 19th March 2019, having directions of the Honourable Governor Balochistan Amanullah Khan Yasinzai. The Deputy Commissioner Mastung office issued four (04) notices in newspapers from July 2019 to June 2020, informing therein the concerned employees to approach the office of the Deputy Commissioner Mastung for verification of their local/domicile certificates. The Deputy Commissioner Mastung notified Verification Committee under Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner Mastung vide No. 7024-32/LB/DC/2020, dated 10th July 2020, for the purpose of verification of the local/domicile certificates of the seven hundred and fort four (744) employees bearing local/domicile certificates of Mastung and recruited in Federal Government departments etc. against the provincian quota posts of Balochistan.

The Verification Committee conducted twelve (12) meetings on weekly basis to complete the process of verification of the said (744) employees as per following schedule, which were duly advertised in newspapers, official website of Mastung district and DGPR Balochistan and through social media:

Sr.#	Meeting Schedule	No. of Employees	Dates of Publication in Print & Electronic Media
1	1st meeting on 13th July 2020	01-50	8th July 2020
2	2nd meeting on 20th July 2020	51-101	14th July 2020
3	3rd meeting on 27th July 2020	102-151	21st July 2020

4	4th meeting on 10th August 2020	152-251	23rd July 2020
5	5th meeting on 17th August 2020	252-344	11th August 2020
6	6th meeting on 24th August 2020	345-444	18th August 2020
7	7th meeting on 31st August 2020	445-544	25th August 2020
8	8th meeting on 7th September 2020	545-644	1st September 2020
9	9th meeting on 14th September 2020	645-744	8th September 2020
10	10th meeting for pending cases & absent employees on 21st September 2020	194	16th September 2020
11	11th meeting for absent employees on 28th September 2020	152	22nd September 2020
12	12th meeting for absent employees on 5th October 2020	148	29th September 2020

In addition to publishing advertisements of meeting schedules in print and electronic media, notices were sent to the employees at their residential and official addresses provided in the reference letter. Hence the Deputy Commissioner Mastung, Mehboob Ahmed, taking the lead in completing the said process and thus, out of 744 employees, local/domicile certificates of (142) employees were cancelled, whereas rest of the (602) certificates were declared verified. The report was notified vide No.5080-88/LCB/DC/2020, dated 12th October 2020, and forwarded to the office of Additional Chief Secretary, Home and Tribal Affairs Department Balochistan, and endorsed to other relevant offices, for further necessary action.

13.7.16 Construction of Futsal Stadium

This project was included in PSDP 2019-20, with an estimated cost of Rs. 25.19 million. Initially site proposed for the project was in the District Complex Mastung but the Deputy Commissioner Mastung, Mehboob Ahmed, shifted its location to Sarawan Sports Complex Mastung due to its convenient availability to the general public. Covered area of the stadium is 114 ft (width) x 170 ft (length) = 19380 sq. ft. whereas the ground measurement is 96 ft (width) x 152 ft (length) = 14592 sq. ft. Seating capacity for spectators is 120. A changing room and two washrooms are also part of the scheme. Work was started on the project on 17th July 2020 and is to be completed by June 2021.

13.7.17 Establishment of District Sports Complex Mastung

On the directions of the Chief Minister Balochistan Jam Kamal Khan (CM: 19Th August 2018 to date), the scheme of 'Establishment of District Sports Complexes in Each District HQ of Balochistan' is launched. For the said purpose, in Mastung, 65-acre land has been identified and proposed in Mouza Rasoolabad on N-25, 5.5 km away from Deputy Commissioner House, towards Quetta. The Commissioner Kalat Division is the Project Director of the project.

13.7.18 Construction of 05 Solarized Water Supply Schemes (WSSs) at Mastung City

Keeping in view the difficulties regarding drinking water supply in Mastung city, the present Government with special consideration and support of Sardar Noor Ahmed Bangulzai, Divisional Organizer Balochistan Awami Party, approved a scheme of construction of 05 solarized WSSs for Mastung city, with a cost of Rs. 103 million. The scheme was completed successfully by the PHED Mastung in 2020. The scheme has greatly helped people access to clean drinking water.

13.7.19 Construction of Government Boys Inter-College Isplinji

Isplinji is a remote area of sub-division Dasht, wherein the locals do not move frequently to settled areas like Mastung city and Quetta. The Government in the FY 2019-20 approved Government Boys Inter College for Isplinji with an estimated cost of Rs. 50 million, by adding additional infrastructure to the Government Boys High School Isplinji. Sardar Noor Ahmed Bangulzai took keen interest in the project to be approved for the area.

The scheme has following scope of work:-

Components	Units
Additional Class Rooms: 24x20 sq. ft.	07
Science/IT and Computer Lab: 25x40 sq. ft.	03
Examination hall: 35 x 70 sq. ft.	01
Administration Block	01
Toilet Block	01
Boundary wall	1293 Rft

13.7.20 Construction of Rural Health Centre Mal Sarparah Kirdgap

Kirdgap sub-division is somewhat out of sight viz-à-viz other areas of Mastung district, however, the construction project of Sub-Divisional Complex, started in 2012 in the government of Nawab Muhammad Aslam Khan Raisani, and the construction of RHC Mal Sarparah, approved by the Government of Jam Kamal Khan, are sources of facilitation for the

officials and locals of the area. The RHC has main building and three residential quarters.

The details of the project are given as:

Approved Cost:	Rs. 50 million
Starting Date:	01-01-2020
Completion Date:	December 2021

13.8 OFFICE OF THE SMALL INDUSTRIES WING MASTUNG

The Department of Small Industries Wing (SIW) Balochistan was established on 30th June 1972, under the West Pakistan Small Industries Corporation Ordinance (1972). Its mission is to promote sustained industrial development through the provision of infrastructure and technical support, contributing to employment generation, poverty alleviation and socio-economic uplift of the province. Soon after its establishment at the provincial level, a Carpet Training Centre was opened in Mastung district in 1972. Currently, there are eight Technical Training Centres working in the District.

Initially, Wool Centre, Carpet Embroidery Centre and Handicraft Development Centre were established. The Woolen Mill in Choto area Mastung was initially under the control of SIW, later it was transferred to Balochistan Development Authority (BDA) in February 1983. However, the land of the Mill, which covers an area of 7.5 acres, is still possessed by SIW. The department has expanded the vocational and technical training centres to eight throughout the District. In addition to the above, all the activities concerned to local industries like issuing licenses to the local industries/factoriese.g. crush plants, brick kilns and factories, are governed by the SIW.

Objectives

The main objectives of the Small Industries Wing are given as follows:

i) Establish and run traditional crafts training centres for men and women.
ii) Run small industry estates.
iii) Extend and improve skills of labour force concerning traditional handicrafts.
iv) Provide raw material with design to skilled women for manufacturing handicrafts on piece wages.
v) Ensure best marketing of the local handicrafts.
vi) Run retail outlets to sell the production from training centres and handicrafts.
vii) Provide market feedback (trend, taste, buyers' preferences, marketing channels in the field of traditional crafts).

13.8.1 Details of the Vocational Training Centres in Balochistan

There are 157 Vocational Training Centres approved in different districts of Balochistan, but only 96 centres are functioning at the moment; details are given as:-

Sr.#	Centres	Number
1	Carpet Centres	38
2	Handicrafts Development Centres	39
3	Leather Embroidery Centres	12
4	Knitting/Tailoring Centres	48
5	Embroidery Centres	03
6	Cotton and Silk Handloom Centres	07
7	Mizri Centres	05
8	Pottery Centres	03
9	Wool Collection Centres	02

The total strength of the employees serving in the Small Industries Wing Balochistan is given as under:

- Total sanctioned strength: 1695
- Officials (BPS 1-15): 1370
- Officials (BPS 16 and above): 325

Training Centres in Mastung

There are eight Technical Training Centres in Mastung district: -

Sr.#	Technical Training Centres	Location	People Trained
1	Carpet Centre	Shahi Bagh Mastung	550
2	Handicraft Development Centre-I	Tindlan Street, Mastung city	150
3	Handicraft Development Centre-II	Killi Karez Kalan, Pringabad	150
4	Tailoring-cum-Knitting Centre-I	Killi Karez Noth	150
5	Tailoring-cum-Knitting Centre-II	Kanak	
6	Tailoring-cum-Cutting Centre-I	Killi Ishkina Mutraba, Mastung city	150
7	Tailoring-cum-Cutting Centre-II	Ashkhan, Kirdgap	120
8	Pottery Centre	Killi Gilkand	120
Total			**1540**

Small Industries Wing hires both male and female staff and provides equal opportunities of training to all. It provides training skills in different trades: carpet making, handicrafts, tailoring (cutting and knitting) and pottery. The trainees are given stipend Rs. 2000 per month in order to facilitate them and attract individuals to the centres, as majority of people come from humble background. Successful candidates are awarded certificates to help them further earn a respectable livelihood. Small Industries Wing also gets assistance from the Service Centre and Carpet Teacher Training Institute in Quetta, which provides raw material to these training centres for manufacturing. There are three display centres, two in Quetta and one in Karachi. The finished products are showcased in the departmental display centres for sale . The department also participates in different exhibitions all over the country.

The district Office is headed by an Assistant Director, who is assisted by other managerial, ministerial and technical staff for each training centre. The Handicrafts Development Centre (I & II), the Carpet Centre and the Pottery Centre are under the supervision of Assistant Managers. The Tailoring Centres I & II (both Cutting and Knitting) are supervised by Superintendents. All of the above staff reports to the Assistant Director Small Industries Wing Mastung district. There is a total of 82 employees working in these different vocational training centres. On an average 25 trainees are enrolled in each training centre.

Recommendations

The training centres, run under the SIW Mastung, could be made more prolific towards this less developed socio-economic setup with the addition of these simple factors: infrastructure sustenance and stability, proper transport facilities for both teachers and trainees and infusing new technologies in the training programmes.

13.8.2 Brick Kilns

The other two industries coming in the domain of SIW are brick kilns and crush plants, which provide employment to thousands of people, not only to district locals but to outsiders as well. Peak season for brick kilns operations in Mastung is April to October. A large number of workers engaged are from Sibi, Naseerabad and Jaffarabad; and mostly belong to Machi (Solangi) caste. Labours hailing from Nawabshah, Sukkur and Jacobabad (Sindh) are also indulged in this brick making industry in Mastung. The expert brick makers are mostly non-locals coming from Sindh province. Dasht is famous for its brick making industry, and in summers, there develops a mini town of about thirty thousand people in Tera Meel and surroundings areas. Tera Meel Dasht is known for its brick kilns. There are about 215 brick kilns in the whole district, which were once 300 only in Dasht tehsil. The owners of these brick kilns

are from different parts of the province; the local land owners utilize their own land while the outsiders engage land on lease or do mutual partnership.

Sub-Division	No. of Brick Kilns	No. of Workers		
		Locals	Outsiders	Total
Mastung	08	100	140	240
Dasht	195	6000	15000	21000
Kirdgap	08	120	200	320
Total	**211**	**6220**	**15340**	**21560**

13.8.3 Crush Plants

Crush plant industry is not quite established in Mastung district despite the fact that the District is a hilly terrain. Since Quetta Western Bypass is somewhat the hub of crush plants, hence that proximity to Mastung and quality of Quetta crush material do not allow Mastung crush plants to flourish. The number of functional crush plants varies around 10 in the whole District. Reportedly in Dasht, four out of seven plants are permanently closed, whereas the other three have also lessened their activities, mainly because of the reopening of the crush plants in Akhtar Abad/Bypass area of Quetta.

Sub Division	No. of Crush Plants	No. of Workers		
		Locals	Outsiders	Total
Mastung	03	13	10	23
Dasht	07	15	35	50
Total	**10**	**28**	**45**	**73**

13.9 MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING

The mountains in Mastung district, as is the case in other areas of Balochistan, carry different types of minerals. The District is especially popular for iron ore and fluorite in Dilband area. The oldest formation in the area is the Chiltan limestone, in which fluorite is deposited in the shape of small veins, irregular pods and pockets and along beds. Iron stone bed, in the District, has long been known as bauxite deposit. Later on, Geological Survey of Pakistan's research also verified the presence of iron ore of economic significance. On an average, the iron stone bed is about 2 metres thick and fairly exposed. Main constituent of the ore is hematite, while quartz, calcite and chlorite occur as gangue minerals. According to the Geological Survey of Pakistan, the ore reserves are estimated to be in excess of 200 million tones. Fluorite mineralization has been found in the form of veins, which was discovered by the Geological Survey of Pakistan and mining was carried out by Balochistan Development Authority. The dimension stones (ordinary marble) are also common in terms of different varieties of limestone, other than that small to medium bauxite deposits are reported in the area. Few small deposits of calcite are also reported in Mastung.

Rock Types in Mastung

There are various types of rocks in Mastung district which consist of Sheerin Aab Formation, Chiltan Formation, Spin Tangi limestone, Bostan Group, Wakabi limestone, Murgha Faqeerzai Formation and sub-recent deposits. The details of various minerals in the District are given below:

Mineral	Quality	Deposit
Fluorite	80-92%	Reserves are not estimated
Iron	28-38%	200 million tons
Calcite	Good	Not estimated
Bauxite	Not estimated	Not estimated
Ordinary Marble	Not estimated	Not estimated

13.9.1 Dilband Iron Ore

One of the most valuable mineral deposits in the District is known as Dilband Iron Ore present in sub-division Dasht.

The Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP), in the year 1974, mapped the unconformity between the Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks in Dilband Mastung on scale of 1: 50000 and sampled it for its iron content. The 'Fe' content was found to be ranging between 9-29%. The areas contain high grade ore were explored on a grid of 100 m x 100 m by shallow drilling at

141 locations as part of detailed exploration to prove substantial quantities of ore of acceptable grade (± 40% TFe) to meet the requirements of Pakistan Steel Mill (PSM). The quality of ore proved to be in the range of 35% to 41%. Bolan Mining Enterprises (BME), which is a joint venture of the Government of Balochistan and Pakistan Petroleum Limited, successfully supplied 98400 tons of Dilband iron ore by December 2004, with average Fe content as 38%. The operations were later on halted due to unfavourable law and order situation in the District; however, the Government is again opting for the activation of site.

❖ **Mineral Production and Revenue Collection**

There are different allotted leases of minerals in the District; however, production of minerals is limited. Mastung falls in Block-02, which generates Rs. 2.5 to 3 million annually. Similarly, minor mineral royalty collection is also low, such as target for current fiscal year (2020-21) is 0.8 million PKR. Twenty prospective licenses and one mining lease have been granted over an area of 65634 acres to the private sector. Only fluorite and limestone are being mined during the last five years. The mineral resources in the District are of economic value and can be exploited on large scale.

14 COMMUNICATION

Owing to the extensively vast terrain of the Balochistan province, Communication sector plays the role of a blood line connecting these far flung dwelling souls and structures. Railways and Post Office, being pioneers of this sector, have seen decline both in its utilization and efficiency; however, certain other more advanced ways have definitely filled the gaps efficaciously.

Mastung with its proximity to the provincial capital is lucky, since it has been equipped with three national highways passing exactly through the three sub-divisions, and expansions of new telecommunication network setups. Though still some parts in the District remain a bit distant from getting the full tastes of advancements. The Government focuses Communication as one of the prime sectors in planning of the development programmes. The Communication Department (Roads) has already been discussed in the Development sector.

14.1 RAILWAYS

Introduction

Railways play an important role in a nation's life by providing a cheap and safe source of transportation of goods and people. Railways system in Pakistan is almost completely built by the British Raj; keeping in view its military and colonial interests.

Since Mastung district falls in the way from Quetta to the southern and south eastern parts of the country, hence communication from Quetta to these parts has to pass through the District.

Railways through Mastung District

Two railway tracks pass through the District, namely:

A. Quetta-Taftan Railway Line
B. Rohri-Chaman Railway Line

14.1.1 Quetta-Taftan Railway Line

Quetta-Taftan Railway Line is one of the four main railway lines in Pakistan, operated and maintained by Pakistan Railways. It is also referred to as Main Line 4 or ML-4 and known as Balochistan Railways. It was constructed as a strategic and military route in the period of British Raj. Initially, the first section, Quetta to Noshki branch line, was opened on 15th November 1905. Later on, Railways extended its line west of Noshki towards Iranian city Zahidan on 1st October 1922. The line begins from Quetta Station and ends at Koh-e-Taftan Station in Pakistan. The total length of this railway line is 630 kilometres in Pakistan having 23 railway stations across its length. The line then crosses into Iran and extends 100 km to Zahidan. Quetta-Zahidan Railway line connects Pakistan with International Railways.

- **Spezand-Taftan Section**

This section is 612 km long and there are 19 railway stations (RSs) on this line, out of which three railway stations are situated in Mastung district, namely:

i. Spezand Railway Station: A Union Council of tehsil Dasht which is 25 km away from Quetta and has an altitude of 1795 m (5889 ft). From here the two lines ML-3 (Rohri-Chaman Railway Line) and ML-4 (Quetta-Taftan Railway Line) separate. Spezand is a Junction Railway Station.
ii. Wali Khan Railway Station; Wali Khan area was once main bazar of Mastung. It is 32.7 km from Spezand and has an altitude of 1650 m (5413 ft).
iii. Shaikh Wasil Railway Station: it is at a distance of 23.5 km from Wali Khan Railway Station. Its height from the sea level is 1565 m (5134 ft).

Total length of the track passing through the area of Mastung district is 85 km.

- **Running Time:**

  Quetta to Taftan: minimum 26:00 hours

  Quetta to Zahidan: minimum 31:00 hours

  On an average, 6 to 8 trains run from Quetta to Zahidan and back to Quetta in a month.

- **Staff Duties**

Railway Police setup at Wali Khan RS deals with the matters of accident at unmanned crossing gates. In each station, there are station masters and two points-men posted for operations, while a gangmen also works in their respective areas.They maintain the lines of track; similarly, staff of Spenzand and Shaikh Wasil RSs perform duties. The police setups at Spezand, is under the jurisdiction of Mach Railway Police Station (RPS), whereas Wali Khan and Shaikh Wasil setups are under the jurisdiction of Dalbandin RPS.

14.1.2 Rohri-Chaman Railway Line

Rohri-Chaman Railway (also referred to as Main Line 3 or ML-3) is one of the four main railway lines in Pakistan, operated and maintained by Pakistan Railways. The line begins from Rohri Junction Station and ends at Chaman Station. The total length of this railway line is 523 km. There are 35 railway stations from Rohri Junction to Chaman on this line and is famous for passing through the historic Bolan Pass. The line passes through sub-division Dasht of Mastung district with one station i.e. Spezand Junction Railway Station.

Construction of the Railway Line began in 1879 and was completed in 1887. The track runs in Mastung district for about 20 km.

Accidents on Railway Tracks in Mastung District (2007-2020)

Nature of Accident	No. of Accidents	Dead	Injured
Collision/Derailing	09	00	03
Terrorist Activity	32	00	10

Security Provision

There is only one Railway Police Station at Wali Khan, however, regular Levies force Mastung along with private security guards are deployed on sensitive points to protect the assets, with following details:

Sr.#	POINT	SECURITY/LEVIES	No. of Personnel
1	Railway Tunnel Lak Pass #01 Mastung	Private	05
2	Railway Tunnel Lak Pass #02 Dasht	Private	05
3	Railway Bridge #334, Wali Khan	Regular	07
4	Railway Old Crossing, Wali Khan	Regular	04
5	Railway Crossing N-25, Wali Khan	Regular	04

6	Railway post #14, Landi	Regular	03
Total			**28**

Shuttle Service 2009

To facilitate the locals, Railways Administration started shuttle team service between Kuchlak and Sariab on 12th May 2009, which was extended up to Wali Khan (Mastung) on 25th May 2009. But Railways received heavy losses due to nil response from public. Resultantly, this service was cancelled on 26th November 2009.

The Future plan is the provision of the mass transit train services, Kuchlak to Spezand, which will control extra rush of road traffic.

14.2 PAKISTAN POST OFFICE

Historical Background

There is no document on record about history of Post Office in district Mustang. As per verbal information received from the Headquarters Quetta, Post Office was established in Mastung as a Post and Telegraph Office in the year 1898, which was managed by a Manager and a Clerk.

The then post office offered Telegraph services for massaging besides traditional mail services. The old building of PO Mastung was demolished in the earthquake of 1935 which was reconstructed in 1939. During construction of post office building, bricks made in 1901 were discovered, which shows that the construction of the building was executed in or post 1901. As per available record of post office, the first entry of arms license was made in Mastung Post Office in 1967. The present building of Mastung Post Office has been constructed in 1971.

14.2.1 Delivery Post Offices Mastung

The following five delivery post offices are functional in Mastung district: -

- Mastung Post Office
- Wali Khan Post Office
- Kanak Post Office
- Daringarh Post Office
- Kirdgap Post Office

Mail of Mastung is exchanged with Quetta district Mail Office through Mail Motor Contract on alternate days. Mastung Post Office is the main Post Office of the District. It serves as cash depot and percentage exchange for mail of other four Post Offices in the District.

Staff Details

DESIGNATION	Mastung PO		Wali Khan PO		Kanak PO		Daringarh PO		Kirdgap PO	
	Sanctioned	Filled	Sanctioned	Filled	Sanctioned	Filled	Sanctioned	Filled	Sanctioned	Filled
Postmaster	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Clerk	03	03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Postman	03	02	01	01	01	01	01	01	--	--
Mail Peon	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	00	02	01

Services

Following services are offered in Mastung Post Office:

i) Booking of registered letter inland and international
ii) Booking of parcel inland and international
iii) Booking of Value Payable Parcel (VPP) and Value Payable Letter (VPL)
iv) Money order booking
v) Fax money order booking
vi) Collection of utility bills
vii) Collection of provincial taxes (renewal fee of arms licenses and driving licenses)
viii) Issuance of postal orders
ix) Payment of remittances received through Western Union
x) Delivery of letters and parcels
xi) Payment of money orders and fax money orders

Status and Efficiency of Pakistan Post in Present Era

With the entry of private courier companies, the monopoly of Pakistan Post Office has ended long Ago. Although Post Office is a neglected department in the public sector, it is the only department providing services in every nook and cranny of the country. Post Office is also offering relatively low cost services for transmission of inland as well as international mail.

14.2.2 Profit/Loss Statement

Profit and loss statement of Mastung district Post Offices for the year 2019-20 is:

Sr.#	Name of PO	Cost (Rs.)	Income (Rs.)	Loss/Profit (Rs.)
1	Mastung PO	3521976	134061	-3387914 (Loss)
2	Wali Khan PO	1206360	29082	-1177278 (Loss)
3	Kanak PO	1136784	42399	-1094384 (Loss)
4	Daringarh PO	677838	81752	-596086 (Loss)
5	Kirdgap PO	595036	16722	-578313 (Loss)

Steps Taken to Catch Up with Changing Modes of Communication

In order to extend further services to masses, scheme of Digital Franchise Post Office (DFPO) has been launched at Federal and Provincial levels. Besides offering postal services, it will also create self-employment for dynamic and energetic youth searching for jobs. Digitisation of General Post Offices (GPOs) and District Mail Offices (DMOs) has been

completed. This enables the customers to track their shipment with the help of unique barcode ID in one click.

Future Plans of Pakistan Post in Mastung District

Currently, there are no separate plans for post offices of Mastung District. Since it is a non-industrial and non-commercial city, thus the post offices in the District are suffering financial loss. Even so, major part of the loss consists of the salaries of its employees, which factually cannot be counted towards loss because Pakistan Post Office is a Federal Government public service department. It is neither a financial institution nor autonomous body or corporation.

14.3 NATIONAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY (NHA)

The National Highway Authority (NHA) was created, in 1991, through an Act of the Parliament for planning, development, operation, repair and maintenance of national highways and strategic roads specially entrusted to NHA by the federal government, provincial government or any other authority concerned.

14.3.1 National Highways in Mastung District

Mastung district ties the most number of national highways passing through it, with Quetta district i.e. three national highways pass through each of them. The three (03) national highways passing through Mastung district are:

- N-25 (Karachi-Chaman Highway)
- N-40 (Mastung-Taftan Highway)
- N-65 (Quetta-Sukkur Highway)

Length of national highways in Mastung district,

- N-25: 71 km
- N-40: 62 km
- N-65: 22km

Role of Highways in Development of Mastung District

As a cornerstone of the highway network, national highways function as the backbone of an area's transportation system, play an important role in the development of micro and macro economy and also enhance national integration by increasing social and economic dependence among the provinces. Similarly, the three highways passing through Mastung district have laid the following positive impacts on this District: -

(i) Mastung enjoys the position of a gateway to the southern, south-western and south-eastern parts of Balochistan.

(ii) These highways have provided easy access for the Mastung locals to the provincial capital and other districts and cities of Balochistan and Sindh.

(iii) Mastung being a district known for its fruits, has got minimum time to reach to the provincial capital markets viz-à-viz other nearby districts to Quetta.

(iv) Locals of Mastung district can commute daily from any of its corner to Quetta for wages and other businesses. Similarly, people from other parts of the province too have easy access to the District.

(v) These highways have provided wonderful options of businesses to the locals within the District, since all the three highways are heavily trafficked by all sorts of transportation.

(vi) Almost all sectors including education, agriculture, health and micro businesses have benefitted from the presence of three national highways.

Facilities Provided by NHA on Highways

NHA has not facilitated the three highways passing through the District as such. No rest, refreshment and service areas, no weigh stations and no emergency or help points are established. All such facilities are provided locally by the people by establishing their own setups. A Medical Health Emergency Centre (MERC) has been established by PPHI near Lak Pass at N-25. Though sign boards are installed by NHA and road side railing can be seen at just very minute portions.

Revenue Generation

a. Currently, Toll Collection Plaza is being run by M/S IBEX, under Frontier Works Organization (FWO), being part of the Lak Pass BOT Tunnel project.
b. Fueling Pumps (registered PSO station at Kirdgap).
c. Extension of optic fiber cable (Wateen).

Future projects of NHA in Mastung

a. Improvement/Rehabilitation project from N-40 start point to Noshki 113 km feasibility study is underway.
b. Dualization of N-25 in pipeline.
c. Quetta-Dhadar (N-65) rehabilitation/Improvement 118 km approved in PSDP.

14.3.2 Accidents on National Highways

Facilities and development sometimes do bring liabilities with them and the same happened in Mastung's case. Road accidents which are deadly in nature, On these highways, have become routine. N-25 is now termed as '*Khooni* Road' (Killer Highway) due to the large number of lethal accidents on it.

- **Causes**

  Some of the reasons can be jotted down here as:

  i. Over speeding especially of the passenger coaches.
  ii. Single carriageway.
  iii. Lack of traffic laws/implementation/licensing.
  iv. Overloaded Heavy Traffic Vehicles (HTVs).
  v. Bad lighting of vehicles at nights.

vi. Large number of motorbikes travelling on highways.

vii. Obscure link roads connectivity with the highways.

- **Nature of accidents**
  i. Head-on collisions
  ii. Overtaking low speed vehicles by high speed ones
- **Details of accidents on highways (till Dec.2020)**

Highway	No. of Accidents	Dead	Injured
N-25	48	91	470
N-40	13	13	18
N-65	14	32	53
Total	**75**	**136**	**541**

14.3.3 Road Accident: Deputy Commissioner Mehboob Ahmed

On 13th January 2020, the Deputy Commissioner Mastung, Mehboob Ahmed (4th December 2019 to date) was on his way to Lak Pass at 8.0 pm in his official vehicle Vigo Champ No. QBA 989. At Saeed Abad on N-25, a fast moving passenger wagon, moving from Quetta to Khuzdar, had a sharp overtake and lost its control on the wet slippery road. It was skidding furiously sideways towards the DC's vehicle in its lane with no control. DC's driver tried his best to move the vehicle right out of the direction of the skidding vehicle but the vehicle approached and its left backside collided with the front left side of the DC's vehicle. This collapsed the front and frame of DC's vehicle and the wagon overturned. The Deputy Commissioner sustained head and shin injuries, however, not of serious nature and the driver and gunman were safe. Unfortunately, in the wagon, one passenger (Mr. Muizullah s/o Muhammad Fareed r/o Karachi), having head and chest injuries, expired on the spot and nine others got injured (three of them had fractural injuries). The dead and three injured passengers belonged to Karachi. All injured including the Deputy Commissioner, were attended properly at Shaheed Nawab Ghous Bakhsh Raisani Memorial Hospital Mastung and the Deputy Commissioner ensured appropriate treatment to the other injured. Later on, the injured and the dead body along

with their relatives were shifted to Karachi in ambulances. The passengers stated that they had warned the wagon driver several times after the start of their journey to drive patiently and carefully, since the road was slippery due to roadway icing; however, the driver paid no heed to the cautions and thus paid the price.

- **Steps to Mitigate Number and Severity of Accidents**
  - i) Dual carriage way traffic, where HTVs and LTVs have separate lanes.
  - ii) Smoothening of dangerous curves.
  - iii) Increased highway safety arrangements.
  - iv) Controlled HTV movement.
  - v) Controlled HTV passenger busses speed.

The Government has taken the matter seriously to have check on the passenger buses/coaches plying on N-25 route (Chaman-Quetta-Karachi) and it has been decided to install an advanced tracker system in all these vehicles, which can help in controlling speeds and also ensuring security of the coaches.

- **CPEC Route through Mastung District**

The proposed route in Mastung district is Kanak road, entering in the District from Quetta through Nohsar-Aghbarg area, and passing through Tiri-Kandawa area of Mastung, connecting to the present N-25 at Jungle Cross point, 08 km from Mastung city northwards; and then it would take the same N-25 route towards south. The proposed CPEC route makes about 100 km in length through Mastung district, which will definitely enhance the benefits already drawn from national highways and will minimize Life and assets risks with its dualization.

14.3.4 Historical London-Calcutta Bus Service through Mastung District

Mastung district fell in the route of the then world's longest bus route between London (United Kingdom) and Calcutta (India). The service was started in 1957 and remained functional until 1976. Numerous operators (around 32) got engaged and provided services on the route; the first of these was 'The Indiaman'. It inaugurated and started its service on 15th April 1957 and reached Calcutta (now Kolkata) on 5th June 1957, passing through Belgium, West Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Iran and Pakistan, covering a distance of 32669 km (20300 miles). The cost of the trip was £85.

The route passed through Mastung via Mastung-Taftan Highway (N-40) and some part of Karachi-Chaman Highway (N-25). A milestone erected on old Noshki Cross mentioned the distance from that point to London as 5878 miles; further N-40 was known locally as London Road.

The bus service was discontinued in 1976 due to the problems in Iran and the escalation of tensions between Pakistan and India

15 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATION

15.1 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT) DEPARTMENT MASTUNG

Establishment

The Government of Balochistan Science and Information Technology (IT) Department was established in the year 2002. The District IT Offices commenced their functions throughout Balochistan in 2012, whereby the Science and IT Department got recruitments of 28 District IT Officers through Balochistan Public Service Commission. The staff positions of District IT Office Mastung were filled in 2011 while the Post of District IT Officer Mastung was filled on the 30th April 2012. Engineer Aftab Ahmed Sarparah was appointed as the first District IT Officer of Mastung. Before the appointment of the District IT Officer Mastung, the staff had to report to the Deputy Commissioner Mastung, who remained the Administrative Head of the IT Department till 30th April 2012.

Official Designations of the Department

The official designations of the District IT Office Mastung are as below:

District IT Officer	(BPS-17)
Data Entry Operator	(BPS-12)
Junior Clerk	(BPS-11)
Driver	(BPS-1)
Naib Qasid	(BPS-1)

Functions of IT Department in Mastung District

District office of Information Technology Department holds a vital position in the implementation of Vision of Digital Pakistan and Balochistan Digital Policy 2020. Its aim is to support and facilitate computerization, automation and re-engineering of the provincial government business processes leading to e-Government for continuous improvement in the state of efficiency, effectiveness and transparency in service delivery and decision making. The official duties of the District IT Office Mastung can be seen as:

i. Responsible for all IT Department initiatives in the District.
ii. Cooperate, support and facilitate the District Administration in IT related initiatives.
iii. Bridge the IT Department activities with Line Departments in the District.
iv. To facilitate the IT Institute and take training initiatives.
v. Conduct orientation for concerned staff on new and already deployed systems.
vi. Propose, monitor, deploy and maintain computer operations and networks.
vii. Implement, administer, deploy and maintain databases.

viii. Managing video conferencing with operational and technical support.

Performance of the Department

The District IT Office Mastung, as per directions of the District Administrations, has manifested some unprecedented efforts in achieving these goals: -

- ✓ Launching of first ever official website of any district administration in the province, i.e. www.dcmastung.gov.pk.
- ✓ Formation of first ever computerised system for Levies Force, namely Computerised Levies Station Management System (CLSMS) for Mastung district.
- ✓ Formation of Computerised Local/Domicile Certificate Management System (CL/DCMS).

Problems in Digitisation of Tasks in Districts

Under the canopy of Science and IT Department Balochistan, the Divisional and District IT setups are working efficiently to achieve the Vision of Digital Pakistan. The recently issued Balochistan Digital Policy 2020 also aims to achieve effective, efficient and accountable e-services goals in Balochistan. However, for the achievement of such goals, it requires IT infrastructure, that includes IT equipment like, Computer Networks and Servers (Database Servers, Internet Servers).

The key problems in digitisation of tasks in the District are as below:

- Lack of IT infrastructure.
- Reluctance towards the adoption of IT Technologies by government offices.
- Lack of skilled IT manpower in the government offices to run and maintain the software.
- Non-existence of proper policy planning among IT Department and line departments towards digitisation.
- Lack of internet facilities in the remote areas of the District.

Way forward

The future is Information Technology and the official businesses are rapidly shifting towards digitisation, which has changed the world into a global village. What has to emanate tomorrow is to be perceived today. To overcome the deficiencies of digitisation of Mastung district, there is a dire need of a planned policy. This can be done only with the cooperation of the District Administration which clamps the responsibility of streamlining all the line departments in the District. The interest shown by the District Administration in the year 2020 has resulted in the formation of L/DCMS, CLSMS and district official website. The technology has reshaped the world and thus, the process of digitisation can be achieved only by accepting its existence and adopting the technology today.

Future Plans

The District IT Office Mastung plans towards the adaptation of Government of Balochistan Digital Policy 2020. This plan can be seen in a broader view in the given statement. The main goal of this policy is to strive to provide efficient and cost-effective infrastructure for using the internet to rapidly deliver digital content, applications and services to citizens and further provide equitable access to national and international networks and markets. Presently, the department with the support of the District Administration is on the following tasks, to be completed in near future: -

i. To conduct Information and Communication Technology (ICT) trainings to the concerned staff of district line departments to develop an extensive pool of trained IT manpower.
ii. To form a Computerised Arms Licenses System for the office of Deputy Commissioner Mastung.
iii. To promote and implement widespread use of IT applications in Government departments for efficiency improvement and transparency in functioning and service provision, and to facilitate public access to the information.
iv. Computerization of Land Revenue Record of the District in coordination with the District Administration.

15.2 PAKISTAN TELECOMMUNICATION COMPANY LIMITED (PTCL), TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

History and Evolution

Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL) is a Federal autonomous organization. Its office was established in Mastung district in 1987, in the building of Post Office located at Adalat Road Mastung. Initially, a 400 -line Central Battery (CB) Board was installed for provision of voice services to the area. At that time Mastung exchange was connected with other cities through Telegraph Lines.

In 1991, the Exchange was shifted to its newly constructed building near Session Court, Adalat Road Mastung. Expanding the services, a 600-lines EMD Analogue Exchange was installed in Mastung which was connected to other cities via DRS (Digital Radio System) microwave towers.

Subsequently in 1996, the 600-line Digital Switch was installed, which was then expanded to 1064 lines in 2003; with the maximum number of customer base reached 1048 in 2003. Later on, Mastung was connected to other cities via optical fiber in 2004.

In 2009, Broadband /Internet system was installed in Mastung for the first time.

Staff Details

With the expansion of services by the office in the District, the staff structure also swelled. Initially, there were 8 staff members in 1987, which then expanded to 15 and then reached to a dilated size of 54 in 2005.

After privatization of PTCL, many staff opted for VSS (Voluntary Separation Scheme) in 2007, 2012 and 2016. The present staff details are given as:

Sr.#	Position	BPS	Sanctioned Posts	Filled
1	Telephone Operator (TO Engg.)	17	01	01
2	Telecom Technician	11	05	05
3	Engineering Supervisor	11	01	01
4	Customer Support Representative (tech)	07	01	01
5	Customer Support Representative (BO)	07	02	02
6	Broadband (BB) Technician	06	01	01
Total			**11**	**11**

Services Provided in Mastung District

- Telephone/Voice
- Broadband/Internet
- IPTV (Internet Protocol TV)
- Wireless Internet (3G & 4G)
- Fixed Line Consumer (DSL Digital Subscriber Line)
- Fixed Line Corporate; BVPN (Business Virtual Private Network) and VDSL (Very High Digital Subscriber Line)

15.2.1 Beneficiaries

There are two Exchanges in Mastung

i- Mastung city ii- Sungur/Pringabad

Mastung City		Sungur/Pringabad	
Services	**Beneficiaries**	**Services**	**Beneficiaries**
Telephone	328	Telephone	35
Broadband	292	Broadband	30
IPTV	70	IPTV	11

With the arrival of other wireless companies and new technologies, PTCL customer base has decreased significantly. However, PTCL is trying to regain the previous customer base by providing new and latest technologies e.g. expansion of copper network to future customers.

Budget Details

The budget figures for the previous year (Jan 2020-Dec 2020) is as follows:

Salary Budget: Rs. 6 million

Non-salary Budget: Rs. 4.5 million

Income Generation

Sources of income of PTCL in the District are selling services (Telephone, Broadband/internet, IPTV) to Local consumers and corporate customers (banks, institutions). During FY 2020 (January to December), total income generated from Mastung district was Rs. 8.80 million.

Future Plans

Presently, rehabilitation of copper cable is in progress for provision of better quality services in future. Gigabit Passive Optical Network (GPON) services will be installed, which will enable extension of internet services to customer premises via optical fiber.

15.2.2 Cellular Networks in Mastung

Company	No. of Booster	No.of Tower	No.of Users	Coverage Area
Ufone	02	04	45000	Tehsil Mastung, Dasht, and Kirdgap
Mobilink	06	04	25000	Tehsil Mastung
Telenor	06	04	30000	Tehsil Mastung and Dasht
Zong	05	05	35000	Tehsil Mastung, Dasht and Kirdgap

15.3 NATIONAL DATABASE AND REGISTRATION AUTHORITY (NADRA) MASTUNG

HISTORY

National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) was established as National Database Organization (NDO), an attached department under the Ministry of Interior, Government of Pakistan, in 1998. On 10th March 2000, NDO and Directorate General of Registration (DGR) merged to form NADRA, an independent corporate body with requisite autonomy to operate independently and facilitate good governance. With the mandate of developing a system for re-registering the 180 million citizens then, NADRA launched the Multi-Biometric National Identity Card project, developed in conformance with international security documentation issuance practices in the year 2000. The programme replaced the paper based Personal Identity System of Pakistan that had been in use since 1971. To date, over 103 million citizens in Pakistan and abroad have utilized the system and its allied services to receive tamper resistant ISO standard identification documents.

NADRA at Mastung

NADRA was established on 18th June 2004 in Mastung district. Before establishment of NADRA, District Registration Office (DRO) was processing Manual Nation Identity Cards (MNIC) to the citizens.

The Office is located in the District Complex. The human resource strength has increased to 12 consisting of an Assistant Director, 01 Senior Executive, 05 Junior Executives, 02 Security Guards, 02 Naib Qasids and 01 Sweeper.

Performance/Statistics of the Department

Overall, the department has issued Computerized National Identity Cards (CNICs) to 181139 individuals in the district. The average daily progress is issuance of 81 tokens. In the years 2019 and 2020, 12919 and 12486 tokens were issued, respectively.

NADRA Running Projects in the District

- Civil Registration Management System
- National Socio Economic Registration/EHSAAS programme
- Mobile Registration Van (MRV) is also processing female CNIC's in remote areas.

15.3.1 Products and Services

- **For Pakistani Citizens**

a) Computerised National Identity Card (CNIC)

CNIC (Computerised National Identity Card) is the core product of NADRA issued to a valid/legitimate citizen of Pakistan. It is a blend of state-of-the-art technology and well-defined

business rules to guarantee its authenticity and validity. Every genuine, 18 years and above, citizen of Pakistan is eligible for CNIC.

- **Detailed Application Procedure**
  - Data acquisition at Data Acquisition Unit (DAU)
  - Issuance of token
  - Photo capturing
  - Thumb and signatures
  - Data acquisition by DEO
  - Form printing
  - Attestation and form submission
  - Data uploading to NADRA Data Warehouse
  - Verification and clearance from NADRA Data Warehouse
  - Printing at production
  - Delivery of CNIC to NRC

- **Documentation Requirements**
  - Birth certificate or
  - Old NIC or
  - Matriculation certificate or
  - CNICs of immediate/blood relatives
  - Citizenship certificate issued by MOI
  - No documents are demanded from illiterate applicant for age verification for first time.
- **Services**
  - Issuance of new CNIC
  - Modification of CNIC
  - Duplicate of CNIC
  - Correction of official mistake in CNIC
  - Cancellation of CNIC (In case of death)
- **Delivery Time**
  - Normal: 30 days
  - Urgent: 15 days

- Executive: 7 days

b) Family Registration Certificates (FRC)

Family Registration Certificates are documents issued to nationals of Pakistan, highlighting the family tree structure of the applicant.

- **Detailed Application Procedure**

  - Data acquisition at Data Acquisition Unit (DAU)
  - Issuance of token
  - Photo capturing
  - Thumb and signatures
  - Data acquisition by DEO
  - Verification from NADRA Data Warehouse
  - Printing of FRC form at DAU
  - Delivery to applicant

- **Documentation Requirements**

Following are the documentation requirements for FRC.

  - CNIC numbers of all family members
  - CRC numbers of all family members

- **Services**

  - Family certificate by birth (parents and siblings)
  - Family certificate by marriage (wife & children)

- **Delivery Time**
  - Same day
- **Fee Structure**
  - Rs. 1000

➢ **National Identity Card for Overseas Pakistanis (NICOP)**

NICOP (National Identity Card for Overseas Pakistanis) is a registration document to be issued to a valid/legitimate citizen of Pakistan. Previously, it was issued to overseas Pakistanis working/living/staying/studying abroad for a consecutive time period of six months or possessing dual nationalities, but now it can be issued to any citizen of Pakistan.

- **Detailed Application Procedure**

- Data acquisition at Data Acquisition Unit (DAU)
- Issuance of token
- Photo capturing
- Thumb and signatures
- Data acquisition by DEO
- Form printing
- Attestation and form submission
- Data uploading to NADRA Data Warehouse
- Verification and clearance from NADRA Data Warehouse
- Printing at production
- Delivery of NICOP to NRC or address

- **Documentation Requirements**

- Birth certificate or
- Old NIC or
- Matriculation certificate or
- CNICs of immediate relatives or
- Passport (mandatory in case of new)

- **Services**

- Issuance of new NICOP
- Modification of NICOP
- Duplicate of NICOP
- Correction of official mistake in NICOP

15.4 REGIONAL PASSPORT OFFICE MASTUNG

The Regional Passport Office Mastung is responsible to issue passports to the citizens of Mastung district on behalf of the Director General Immigration and Passports, Ministry of Interior, Pakistan. It was established and inaugurated on 20th April 2017 and is situated on Al-Falah Road near Bus Adda, Mastung.

The Passport Office Mastung has been dealing with matters related to passports only, for example, passport issuance, cancellation, verification and renewal. The official work is carried out under the supervision of Assistant Director.

During 2019, 2500 passports were issued to the people of Mastung district. The issuance process of passports was relatively slow in 2020 on account of the Covid-19 pandemic and subsequent ban on Hajj/Umrah along with other restrictions on travelling abroad, so the total passports issued in 2020 are 650.

Passport Receiving Procedure

There is a standard procedure that must be followed to get a passport. These steps are:

a) The arrival of the applicant in person at Customer Service Counter.
b) Token counter and then photograph capturing.
c) Biometric data capturing. i.e. (finger print).
d) Data entry.
e) Verification as per office record.
f) Interview and decision by Assistant Director.

Normal/Urgent

(18 years and above)

- Original bank challan (receipt) with prescribed fee deposits.
- Original Computerised National Identity Card.
- (CNIC)/NICOP/Smart-Card issued by NADRA with its 2 photocopies.
- Old passport with its photocopy, if issued.
- NOC in case of a Government servant.
- Foreign passport along with its photocopy, (for dual-nationality holders only).

(Under 18 years)

- Original bank challan (receipt) with prescribed fee deposits.
- Original Computerised Registration Certificate (CRC) issued by NADRA with its 2 photocopies.
- Copies of parents Computerised National Identity Card (CNIC).
- Foreign Passport along with its photocopy, (for dual-nationality holders only).

Types of Passport

The citizens are issued three different types of passports, depending upon their employment status.

- Ordinary passport.
- Diplomatic passport.
- Official passport.

- **Ordinary Passport**

Ordinary Machine Readable Passport is issued to all citizens of Pakistan. Most of the Pakistani citizens possess this passport.

- **Diplomatic Passport**

Diplomats are the government officials who represent the country abroad. Diplomatic passports are issued to the diplomats and other entitled categories so that they can travel out for official duties.

- **Official Passport**

Official passports are issued to Pakistani Nationals who are Senators, MNAs, Provincial Ministers, Judges of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, High Courts, officers serving the Government, and proceeding abroad on official assignments.

Passport Delivery Time

Usually, it takes 15 working days to collect passport, in case of a normal passport; whereas in urgent case, it takes 07 working days to collect passport.

Tracking of Passport

Passports dispatched for delivery to the applicants within the prescribed processing period can be tracked through the SMS and online Passport Tracking System, but to reach their destination i.e. respective Regional Passport Office (RPO) or Foreign Mission (FM) they may take some shipment time.

Validity of the Passport

- The Directorate General of Immigration and Passports will issue the Machine Readable Passport (MRP) valid for five years and ten years subject to fee deposit.
- Passport having validity of 05 years cannot be converted into validity for 10 years.
- Children under 15 years of age will be issued passport having 05 year validity.

Fee Structure

Category	Fee (Rs.)	
	5 year Validity	10 Year Validity
Normal (36-Pages)	3000	5400
Urgent (36-Pages)	5000	9000
Normal (72-Pages)	5500	9900
Urgent (72-Pages)	9000	16200
Normal (100-Pages)	6000	10800
Urgent (100-Pages)	12000	21600

15.5 PTV BOOSTER AND CIVIL AVIATION RADAR STATION

On the eastern peak 'Kohlu Kunj' of the Lak Pass mountain, there are installed two stations, i.e. PTV Booster and Civil Aviation Radar Station.

- **PTV Booster Lak Pass**

Pakistan Television Re-Broadcast Station (RBS) Lak Pass has been established in 1977 to feed Pakistan Television transmissions uninterruptedly to the range area. The security of the booster was under the control of the Police Department until 2014, where five Police personnel were deployed for the protection of the installation. Presently, five private security guards, employed through the District Administration Mastung, are deployed at the station.

- **Civil Aviation Radar Station Lak Pass**

A Secondary Surveillance Radar (SSR) system used in air traffic control (ATC) has been installed by Civil Aviation Authority at the same peak Kohlu Kunj near to PTV Booster. Twelve private security guards have been appointed through the District Administration, who are looking after the security of the station.

16 CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

16.1 MODEL CUSTOMS COLLECTORATE (ENFORCEMENT & COMPLIANCE), QUETTA

History and Introduction

The Model Customs Collectorate (Enforcement & Compliance) Quetta has a Customs check post in Mastung, which was established in 1970 on old Quetta - Karachi (RCD) highway, passing southwards of Lak Pass area, falling now in sub-division Mastung in the foothills of Lak Pass mountain. The said building was later on used by the Frontier Works Organization (FWO) during the construction of N-25 Lak Pass portion. Since, with the functionalization of N-25 new alignment, the said RCD highway portion has become useless, thus the Customs Check Post (CP) has been relocated on N-25 northwards of Lak Pass Tunnel in sub-division Dasht area, keeping in view the traffic flow to and from Quetta city. Due to excessive work load at site, a new warehouse and building infrastructure is to be added to the Check Post.

The Check Post has an office and warehouse for storage of seized goods. It provides the department to control the flow of smuggled goods from Taftan side and goods moving towards Karachi.

Staff Details at Lak Pass Check Post

Following staff of MCC (E&C) Quetta is posted at Customs CP Lak Pass:

Designation	BPS	No. of Posts
Superintendent	16	01
Inspector	16	03
Sepoy	05	24

16.1.1 Performance of Customs at Lak Pass Check Post

The Customs Check Post Lak Pass has seized miscellaneous goods worth Rs. 1186.341 million during the period from 1st July 2020 to 15th December 2020. Details are as under:

Sr.#	Description	Quantity	CIF Value(in PKR)
1	Vehicles U/S 157	98 Nos.	-
2	Vehicles U/S 16(NDP)	133 Nos.	238265066
3	Cloth F/O	102426 Kgs	63932000
4	Betel Nuts	409832 Kgs	271155670
5	Tea(Black/Green)	18420 Kgs	11482600
6	Tyres/Tubes	11159 Nos.	59423590
7	Auto/Spare Parts	-	8564850

8	Petrol	75300 Liters	5712840
9	Diesel	434344 Liters	32478880
10	Mobil Oil	4800 Liters	623000
11	Cigarettes(Fake/Foreign)	1042 Ctns	23975620
12	Electronic Goods	-	4988950
13	Carpets	678 Nos.	2331840
15	Blankets	2479 Nos.	3214750
17	Medicine	-	109653828
18	Dinner Set/Crockery	-	4990110
19	Pan Parag/Zafrani Patti	8750600 Packets	19266170
20	Gutka (All brands/Origin)	5429250 Packets	19425625
21	Toiletries (Detergent Powder) Soap/Shampoo	-	3946628
23	Misc. Goods	-	302909775
24	Hashish(Charas Garda)	2000 Kgs	-
Total			**1186341792**

Coordination with Other Forces in Mastung

The Customs officials are fully supported in their actions by other forces; levies, police and FC in Mastung district. Whenever the Customs officials require force for raids in the district, the services of the forces are locally arranged through mutual coordination.

16.2 EXCISE, TAXATION AND ANTI-NARCOTICS OFFICE MASTUNG

Nomenclature of the Excise and Taxation Department was changed to Excise, Taxation and Anti-Narcotics Department through a notification on 21st October 2016. The Excise, Taxation and Anti-Narcotics Office was established in Mastung in 1992, after Mastung was declared a separate district. From the very inception, the office has remained in rented buildings. Presently, it is set in a rented structure on Deputy Commissioner Road near Sarawan Digital Public Library.

Main Tasks

The office is mainly tasked with the below mentioned jobs:

i. Collection of provincial Excise
ii. Revenue under different enactments
iii. Detection of Excise crimes

Existing Sources of Revenue

i. Motor Vehicle Tax
ii. Property Tax
iii. Capital Tax
iv. Hotel Tax
v. Trade Tax
vi. Professional Tax
vii. Collection of Income Tax and withholding Tax on behalf of Federal Government from motor vehicle owners

Details of Acts/Rules

The Office works under these enactments:

i. Balochistan Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1958 and Rules made there under.
ii. Balochistan Motor Vehicles Ordinance, 1965.
iii. Balochistan Motor Vehicles Rules, 1969.
iv. Balochistan Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1958 and Rules made there under.
v. Balochistan Finance Act, 1963.
vi. Balochistan Finance Rules, 1969.
vii. Balochistan Finance Act, 1965.
viii. Prohibition (Enforcement of Hadd) Rules, 1979.
ix. Excise Regulation, 1915(1of 1915) and Rules made there under.
x. Control of Narcotics Substances Act, 1997.

Staff/Posts Details

The first Excise and Taxation Officer was posted in Mastung district in the year 2011. The office has sanctioned staff strength of 32. Details of positions are given as:

Sr.#	Name of Post with Grade	BPS	Filled	Vacant
1	Excise, Taxation & Anti-Narcotics Officer	17	01	Nil
2	Superintendent	17	01	Nil
3	Assistant Excise, Taxation & Anti-Narcotics	16	01	01
4	Excise & Taxation Inspector	15	06	Nil
5	Stenographer	14	01	Nil
6	Assistant Computer Operator	12	02	Nil
7	Excise & Taxation Sub-Inspector	11	03	01
8	Excise Head Constable	07	Nil	02
9	Excise Constable	05	06	01
10	Chowkidar	01	01	Nil
11	Naib Qasid	01	04	01
Total			**26**	**06**

Authority of Excise, Taxation and Anti-Narcotics Officer

i. Motor Registering Authority (Registered Commercial & Non- Commercial Motor Vehicle).
ii. Assessing Authority (Property Tax Rating Area Mastung.)
iii. Prohibition Officer of Anti-Narcotics Vends.
iv. Drawing and Disbursing Officer.

Shape of the Department

Excise, Taxation & Anti-Narcotics Office has the following functional branches: -

i. Motor Vehicle Tax
ii. Property Tax
iii. Trade Tax
iv. Professional Tax
v. Anti Narcotics

Achievement of Department

Unfortunately, the Office does not have a noteworthy performance in the district. All its tax branches and anti-narcotics branch have no visibility in the district which could help the District

Administration in its affairs, especially in curbing the movement of narcotics in the district. The below listed data can better show the dismal performance of the office;

i. Recovered Rs. 945000 from July 2020 to November 2020, against the target Rs. 06 million on account of collection of different taxes.
ii. *Chars*/Cannabis: 250 grams, recovered from a person.
iii. Opium: 2000 grams and one motor bike Honda CD-70, recovered from a person.
iv. A motor car was detained being a Non-Custom Paid (NCP) one.
v. A bus with Non-Custom Paid items was detained.

16.2.1 Narcotic Drugs in Mastung District

Historical Background

As mentioned in the Gazetteer of Balochistan (Sarawan) 1907, the intoxicants for the sale of which licenses were granted were country spirits, opium, poppy-heads, *chars, ganja* and *bhang.* The contract was known as *'Gutta'* or *'Ijara-i-muskrat'.* The contract for Mastung included the right to sell in Pringabad and Tiri. The license merely provided specifications of quantity not quality of the drugs. The quantities to be kept by private persons were not the subject of any regulation. At Mastung, there was formerly a combined contract for the sale of liquor and drugs, the income from which, in 1900, was Rs. 1200. In 1903, a separate contract was given for the sale of liquor at Rs. 1025 and for that of drugs at Rs. 445; total Rs. 1470.

The following were the rates of sale of intoxicants in 1904 at Mastung:

Intoxicant Drugs	**Quantity**	**Mastung R-A-P**
Country liquor	Per bottle	0-12-0
Opium	Per *tola*	0-8-0
Bhang	Per *Sair*	0-8-0
Chars, Yarkandi	Per *tola*	0-3-0
Chars Local		
1st Q (Rup)	Per *Sair*	13-0-0
2nd Q (tahgalium)	Per *Sair*	8-0-0
3rd Q (Yarkandi)	Per *Sair*	4-9-4
4th Q (Khaka)	Per *Sair*	---

Liquor was imported from Kachhi, especially from Bhag, Dhadar and Gandawah. Opium was imported from Amritsar in the Punjab (Indian), while a small quantity was also grown in Mastung, Kalat and Mangochar for domestic use. *Bhang* and *chars,* the latter including *ganja,*

were local products, the former being cultivated and the latter manufactured in fairly large quantities in Kalat, Iskalku and Mastung. *Chars* from Afghanistan also found its way into the district and that known as Yarkandi, from Yarkand in Central Asia, was imported via Kandahar.

Chars and *bhang* were exported by individuals in small quantities to the neighbouring districts of Quetta-Pishin, Jhalawan and Kachhi. The consumption of liquor was entirely confined to the Hindu population. The Brahvi, unlike their Baloch brethren of Kachhi, were not addicted to it. Opium was used only by the well-to-do, especially those of advanced years, but the consumption was not large. The principal consumers were a few Afghan merchants living at Kalat and some of the Hindus. Among the Brahvi, it was only used medicinally, especially in the preparation of an article known as *'Barsh',* which was used as a cure for cold and cough .

Chars, *ganja* and *bhang* were used mostly by the lower classes, the first named drug being in common use. In Mastung and Kalat, secluded places, called *'daira',* were the meeting places of the *chars*-smoking fraternity. The cultivation of poppy was cultivated in Mastung and then opium was manufactured for sale to the licensed contractor. The exudation from the heads was collected in the usual way by scratching the surface with a cut. The green heads were sometimes boiled two or three times, but the decoction, when congealed, was inferior.

In view of the above historical facts, the making and especially use of intoxicating drugs has remained prevalent in Mastung. The families who used to be the contract holders, as mentioned above, are still residing in Pringabad and somehow engaged in these activities. Karez Durra Khan in Pringabad is a notorious area in drug dealing, since almost whole of the community is involved in drug use and trading. It consists of about 65 houses with an estimated population of 1350 people. Along with men, it is mostly the women of the community who have remained involved in drug dealing; they use their houses as base stations. Due to long affinity with this deadly business and the resultant checks from the Administration, the community has developed smarter skills of drug peddling i.e. they neither bring nor sell in big chunks rather deal in very small packets which help them in handling, selling and contesting in courts, if apprehended by the authorities.

This problem of narcotics sale and use in the area has remained an administrative issue. Nevertheless, the Administration has shown no leniency in curbing and eliminating this menace from the area. Regular raids have been conducted, hundreds and more drug addicts coming from other districts have been arrested and handed over to Drug Rehabilitation Centre (DRC) Quetta. Numerous types of drugs are confiscated and a number of drug peddlers have been arrested even killed in encounters. Prosecution in drug related cases is somehow difficult owing

to different factors marring our trial proceedings, however, still due to constant raids and strict checks by Mastung Levies, illegal drug dealing has effectively and largely been obstructed in the area.

Some recent steps taken by District Administration Mastung are:

i) Recently, on 16th January 2021, Mastung levies under supervision of the Assistant Commissioner Mastung conducted a well-organized and broader house-to-house raid in the area, arrested two notorious drug peddlers and recovered various types of drugs. Proceedings were made under Control of Narcotics Substances Act 1997. Also arrested were 33 intoxicated drug addicts who were shifted to a Rehabilitation Centre in Quetta.

ii) On 26th September 2020, under supervision of Tehsildar Mastung, Quick Response Force (QRF) Mastung raided the said notorious area and arrested 16 drug addicts including an African citizen, who was also intoxicated, and recovered various types of drugs, heroin, crystal myth etc. Two compounds used for accommodating drug addicts were demolished.

iii) On 25th February 2020, Mastung Levies force under the command of Tehsildar Mastung raided the area, arrested 31 drug addicts and then shifted all the addicted to DRC Quetta.

iv) On 20th February 2020, levies force under the supervision of Deputy Commissioner Mastung along with Police and FC personnel carried out joint operation against drug peddlers at Pringabad Mastung. Resultantly three drug compounds were seized wherein a notorious drug dealer Yousuf Lehri was arrested along with three other persons. Further, sixty (60) drug addicts were also held. The compounds of drug users were demolished.

v) In the year 2019, Levies Force Mastung constantly raided the area.

vi) In the year 2018, Levies Mastung raided the same area arrested a drug dealer and recovered various drugs.

vii) The District Administration has established a special Drugs Task Force to curb the problem. A Levies Incharge has been appointed as head of Patrol Unit of Drug Task Force to counter drug trafficking in the District. Levies *Thana* and Control Room numbers have been displayed and distributed among masses to complain/inform about drug dealings in the area.

viii) The local elders were called and are being engaged regarding drug problem in the area and sensitized to influence the drug dealers to quit this filthy business or leave the area.

ix) Patrol Unit is also checking/investigating people on main highways in public transport coming in the area from other parts i.e. Quetta, Kalat etc. and returned if found suspected with the intentions of drug use in the area. Transporters too are being warned not to pick drug addicts from other areas to Mastung.

x) Their safe heavens/spaces for drug use are being identified and demolished by Investigative Unit.

17 ARCHIVES AND LITERATURE

17.1 LIBRARIES IN MASTUNG DISTRICT

Library is a building, set for the collection and presentation of books and other literary material for reading, study and consultation. In new era, a library can be digitised and provided online access to the information, knowledge and books worldwide. Its fundamental role in society is to collect and safeguard the books, heritage, literature and finally provide equal opportunity to all citizens to access knowledge and information.

The libraries fall in the jurisdiction of Culture, Tourism and Archives Department Balochistan.

Role of Library in the District

Unfortunately, libraries have not played any significant role in Mastung district. Moreover, there has remained shortage of libraries in the district. Before the establishment of Sarawan Digital Public Library in 2013, very few libraries were functional which were mostly of departmental nature, like Library of Government Pilot Secondary School, Library of Government Boys Degree Collage Mastung, Library of Municipal Committee Mastung and some other private libraries, where a common man had no access.

History of Libraries in the District

The history of Libraries in Mastung district traces back to the personal libraries and collections of intellectuals, politicians, religious scholars and tribal chiefs. Malik Faiz Muhammad Yousufzai, Malik Saeed Dehwar, Babu Abdul Karim Shorish, Meer Abdul Aziz Kurd and Maulana Noor Muhammad Parwana had personal libraries, and still their books are saved with their heirs. Moreover, Naseeria Library at Jamia Naseeria, under the supervision of Khan Ahmed Yar Khan (The Khan of Kalat), library in Assistant Commissioner Office (Shahi Bagh), Mastung, Library at Settlement Office (Nazim Bagh) Mastung, Library of Municipal Committee Mastung were once functional libraries in the history of Mastung.

17.1.1 Details of Libraries in Mastung District

Presently, the following Government and Private libraries are functional in the District: -

A) Government Libraries:

a) Sarawan Digital Public Library Mastung.
b) Women Public Library Mastung
c) Public Library Dasht
d) Public Library Sarband Tiri

a) Sarawan Digital Public Library (SDPL)

The Sarawan Digital Public Library was established in 2013 with the cooperation of Nawab Muhammad Aslam Khan Raisani, the then Chief Minister Balochistan (CM: 2008-13). The structure is a double storey building, consisting of a hall with two official rooms on the 1st floor, and the same structure is at 2nd floor as well. Each floor has the capacity of 70 seats. The 1st floor is being used for traditional library books, where 10 shelves are kept for retaining books, while the 2nd floor is reserved for the digital library. The Library presently owns 6000 books. There are 5 Urdu and English daily newspapers and 5 weekly and monthly magazines available in the library. There are 13 non-functional computer systems in the digital library, however, status of the digital section is non-functional due to non-availability of a dedicated link with digital libraries of national and international level. The Deputy Commissioner Mastung Mehboob Ahmed, has directed the district IT Officer to work out the modalities and requirements of acquiring dedicated link for SDPL; soon the library will be equipped with the facility. The facility of net and Wi-Fi is available in the library. Moreover, Facebook page and WhatsApp group of the library is also organized and e-Books are uploaded on them on regularly.

b) Women Public Library, Mastung

The building for Women Public Library has been constructed at Stadium Road Mastung in 2018. However, the Library is not functional yet. The site selected for the said scheme is in the premises of Sarawan Sports Complex Mastung, wherein Futsal ground, Multipurpose Sports Complex and Nouroz Football Stadium are located, and all these structures have one entrance point. The Complex is always flooded with sportsmen which, in fact, never provides a conducive environment to the library and specially to a women library. The building is lying unused since its completion.

Keeping in view the above facts, the Deputy Commissioner Mastung in November 2020 forwarded a proposal to the Planning and Development Department Balochistan that the same building of Women Library be used by Sports Department Mastung and the Women Library be shifted to the Sarawan Digital Library Mastung premises, wherein a plot measuring 7000 sq ft with one hall measuring 800 sq. ft. is located. The site has a suitable environment and is feasible for further necessary construction as well. Action is yet to be taken by the concerned authorities.

c) Public Library Dasht

The Public Library Dasht was established in 2016. A considerable number of books has been granted to the library, however, staff for the library has not been appointed yet.

d) Public Library Sarband Tiri

The Public Library Sarband Tiri is a non-functional library with considerable number of books but as like the Public Library Dasht, staff for the said library too, has not been appointed hitherto.

B) Private Libraries:

The below mentioned libraries have an average collection of books between 400 to 500 and these are privately managed by the owners' family.

i. Meer Abdul Aziz Kurd Library, Marov, Dasht .
ii. Babu Abdul Rehman Kurd Library, Gondain, Dasht.
iii. Zabad Library and Museum, Pringabad.
iv. Molvi Abdul Salam Library and Museum, Ghulam Prenz.
v. In addition to the above, there are few personalities who have considerable collection of books in their personal collection.

17.2 ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

Mastung district has no significant and flashing archeological sites, which can attract visitors; the only remains of the archeological interest consist of lesser known mounds, ruins of old buildings, dams, graveyards, *karez*es and water channels. However, a thorough scientific study of the area is needed by the concerned departments and experts in order to unearth the noteworthy ruins and differentiate between myths and facts, which definitely is not seen from the concerned Department and Directorate.

Mounds

The most noteworthy mound is the Sampur, which lies about 4 miles west of Mastung, and is believed to be the remains of a city founded by Sam, grandfather of the Persian hero Rustam. Another reference notes that Sampur was the bare throne of Sam, son of Hazrat Nooh (AS). Some say that Koshkak, the ruins of an ancient dwelling adjacent to N-40, was the city of great Persian hero Rustam. Sampur was first explored by the archeologist Mr. Harger Huges in 1925.

The mound of Behram Shahi is believed to be the fort of Persian King Behram Shah Kurd who lived here around 1255 AD. A reference in Hiratnama indicates that he belonged to Mastung. Other mounds include; Sufed Bulandi and Damb-e-Maliko in Mastung. In addition to these, there are two mounds in Isplinji and six in Gurgina, Kirdgap. It is said that these mounds were strewn over with pieces of old pottery and beads and large earthen jars have been found locally.

Graveyards

Ancient graveyards are found in many areas of the District which were the burial sites of the dead as a result of wars, disasters like earthquakes and epidemics. There was an ancient graveyard in Killi Shamsabad, Mastung which was believed to be 750 years old and is called 'the graveyard of Kurds; however, not traceable now. The graveyard in Pringabad is believed to be one of the ancient graveyards in Pakistan and South Asia. Another graveyard in the east of Mastung is the Graveyard of Shah-e-Mardan, where there are ruins of two Masajid named after Hazrat Ali (RA) and Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jilani (RtA). Qalander Gumbudi is another ancient graveyard found in Sheerin Aab area where Meer Qalander Khan Ahmedzai is said to be buried, however, untraceable now. Some ancient graves are also found in Lop in the Marov valley and are believed to be of Turk origin. Other ruins include the Sungur-e-Maisar and Takht-e-Meerdad located in Kand Masuri.

Though the above quoted sites are mentioned in history, however they definitely need to be tracked down for further investigation.

17.3 LITERARY ACTIVITIES IN MASTUNG

INTRODUCTION

When the scholars of Maktaba-e- Durkhani in Dhadar started translating Arabic and Persian books, a similar procedure was also adopted by the scholars of Mastung, who started this series and translated the Persian books of Shaikh Saadi into Brahvi language. Since majority of the people of Mastung speak Brahvi, therefore, these books with Brahvi translations had reached almost every *madrassa* and home. People would gather and someone would read poems from these books in a loud voice; in this way, along with acquiring religious knowledge, the people here would also develop a taste of poetic literature. Consequently, the demand for these translated books increased but the manuscript copies could not reach widely. These volumes were considered very rare and sacred which used to be read at homes. Maulana Abdul Majeed and his family took an active part in this religious and intellectual endeavor. Due to limited resources of press and printing at that time, the trend gradually diminished.

In 1960, Maulana Noor Muhammad Parwana started publishing a Brahvi language magazine under the name of 'Elum' from Mastung, which is, now a weekly, still quenching thirst of the literary circles. This also helped in enhancing the taste of poetry among people and some started writing in Persian and Urdu as well. The inception of Radio Pakistan Quetta and Pakistan Television Quetta Centre also provided suitable exposure platforms to the poets, writers and playwrights hailing from Mastung.

Following the footprints of Quetta Association, the local poets and literary figures inaugurated a branch of Brahvi Academy Pakistan in Mastung. Apart from that, some other relevant associations were also formed, such as Chiltan Adabi Deewan, Tameer-i-Adab, Hamdam Writers Club, Diamond Writers Club, Mastung Welfare Adabi Society, Amach Adabi Deewan, Amach Adabi Karwan, Shashan Anjuman-e-Shu'ara, Balochistan Adabi Kachehri, Day-Tik Adabi Deewan, Sarawan Adabi Forum, Sarawan Adabi Deewan Kanak, Rapshon Adabi Deewan Mastung and Dashtal Adabi Deewan Dasht. Out of the above cited forums, Amach Adabi Deewan, Amach Adabi Karwan and Shashan Anjuman-e-Shu'ara Mastung are still in operation while the others have seized to exist. Brahvi Academy Pakistan (Mastung) and Amach Adabi Deewan Mastung are recognized in Government circles, hence get support.

17.3.1 Prominent Scholars and Their Major Works

Mastung district has produced many scholars, poets, writers and researchers in Brahvi literature, who have rendered valuable services in different genres like translation, poetry, prose, history and religion. Many of these personalities have lived in Mastung and produced their works here, while some hail from Mastung but settled in other cities for carrying out their

activities, which include: Professor Abdul Qayyum Sossan Brahvi (Central Official of Brahvi Academy Pakistan), Abdul Qayyum Baidaar (Former Current Affairs Director of PTV) and Professor Dr. A bdur Razzaq Sabir (Vice Chancellor of University of Turbat).

Brief description of some of the prominent literary personalities of Mastung district, who have marked the literary canvas of the region is given as: -

Sr.#	Personality/Author	Works/Books	Genre	Language
1	Maulana Nabu Jan	He is a religious scholar and has written many books on religion in poetic and prose form. His major works include: *Taleem-ul-Islam, Quran Majeed Furqaan-e-Hameed* and *Naaseh-al-Baloch.*	Poetry and Prose	Brahvi
2	Maulana Abdul Majeed Chotoi	He is a religious scholar and has written many books on religious affairs in poetic and prose form. His major works include: *Dur-e-Majeed, Gharb-ul-Islam, Josh-e-Habib* and *Hidayat-e-Masturaat.*	Poetry and Prose	Brahvi
3	Haji Abdul Lateef Bangulzai	He is a researcher and linguist and has written many books on Brahvi literature. His major works include: *Brahvi Inshaiya Nigari, Lateefiyaat, Seerat-e Muhammad SAW* and *Girgais.*	Prose	Brahvi
4	Ishaq Soz Brahvi	He is a poet and has written several books. His major works include: *Sonj-o-Roonj, Giroshk* and *Jazbaat-e-Soz.*	Poetry	Brahvi
5	Professor Saleh Muhammad Shad	He is a writer, scholar and poet. He was the former Principal of Degree College Mastung. His major works include: *Ghazliyaat-e-Shad, Girok* and *Hanain-Kharain.*	Poetry and Research	Brahvi
6	Hameed Aziz Abadi	He is a poet, scholar, researcher and analyst. He has written many books in Brahvi and Balochi. His major works include: *Guldasta-e-Mastung, Aino Nanay Day Digar Ae, Bazgar Na Masirh* and *Brahvi Balochi Dictionary.*	Poetry, Prose and Research	Brahvi and Balochi
7	Malik Riaz Ali Baloch	He is a researcher and poet. He has written many books in Brahvi and Urdu. His major works include: *Wadi-e-Mastung, Mehak Balochistan* and *Zindagi ki Jung.*	Poetry and Research	Brahvi and Urdu
8	Maulana Abdul Khaliq Ababaki	He was a poet, scholar and writer. He has written books in Brahvi and Urdu. His works range from poetry and research to translations of prominent works in	Poetry, Prose, Translation and Research	Brahvi and Urdu

		Brahvi. Some of his famous books include: *Allah Hu, Aadenk, Sherbanz, Dard Aa Ta Tawar, Du Pa Du, Munajaat-e-Rumi* and *Pantnama.*		
9	Ustad Fateh Muhammad Shad	He is a poet and his major works include: *Raaz Ana Eet As, Chaar Zabaad* and *Harf Aa Ta Chiragh.*	Poetry	Brahvi
10	Ustad Muhammad Rahim Naz	He is a poet and writer and has written many books. His major works include: *Sob Ana Istaar, Ditar Na Khareenk* and *Zartol Aa Eet Aak.*	Poetry and prose	Brahvi
11	Muhammad Hasan Ghumkhwar	He is a poet and has written several books, his major works include: *Ust Ana Saikhaa* and *Shinki.*	Poetry	Brahvi
12	Malik Zahir Shameem	He is a poet and his major works include: *Gulzar-e-Shameem* and *Mehr Ana Musafir.*	Poetry	Brahvi
13	Saifullah Saif Sarparah	He is a writer and researcher. His major works include: *Kali-o-Tosha* and *Brahvi Daru Darmaan.*	Research and Travelogue	Brahvi
14	Pir Muhammad Piral Zubairani	He is a poet and his major works include: *Tajalli, Buchkharo* and *Ust Ana Hekal.*	Poetry	Brahvi
15	Professor Abdul Hameed Shahwani	He is a research scholar and has written many books. His major works include: *Brahvi Ghazal, Tareekh-e-Balochistan, Adab-o-Tanqeed, Riwaj* and *Brahvi Jadeed Sha'iri.*	Research	Brahvi
16	Professor Dr. Abdur Razzaq Sabir	He is a poet, scholar, writer and is currently serving as the Vice-Chancellor of Turbat University. He has authored many books in Brahvi and one in English. Some of his major works include: *Chiragh-e-Sabir, Seerat-e-Mustafa SAW, Kalam-e-Taajal, Shahi Kharwaar, Usool-e-Tanqeed, Balochi Reader* and *Chaar Bagh.*	Poetry, Research, analysis and critics	Brahvi and English
17	Dr. Liaquat Sanni	He is a poet, researcher and scholar and is currently serving as the Head of Brahvi Department at University of Balochistan. His major works include: *Laoz Aa Ta Shondari, Brahvi Jadeed Sha'iri, Khalifa Gul Muhammad, Brahvi Poskun Aa Sha'iri* and *Chikar.*	Poetry and research	Brahvi
18	Haji Shah Baig Sheda	He is a poet and his major works include: *Teer band* and *Khaid Na Zabaad.*	Poetry	Brahvi
19	Syed Ghareeb Shah Anjum	He is a poet and writer and his major works include: *Shatarak, Durak* and *Dewaal.*	Poetry and prose	Brahvi

20	Syed Ali Muhammad Shah Hashmi	He is a writer and researcher and has written many books in Brahvi and urdu. His major works include: *Faizan-e-Yakpasi, Khushboo Na Safar* and *Naat Ana Safar.*	Writer and research	Brahvi and Urdu
21	Maulana Abdul Aziz Qalandrani	He is a poet and writer and his major works include: *Kaan Jawahir, Benazir* and *Moarraf-ut-Tauheed.*	Poetry and prose	Brahvi
22	Sabir Waheed	He is a poet and his major works include: *Dasht A Ti Digar* and *Hasaan Na kluiv*	Poetry	Brahvi
23	Haji Abdul Hayat Mansoor Brahvi	He is a researcher and his major works include: *Baba-e-Brahvi-wa-Elum* and *Allama Muhammad Umar Deenpuri.*	Research	Brahvi and Urdu
24	Professor Ameer Riaz	He is a writer and his major works include: *Baraim, Gichain Aa afsana* and *Qutub Na Kunda.*	Fiction	Brahvi
25	Professor Hasan Nasir	He is a writer and his major works include: *Manzil Na Rand At* and *Chihant.*	Fiction	Brahvi
26	Atta Anjum	He is a poet and his major works include: *Chinnata* and *Hejkaam.*	Poetry	Brahvi
27	Nazir Hasrat	He is a poet and his major works include: *Neem Shaf* and *Meh'rana Shanza.*	Poetry	Brahvi
28	Bashir Ahmed Shad	He is a poet and his major works include: *Nay Aan Pad* and *Gulzar-e-Yakpasi.*	Poetry	Brahvi
30	Maulana Muhammad Umar Durrani Pringabadi	He is a poet and scholar and his major works include: *Ilm Ana Baal.*	Poetry and Exegesis	Brahvi
31	Aslam Parwana	He was a poet and his major works include: *Jazbaat-e-Aslam.*	Poetry	Brahvi
32	Muhammad Aslam Bangulzai	He is a researcher and his major works include: *Brahvi Maddi.*	Research	Brahvi
33	Sajid Nazir	He was a poet and his major works include: *Zada.*	Poetry	Brahvi
34	Haji Akhtar Ali Bangulzai	He is a poet and his major works include: *Kuliyaat-e-Meer Sher Ali Khan.*	Poetry	Brahvi
35	Abdullah Johar	He is a poet and his major works include: *Tako Tha Taiki.*	Poetry	Brahvi
36	Malik Saeed Ahmed Dehwar	He was a political activist and a historian. His major works include: *Tareekh-e-Balochistan.*	Prose	Urdu
37	Babu Abdul Rehman Kurd	He is a writer and researcher. His major works include: *Hamara Karawan.*	Research	Urdu
38	Dr. Saleem Kurd	He is a researcher and his major works include: *Bolan Nama.*	Research	Urdu
39	Mehar Dil Parwana	He is a writer and his major works include: *Mehr Ana Harf Aak.*	Prose	Brahvi

40	Murshid Sai'n Anwar Shah	He is poet and his major works include: *Dard Ae Na Khanpar.*	Poetry	Brahvi
41	Hidayat Fida	He is a poet and his major works include: *Zawar.*	Poetry	Brahvi
42	Saeed Ahsan	He is a poet and authored one book: *Ee O Nee.*	Poetry	Brahvi
43	Rahim Wedan Chotoi	He is a poet and has written a book: *Pogh Ta Phul Us.*	Poetry	Brahvi
44	Abdul Bari Lehri	He is a research scholar and his major works include: *Maktaba-e-Durkhani Dhadar.*	Research	Urdu
45	Husain Shehzad	He is a poet and authored one book: *Mehr Ana Dukkaal.*	Poetry	Brahvi
46	Abdul Malik Pirjee	He is a poet and authored one book: *Wafa Na Baram.*	Poetry	Brahvi
47	Bhawal Naseem	He is a poet and has written one book: *Zind Ana Zang Aak.*	Poetry	Brahvi

17.4 HISTORY OF JOURNALISM IN MASTUNG

Mastung holds a special place in the social, tribal, political and journalistic fields. This land has produced numerous stalwarts in the journalistic arena. Among them, some prominent names include: Meer Raheem Dad Shahwani (Maulai Shedai), Babu Abdul Rehman Kurd, Zamarud Husain, Babu Abdul Karim Shorish, Malik Muhammad Ramzan Mengal, Gul Muhammad Aervi, Molvi Shareef Buzdar, Lala Ghulam Muhammad, Meer Abdul Aziz Kurd, Noor Muhammad Parwana and Haji Liaqat Ali Bangulzai. These personalities challenged the might of the British Imperial Government with their pen and worked for political awareness of the masses.

Journalism was initiated in Mastung region by Meer Abdul Karim Shorish in the year 1930. Prior to that, press and journalism were non-existent. Abdul Karim Shorish initiated printing and publishing with his magazine named *Subh-i-Nau*. Though it was banned by the Imperial Government, the editor continued to send news reports to other newspapers and magazines. Later on, he started his own newspaper in Quetta in 1962, by the name of *Nokai'n Dor* which continued till his death. He is considered as the founder of journalism in the State of Kalat. Meer Abdul Aziz Kurd and Malik Abdul Raheem were also among the pioneers, who wrote and published their journalistic works in newspapers and magazines. In 1939, Abdus Samad Khan Achakzai started a press by the name of 'Aziz Press' at Prince Road Quetta and issued a newspaper '*Istiqlaal*'. This paved the way for the development of local journalism in the region.

After the independence, Gul Muhammad Aervi, issued a weekly *Ameer-i-Balochistan* from Hyderabad in 1949, which was later shifted to be published from Mastung in 1952. The same weekly was converted to a daily newspaper in 1978 and is still being published by Gul Muhammad Aervi's son, Haji Nazeer Ahmed Khosa, who is the current editor of the newspaper.

Moreover, Malik Ramzan Baloch, a resident of Kachhi district, began his career in journalism by publishing the weekly *Sa'iban* in 1959. In 1975, another weekly called *Sarbaan* began its operations from Mastung. Malik Muhammad Ramzan Baloch served first as the General Secretary of the Press Club of the State of Kalat; and in 1985, in the same capacity for the Balochistan Press Club at Quetta. During his being an active journalist, he raised his voice over the public issues that confronted the people of Kachhi and Mastung, especially. After his passing away, his son Fayyaz Ali Baloch assumed the mantle of his responsibilities.

Allama Noor Muhammad Parwana, a journalist from Mastung, was also Malik Ramzan's contemporary. He hailed from the Pandran area of Kalat and stepped into the profession of journalism in 1935, by writing columns and essays for the newspaper 'Al-Hanif', which was

owned by Muhammed Hanif Khawad. He also worked as a correspondent for Muhammed Aslam Khan Achakzai's newspaper *Kamalband* in 1937. In 1939, he assumed the role of assistant editor for 'Jacob'. In 1955, he returned to Mastung and resolved to establish his own newspaper. By December 1958, he had applied for declaration of a weekly 'Elum' which was granted in January 1960. He died in 1995, but the newspaper remains in circulation to this day. He truly was the torch bearer of journalistic activities in the District. Its editor is Noor Muhammad Parvana's grandson; Muhammed Azeem Parwana.

On 31-12-1991, Mastung acquired the status of a district and here a press club was established. Meanwhile a room at the Mastung Municipal Committee office was appropriated and turned into the Mastung Press Club. Malik Fayyaz Ali Baloch, Malik Abdul Rehman Khwajakhel, Haji Liaqat Bangulzai, Wali Muhammad Shaikh, Ehsanullah Tareen and Hafiz Abdul Qadir Qureshi were the members of the Press Club.

In 2014, the Press Club office was shifted to a new building which was built by the then Chief Minister Balochistan, Nawab Muhammad Aslam Khan Raisani. The current office is located on Adalat road Mastung and the name Mastung Press Club was changed and registered as Sarawan Press Club which is working as till date.

17.4.1 Details of Daily Newspapers and Periodicals Published from Mastung District

- **DAILIES**

Sr.#	Name of Periodical	Editor/Publisher	Date of Declaration	Language	Current Status
1	Tameer-e-Watan Balochistan	Nazeer Ahmed Khosa	1951	Urdu	Publishing
2	Tawar Mastung	Khadim Hussain Lehri	1991	Brahvi	Ceased Publishing
3	Himmat Mastung	Nadir Hussain Zamrud	1993	Urdu	Publishing
4	Asr-e-Nau Mastung	Ali Lehri	1998	Urdu	Publishing
5	Ustman	Asmatullah	2010	Brahvi	Publishing
6	Saher Mastung	Syed Abdullah Shah	1997	Urdu	Ceased Publishing

- **WEEKLIES**

Sr.#	Name of Periodical	Editor/Publisher	Date of Declaration	Language	Status
1	Saharban	Malik Muhammad Ramzan	1959	Urdu	Ceased Publishing
2	Elum	Muhammad Azeem	1960	Brahvi	Publishing
3	Muslim	Maulvi Muhammad Shareef Baloch	1968	Urdu	Ceased Publishing
4	Khana Badosh	Din Muhammad Shahwani	1989	Urdu	Publishing
5	Kashtkar	Hafiz Abdul Sattar	1989	Urdu	Ceased Publishing
6	Gidaan	Muhammad Asif	1995	Urdu	Publishing
7	Millat	Fazal Mahmood	1996	Urdu	Ceased Publishing

- **FORTNIGHTLIES**

Sr.#	Name of Periodical	Editor/Publisher	Date of Declaration	Language	Status
1	Zameer Mastung	Abdul Ghaffar Mengal	1992	Urdu	Publishing
2	Kookar Mastung	Muhammad Naeem	2010	English, Urdu, Brahvi and Balochi	Ceased publishing

- **MONTHLIES**

Sr.#	Name of Periodical	Editor/Publisher	Date of Declaration	Language	Status
1	Adeink	Muhammad Yousuf	1996	Brahvi	Ceased Publishing
2	Khabar	Meer Mullah Bakhsh	1997	Urdu	Ceased Publishing

3	Saher Mastung	Syed Abdullah Shah	1997	Urdu	Ceased Publishing
4	Sun	Dr. Asif Ali Malik	1998	English	Ceased Publishing
5	Shaheen	Durra Khan	1997	Urdu	Ceased Publishing
6	Muallim	Wali Muhammad	2003	Urdu/Brahvi	Publishing
7	Rainbow	Badar Zamrud	2009	English	Publishing
8	Cascade	Khair Muhammad Azad	2006	English/Urdu	Publishing
9	Akhbar-e-Balochistan	Muhammad Wasim	2009	Urdu	Publishing
10	Horizon	Ameer	1996	English	Publishing
11	Al-Amr	Dr. Hayatullah Durrani	2003	English, Urdu, Pashto, Brahvi	Ceased Publishing
12	Branz	Agha Zahir shah	2006	English, Urdu, Brahvi	Ceased Publishing
13	Sada-e-Basham	Abdul Shakoor	2008	Urdu	Publishing
14	Sarawan	Munir Ahmed	2004	Urdu	Publishing
15	Rock	Nazar Husain Zamrud	2006	English	Publishing
16	Amach	Kaleemullah	2009	Urdu	Publishing
17	Bilsum	Kausar Husain Zamrud	2004	Urdu	Publishing

18 NATURAL DISASTERS

18.1 EARTHQUAKES

The whole of Balochistan province lies in a seismically active region. The province has experienced catastrophic earthquakes in the past. Mastung, being a neighboring district of Quetta, lies in an active seismic zone, thus, any earthquake that jolts Quetta's surroundings is also experienced in Mastung valley. The 1935 earthquake (7.6 on the Richter Scale) remains the most destructive disaster up to date, causing fatalities and casualties, when thousands of people were buried under the collapsed mud houses. Other than the above, the district has experienced many low magnitude earthquakes; a detail of which is given as under: -

Sr.#	Date/Time	Magnitude	Depth (km)	Location/Epicenter
1	07-11-2017	5.0	17.6	43km East of Noshki
2	31-08-2016	4.1	17.8	38km SW of Mastung
3	16-11-2013	4.1	22.1	64km NW of Mastung
4	23-10-2012	4.2	10.0	Afghanistan-Pakistan border region
5	24-05-2012	4.1	10.0	--do--
6	12-11-2010	4.7	27.0	--do--
7	11-09-2007	4.4	10.0	--do--
8	08-05-2004	4.5	10.0	--do--
9	17-01-2004	4.1	10.0	--do--
10	16-03-2002	3.7	33.0	--do--
11	26-02-2002	4.4	33.0	--do--
12	10-08-2001	4.3	33.0	--do--
13	06-04-2001	4.0	33.0	--do--
14	29-03-2001	4.2	33.0	--do--
15	17-02-2000	4.6	33.0	--do--
16	11-03-1997	3.7	33.0	--do--
17	26-07-1993	4.9	33.0	--do--
19	14-07-1992	4.6	33.0	--do--
20	09-05-1990	4.2	33.0	--do--

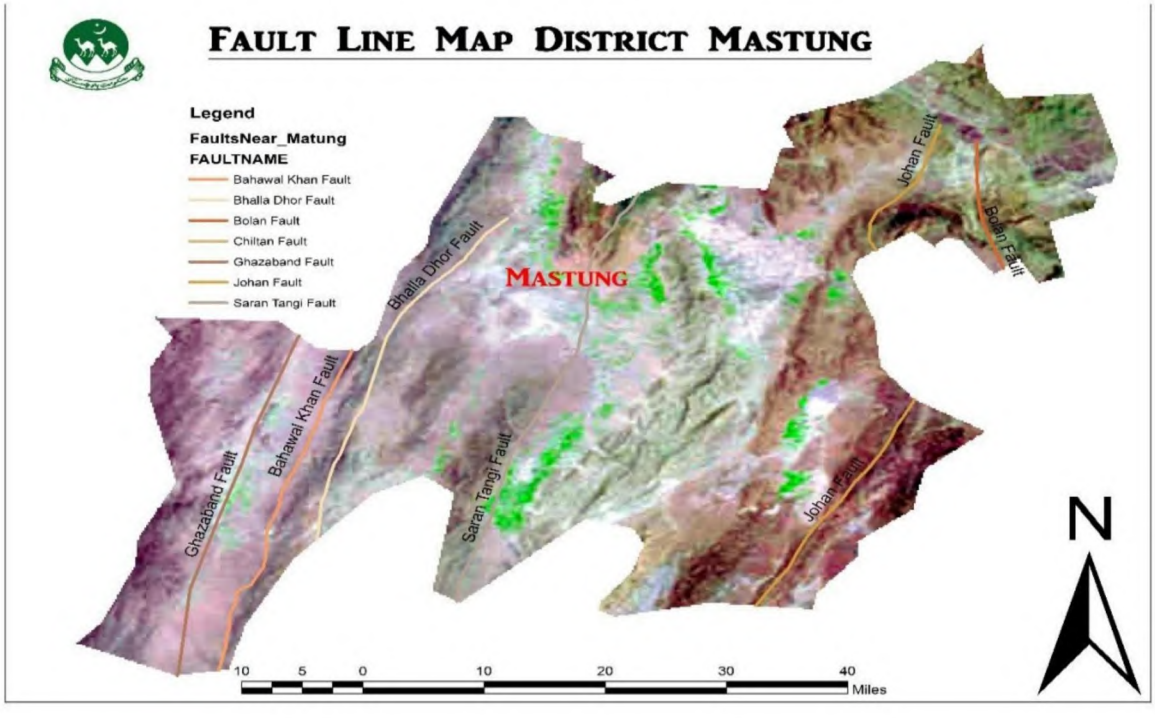
18.1.1 Mastung Fault Line

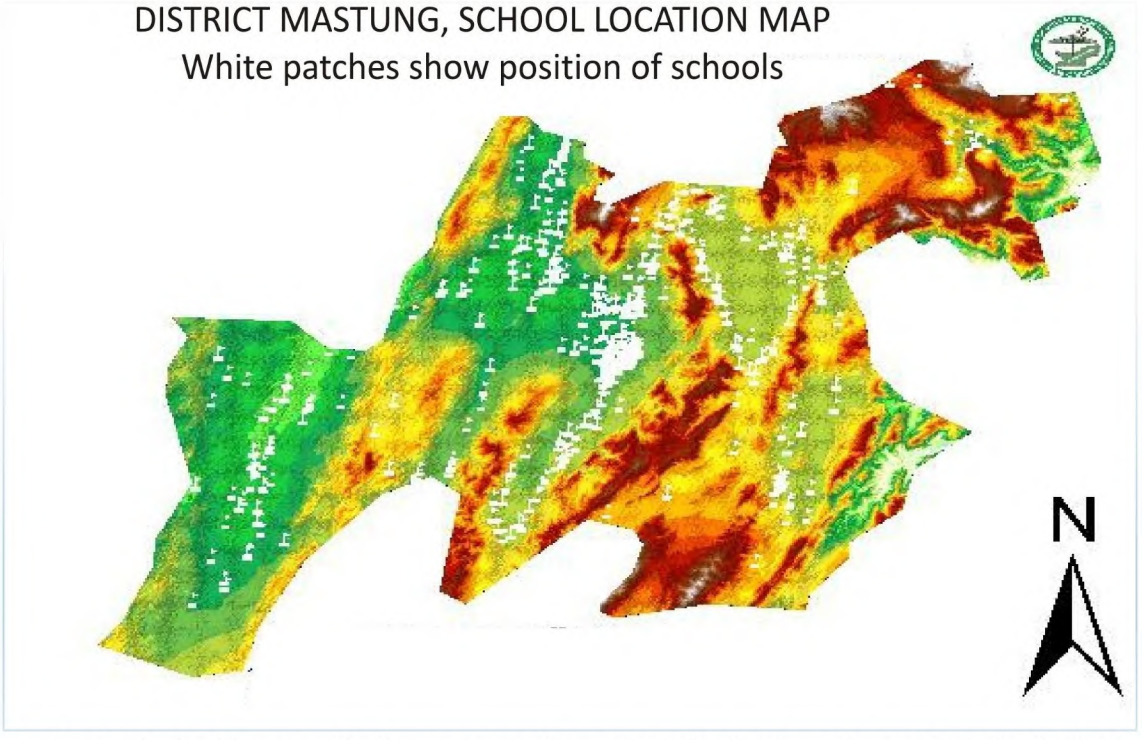
Pakistan and adjoining regions are divided into 14 seismogenic zones. Seismicity of each zone is studied, considering also the major cities in the respective zone and type of Infrastructure, which is mainly responsble for earthquake disaster rather than earthquake itself.

Faults in zone 10 are Ghazaband, Chiltan, Takatu, Quetta, Johan, Mach, Harnai, Chaman and Barkan faults. The main cities in this zone are Chaman, Pishin, Quetta, Ziarat, Mach,

Mastung, Noshki and Kalat. In 1935 on 31st May, an earthquake of magnitude 7.6 rocked Quetta city; the epicenter was in the Ali Jan in Kalat along the fastest moving left-lateral, strike-slip Chaman Fault. It was one of the deadliest quakes ever in Southeast Asia. As indicated by ground deformation, Chiltan range and Ghazaband fault zone are also responsible for the earthquakes. It begins in the west from Herat, Afghanistan and moves to the east and becomes source of seismic activities in Pakistan; and from the west of Quetta it is connected to Kirthar range. The Chaman fault zone characterizes the western boundary of this wide deformation zone. While its northern part traverses Afghanistan, the central part goes into Pakistan northwest of Quetta before it continues southwards towards the Arabian Sea.

The trend of seismicity in the region of the epicenter of the earthquake favors a west to north-west striking fault plane. High tectonic stresses are present in the area, as implied by the value of stress drop and the apparent stress associated with the earthquake. The 24th September 2013 earthquake of moment magnitude (Mw) 7.7 which took place in southwestern Pakistan and the aftershock on 28th September 2013 of Mw 6.8 that occurred to the north at a depth of 14.8 km, were primarily accommodated on the Chaman Fault. On 24th August 1931, an earthquake of Mw 6.8 and on 27th August 1931, another earthquake of Mw 7.3, caused considerable damage in Quetta and adjoining regions.





Currently, in Mastung district, some settlements and schools are located on the fault line or near the fault line, which is an extreme threat to human and property assets, especially on Ghazaband Fault Line. The fault line and schools' location map shows this alarming situation of the District.

Following steps may be required to ensure safety from comparatively huge losses: -

- Hazard and Risk Assessment of the Mastung district is required to get a clear picture of the scenario.
- Adobe construction is mainly used in rural areas and the buildings constructed are typically single storey. Adobe houses are low cost, locally built by communities and can be constructed in less time. In many parts of the province these houses are constructed without specific design consideration which make them weak to the earthquake or any other disaster. By adopting some construction techniques, these houses can resist the earthquake movements which would save the damages to property and humans lives.
- The site conditions play an important role in seismic safety of a building. Hazardous sites should be avoided for building construction to minimize risks against natural disasters. Site investigations may assist in identifying potential danger of sliding, erosion, land subsidence or liquefaction during an earthquake. The local practice of managing any

such hazard should be given due considerations. A safer site is the one having no danger of landslides, sufficient plantation on slope, trees not too close to the structure, mild Slope and far from streams or riverbanks.

- Geological fault and ruptured areas are usually visible, permanent, deep and active. These are not suitable for the construction of a building. A building may preferably be built at a distance of at least 250 m from such fault lines.
- The shape, size and layout of the building is important for its seismic safety. Constructions with asymmetrical plan and elevation are more vulnerable to earthquake than those having symmetrical plan and elevations.
- To increase the safety of a building, special care should be taken in:
    - the selection and preparation of the site and the building position.
    - the selection of building materials.
    - the use of special techniques for reinforcing foundations, floors, walls and roofs.

18.1.2 The 1935 Earthquake Disaster

The largest earthquake to strike the Balochistan region in the 20th Century occurred on 31st May 1935 (local date), at 2.33 AM (PST), near Quetta; a very active seismic region of present-day Pakistan. The Quetta earthquake, as it was named, completely devastated the city of Quetta, killed between 35,000 to 60,000 people and injured thousands more in the region.

Epicenter:

29.6° N, 66.5° E, slightly to the SE of the above position, but well within the region of maximum intensity. The epicenter of the quake was established to be 4 kilometres south-west of the town of Ali Jan near Kalat, some 153 kilometres away from Quetta.

Magnitude:

There have been several reported magnitude values. A Moment Magnitude (Mw) = 8.1 assigned to this event may have been an overestimate. Based on geometric seismic moment, the Moment Magnitude (Mw) of this earthquake was revised to range from Mw 7.7 - Mw 7.8.

Seismic Moment

0.35*10*21 Nm, 0.63*10*21 Nm, 1.75*10*21 Nm.

Focal Depth:

The depth of focus could be around 10 Km.

Aftershocks

The largest aftershock with magnitude Mw 5.8 occurred on 2nd June 1935. It caused additional damage to Mastung, Mangochar and Kalat, but none at Quetta. Many smaller magnitude aftershocks followed in the region up to October 1935. No foreshocks preceded the main shock.

Felt Reports and Ground Motions

The main shock was most intense in a small region surrounding the epicenter but its intensity diminished rapidly with distance. According to reports, the shaking lasted for about three minutes. Widespread liquefaction was observed in the valley to the northwest of Quetta. Mud volcanoes erupted in this area, as well as near the village of Thok, near Surab which lasted for about nine hours.

The earthquake's ground motions were felt throughout from Jatti in the south near Karachi, to Dera Ismail Khan in the north, to Chagai in the west and further to Afghanistan, and to Amritsar and Shimla, and as far away as Agra and Sultanpur in India.

Surface Rupture and Crustal Dislocations

According to the surveys carried out after the earthquake, there was no evidence of uplift along the thrust faults to the southwest of Quetta, however, to the west of the town, uplift of 20 centimetres was observed. The ground deformations ranged from 2-20 centimetres, mostly observed as cracks in alluvium deposits. The cracks extended for about 105 kilometres from the south side of the Chiltan range to Kalat. Ground dislocations on the western side of these cracks near Mastung indicated uplift of as much as 80 centimetres on the average, while in some places the ground had raised up by as much as several metres. Near the Mastung Road train station (Wali Khan) the observed cracks ran across the Quetta-Noshki railway lines and had caused vertical deformation. The ground deformations indicated that the Quetta earthquake was associated with the zone of faults that runs along the eastern edge of the Chiltan range and extended south towards Mastung and Kalat. Based on these surveys, it was concluded that the Quetta earthquake occurred on a strike-slip fault within the Ghazaband Fault Zone, along a segment that may have been stressed by the previous 1931 Sharigh and Mach earthquakes in the same region.

Death Toll and Damages

According to reports and surveys, all villages between Quetta and Kalat were destroyed by the earthquake and about 70% of the population had died or were injured. The majority of the fatalities (about 26000) occurred in and around the town of Quetta. There was extensive

destruction and collapse of government buildings and most of the people in the city's administration were killed. There was extensive damage to hospitals and hangar facilities at the airfield of the Royal Air Force Lines, where aircraft were damaged and became inoperative. A few of the reinforced concrete structures and a new railway station fared better and suffered minor damage.

The infrastructure of the region was severely affected. Communications from Kalat and Quetta to Chaman and Jacobabad were disrupted due to damage of telegraph lines. There was partial disruption of electrical service in Quetta, but the water supply continued uninterrupted. Rescue operations and clean up and salvaging by the military helped prevent major looting following the disaster. Prompt mass burials and cremations of the dead helped prevent the outbreak of an epidemic. Transportation routes were not badly damaged, though five segments of the Quetta-Noshki railway track had to be replaced as they were crisscrossed by fissures.

Mastung was severely damaged; about 1736 people reportedly were killed in Mastung town while another 710 people were reportedly killed at Tiri and 369 more at Pringabad. At the town of Kalat, the destruction was severe, and 120 people were killed. Overall, in the state of Kalat, as per available figures, a total of 8410 deaths were reported with 5000 more as injured. Nearly 100 villages in this region were devastated. Though the total number of fatalities from this earthquake are rough estimates, it is estimated that at least 35000 people and perhaps as many as 60000 may have been killed, which would make this earthquake the deadliest, up to that time and in the present day Pakistan's history. The damage was widespread outside the immediate region; poorly constructed buildings, as far away as the Indus Valley and Kandahar and Spin Boldak in south-eastern Afghanistan, were reportedly damaged.

Several unusual phenomena were observed prior to the earthquake, mainly unusual lights. A bright light was observed west of Quetta; near Kalat, flashes of light were reported as having occurred along the flanks of the mountains; several landslides were triggered by the earthquake, particularly in the Sheerin Aab valley; rock falls occurred in the Chiltan range; dust clouds from these landslides and rock falls were seen rising 500 metres above the mountains.

Situation after the Earthquake

On 31st May 1935, the shaking was strongest south-west of the waterway, in the Civil Lines and Municipality Quetta, due to the low-lying alluvial soils that were waterlogged, amplifying the earthquake waves. In the Municipality area, the problems of escape and rescue through narrow, debris-filled streets raised the mortality rate. The Civil Lines were also badly damaged, but large open spaces enabled survivors to get clear of dangerous structures. Most

parts of the Quetta Cantonment, built on dryer soil with well-constructed buildings, survived the earthquake.

The army commander declared martial law with the assent of the head of the civilian administration. Troops were sent to dig for survivors and transport the wounded to the military hospitals, which were not badly damaged. The army prepared a camp for displaced survivors on the Race Course, a large open space. The skeleton of the Race Course camp was established nine hours after the main shock. Survivors were brought in on foot and by truck. The army provided some tents in the camp, while others had to piece together makeshift shelters from available materials, such as canvas roofs. An estimated 10000 people sheltered at the camp. To house the garrison, the army built more sophisticated and durable huts using double-fly tent roofing and mud brick walls, with salvaged doors and windows.

The military's priority was to quickly evacuate the civilian population and the families of military men. The railway link between Quetta and the plains had remained intact, so by 14th June, 31500 souls had been evacuated, including 17000-20000 injured. Approximately 10000 evacuees went to camps and hospitals in Punjab. Local authorities in the provinces were assisted by volunteer organizations, as well as numerous private individuals.

Shortly after the earthquake, the Governor-General of India set up a Relief Fund to pay for continued support of survivors and partial compensation for lost property or businesses. The Fund took donations from private individuals, businesses and governments in India, Britain and worldwide. District officials executed distribution, while relief associations, including officials and non-officials, were organized to link the Fund to recipients. During June, the Fund provided clothes, medical supplies and small cash grants to survivors, all distributed at the discretion of local government officials. Subsequently, the Fund made cash and in-kind grants to people who had lost their employment and to business owners. The grants period was initially three months and later extended to six. Roughly 26000 people received help from the Relief Fund.

18.2 DROUGHT

The drought situation in Balochistan is rapidly developing into one of the worst disasters in Pakistan. Upland Balochistan is the most heavily affected area of the province. Although the affected areas of Balochistan have always been prone to water shortages, rainfall measured over the last few years has reached a record low, with minimal or sometimes no rainfall. The abrupt decline in rainfall in most of the upland areas of the province has caused a complete drying up of the surface drinking water resources, and has decreased water output from springs and tube wells. This has caused the water table to drop in most of the valleys and low-lying areas. Drought-affected districts that are particularly identified include Dera Bugti, Kohlu, Loralai, Zhob, Qilla Saifullah, Pishin, Qilla Abdullah, Noshki, Kharan, Awaran, Mastung, Kalat, Khuzdar and Lasbela (UNDP, 2015); and Chagai, Lasbela, Kharan, Khuzdar, Kalat, Killa Saifullah, Loralai and Pishin (PDMA, 2012).

Drought has been observed to occur every four out of ten years in Pakistan. Balochistan is among the most drought-prone regions of Pakistan where 22 spells of severe drought have been recorded since 1945, with the longest spell duration of drought being 10 years (1945 to 1955) and shortest spell of drought 169 days.

Some 50-60% of the population is affected by a moderate drought and are at risk in Mastung district due to different types of drought that exist in varying degrees. The steepest average water table decline was reported by 2 to 5 metres in Mastung. The reasons for such an accelerated rate of decline were the meteorological drought prevailing over the last few years and massive pumping of groundwater. Presently the tube wells are dug up to 800 ft, which once hardly crossed triple figures.

The increased competition for groundwater pumping has resulted in a massive overdraft and drawdown of water tables; tube wells, *karez*es and springs are common in many areas of the province. The highest reduction on fruit yields (15-25%) was reported in Mastung district too. Grape yields were affected the most in Mastung district; among other cereal crops, irrigated wheat areas have been severely affected, wherein wheat, barley, maize, pulses and sorghum were the primary crops. Yield losses of almost 50-80% were reported during 2011-2015.

Only occasionally could the rain fed/*khushkaba/selaba* cropping be practiced due to erratic and scanty rainfall during the winter and monsoon rainy seasons. The farmers of Mastung district reported that dryland cropping was hardly possible for many years due to untimely and insufficient rainfall.

The greatest drought impact is observed among landless labourers and small marginal farmers. Due to production losses in agriculture and livestock, the incomes of farmers have also reduced. Grown orchards were cut and wood was sold or used as firewood to meet the resource deficit.

The winters of 2019-20 did fetch some rain and a good amount of snow in the region, which was seen as a good omen for the healthy years to come, however, the end of year 2020 has again gone dry without coming up with the expected precipitation of rain and snow.

18.3 LOCUST ATTACK

The locust attack is a recent natural disaster rampant all over the country which attacked parallel in time with the COVID-19 pandemic. Mastung district was also a target of the locusts during its peak season, from April to June. It largely affected agriculture sector throughout the country by damaging crops and orchards. The swarm entered the District from two sides: from Sibi through Tehsil Dasht and from Quetta. The targets were mostly on the newly sprouting trees of Apple, Plum, Grape, Apricot and crops of Tomatoes, Onions and Chili. According to the agriculture authorities, the swarm contained approximately 80 million locusts.

The locust attack affected almost all the cropped regions of the District. The details regarding the affected areas and damage caused by the attack are given as follows:

Location	Crops/ Orchards	Total Cultivated Area (ha)	Damaged Area (ha)
Dasht/Umar Dhor	Wheat, Onion, Plum, Apricot and Apple	1440	198
Dasht/Sikozai	Wheat, Cumin and Onion	919	124
Dasht/Kumbela	Wheat, Onion and Tomato	15	02
Dasht/Isplinji	Wheat, Onion and Apple	658	06
Dasht/Talkhkavi	Wheat, Onion and Tomato	115	0.4
Kirdgap/Shah Nawaz	Wheat, Onion and Cumin	367	1.5
Kirdgap/Askavi	Wheat, Onion and Grapes	150	05
Mastung/Lino	Wheat, Onion and Tomato	10	0.5

To counter the attack of locust swarms, a special committee was formed by the Deputy Commissioner Mastung in the chairmanship of Deputy Director Agriculture Department Mastung, who further worked through different teams in the affected areas. Since the locust attack occurred simultaneously with COVID-19 pandemic, it remained out of the limelight. However, the Government of Balochistan through PDMA Balochistan provided funds and some basic equipment and medicines like knapsacks, spray pumps, pesticides and protection kits for spraying teams. The teams worked effectively in controlling the widespread damage of the attack.